



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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Part I.—Notifications by Government

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Public Department	201	Revenue Department	202
Judicial Department	201	Public Works Department	202
Economical Department	201	Law to Police matters at the Criminal or the Police	202
Public Department	201		
Marine Department	201		
Laboratory Department	201		

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 3, 1913.

No. 100.—All communications intended for the Government of Madras, which must reach Madras by the 15th April 1913, should be addressed to "Government P.O., the Nilgiris."

2 The following communications should, however, be addressed to Fort St. George as usual:—

(1) Communications intended for the Marine and Finance Departments and for the Local and Municipal Departments (other than those relating to Police which should be addressed to Commissioner).

(2) Communications relating to Emigration, Certificates of Identity, Transport, Certificates of Naturalization and Voluntary.

STUDY LEAVE

No. 104.—Captain E. W. Ellis, I.N.S., was on study leave from 19th November to 23rd December 1912.

LEAVE

No. 105.—Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Charles Fennell, I.N.S., received privilege leave and furlough to Europe, without medical certificate, for one year and two months, under articles 245, 271 and 278 (3) of the Civil Service Regulations from or after the 25th April 1913.

No. 116.—Treatment Colonel Charles Dwyer, I.M.S., privilege leave for one month from the 15th May 1912, under article 593 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 117.—Mr. Frederick John Richards, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough without medical certificate for one year and six months from or after the 22nd March 1912, under articles 132, 130 and 133 (4) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 118.—The Hon'ble Mr. Reginald Childers Collier Carr, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and special leave on urgent private affairs for six months with effect from the close of the present session of the Imperial Legislative Council at Delhi, under articles 132, 130 and 133 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 119.—In confirmation of Public Department Notification No. 478, on page 1257 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 17th December 1909, Mr. John Rutan Robinson, I.C.S., is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days from the 24th January 1912, under article 540 of the Civil Service Regulations.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

No. 120.—Mr. A. Gellish, I.C.S., is permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

APPOINTMENTS.

Port St. George, March 24, 1912.

No. 121.—Major Leslie Ross, I.M.S., to be District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Bodoland, but to continue to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arun, with medical charge of the District Jail, Cuddalore, until relieved by Captain J. W. Ellis, I.M.S., on return from leave.

No. 122.—Captain Frederick Collier Rogers, I.M.S., to be District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kumbhalgarh, but on return from leave, to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer and Medical Officer, Central Jail, Bellary.

No. 123.—Major Menonath Chetty, I.M.S., to be District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Coimbatore, but to continue to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, North Arun, with medical charge of the Central Jail, Vellore, until Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Pereira, I.M.S., proceeds on leave.

No. 124.—Captain John Warwick Ellis, I.M.S., to be District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arun, with medical charge of District Jail, Cuddalore.

No. 125.—Major David Claude Kemp, I.M.S., to be District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tirunelveli, with medical charge of the District Jail, Palamcottah, but to continue to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer with medical charge of the Central Jail, Trichinopoly.

Note.—The permanent appointments notified above will take effect from the 15th December 1911.

No. 126.—Civil Assistant Surgeon Trichinopoly Ramaswami Lakshminarasimhan Pillai, I.M.S., to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arun, with medical charge of the Central Jail, Vellore, from about the 15th April 1912 as a temporary measure and until further orders.

No. 127.—Captain William George Gray, I.M.S., to act as Professor of Ophthalmology, Madras College, Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, and Medical Officer, Civil Ophthalmic Dispensary, Madras, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Elliot, I.M.S., on leave at until further orders.

POSTING.

No. 128.—Mr. Arthur Mario Agostino Collier Galletti di Cortina, I.C.S., on return from leave, is posted to the Revenue Division of the Kanna district in relief of Mr. E. A. Dunn, I.C.S., granted leave.

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSALS.

Port St. George, March 15, 1912.

No. 129.—The following promotions and reversals of officers of the Indian Civil Service during the month of February 1912 are notified:—

With effect from the 1st February 1912.

Mr. James Kenneth Smith to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.

With effect from the 1st February 1912.

Mr. Alfred McConnaughy Thompson to revert as Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.

Mr. Gerald William Wells to revert as Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Third Grade.

With effect from the 10th February 1913.

Mr. Julian James Cotton to act as District and Sessions Judge, Second Grade.

With effect from the 10th February 1913.

Mr. Reginald Herbert Courtney to revert as Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Third Grade.

With effect from the 21st February 1913.

Mr. Reginald Herbert Courtney to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.

With effect from the 10th February 1913.

Mr. Alfred McGowan, Commissionary Trooper to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade.

Mr. Oswald William Wells to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.

No. 146.—The following sub. pro tem. promotions and re-appointments acting officers of the Indian Civil Service are notified:—

With effect from the 10th February 1913.

Mr. Richard Arthur Jenkins to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade, sub. pro tem.
Mr. Johnnie Path Ray to revert as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.

With effect from the 22nd February 1913.

Mr. William Athelstan Daly to revert as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Third Grade.
Mr. Harold Hamilton Baskin to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade, sub. pro tem.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Port St. George, March 24, 1913.

No. 141.—Under section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1912, the license granted under the said section to the Rev G. J. Hastings of the American Baptist Mission, Karamal Bishop, on the 10th May 1910, is hereby revoked.

No. 142.—Under section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1912 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1911), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licenses to the undersigned ministers to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act:—

The Rev. Julius Otto Zacharias of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Tatyasa in the district of Tanjore.

Port St. George, March 27, 1913.

The Rev. Martin Edwin Thomas of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Nannasampet in the taluk of Nannasampet in the district of Coimbatore.

Port St. George, March 18, 1913.

No. 143.—Under section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1912 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1911), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licenses to the undersigned ministers to grant certificates of marriage between Indian Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras:—

The Rev. Stephen Abraham Deraniyagala of the South India United Church, residing at Andipatti in the taluk of Ponnaiyakkudi in the district of Madurai.

Port St. George, March 24, 1913.

The Rev. Julius Otto Zacharias of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Tatyasa in the district of Tanjore.

Port St. George, March 27, 1913.

The Rev. Martin Edwin Thomas of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Nannasampet in the taluk of Nannasampet in the district of Coimbatore.

VOLUNTEERS.

SEAF.

Port St. George, March 12, 1913.

SEAF. INDIAN RESERVE VESSELS: HULAN.

No. 144.—Lieutenant Arthur Edward Paul, leave out of India for six months, from 10th February 1913 to date of departure.

Port St. George, March 12, 1913.

LAST QUARTER VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

No. 243.—Major Joseph Melville Lacey, leave out of India for nine months from the 15th March 1913 on date of departure.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.

No. 245.—Lieutenant Colonel John Christie, V.D., and Captain Heinrich August Hesse, leave out of India for nine and eight months, respectively, from the 15th March 1913 on date of departure.

NOTIFICATION.

Port St. George, March 12, 1913.

No. 147.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Dated, the 7th March 1913.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND EMBELLISHMENTS.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 322.—Withdrew Charles Criss to be Second Lieutenant, vice R. Kildick, promoted. Dated the 6th February 1913.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 325.—Norman Hornby to be Second Lieutenant, vice D. M. Tennyson, promoted. Dated the 1st December 1912.

A. G. CARDWELL,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PORT ST. GEORGE, THE 15TH MARCH 1913.

No. 188.—Whereas a pamphlet, entitled "Yugantar Circular—The Delhi Bomb" and subscribed "Bande Mataram, Bande Mataram" contains matter which, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, has a tendency to excite disaffection towards the Government and is therefore of the nature described in section 4 (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the power conferred by section 12 (1) of the said Act, declares that all copies of the said pamphlet are forfeited to His Majesty.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

A. G. CARDWELL,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

LEAVE.

No. 184.—Muhammad Shaghabuddin Sahib Chida, Bahadur, Permanent Assistant to the Inspector General of Negotiations, privilege leave for one month from date of relief under article 250 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 185.—Hadrat Muhammad Husain Sahib Bahadur, Registrar of Assurances, South Arcot District, privilege leave for three months from date of relief under article 250 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 186.—M.B. Ry. Conchil Saravetham Das Aravind, Registrar of Assurances, Tanjore District, privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days from date of relief under article 250 of the Civil Service Regulations.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 187.—Mr. William Foster, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

INSTITUTION OF POWERS.

Port St. George, March 12, 1913.

No. 181.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. George Mahesh Baburao, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the district of Malabar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class, and under section 27 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule in powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to try cases summarily under section 280.

Port St. George, March 14, 1913.

No. 182.—Under section 130 of the Madras Revenue Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 128 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the undersigned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Revenue Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

M.R. Ry. V. Jayakumaraswami Parakkal Gari, Honorary Deputy Collector in the district of Vengaloor.

Port St. George, March 17, 1913.

No. 183.—Under section 257 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. Reginald Herbert Courtney, First class Magistrate in the district of Anandapur, is authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.

Port St. George, March 18, 1913.

No. 184.—Under section 128 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the undersigned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

M.R. Ry. V. Jayakumaraswami Arangal, Acting District Nazim of Kanigri, in the Nellore District.

No. 185.—Under section 112 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M.R. Ry. Sekharamann Arachala Krishna Patti Sista Sista, Deputy Tehsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Walahabad, in the district of Malabar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class, and under section 27 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule in powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 281.

No. 186.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R. Ry. Myayupathi Nageswaram Pottan Gari to be a Special Magistrate of the Second Class for the town of Kachanur in the district of Coimbatore with the powers specified in Notification No. 443, dated the 26th October 1912, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette of the 19th issue. The appointment is made for one year but will otherwise be subject to the terms and conditions specified in the notification above cited.

NOTIFICATION.

Port St. George, March 22, 1913.

No. 187.—Under the provisions of order XXVII, rule 1, of the first schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Governor in Council of Port St. George is pleased to authorize the Secretaries to Government, from time to time, provided to sign and, if requested with the facts of the case, to verify all pleadings in suits by or against the Secretary of State in Council.

5. All pleadings signed or verified and all appearances, applications and suits in any such as the suits or suits by any Secretary to Government prior to the date hereof are hereby notified and confirmed and shall have due and an effect as if the notification had been in force at the time.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Port St. George, March 16, 1913.

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 23 ares, of the name a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing late for constables and quarters for the Police Sub-Inspector and, under sections 9 and 10 of the same Act, the District officer, Kowpat, is authorized to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said District officer, Kowpat, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Port St. George, March 18, 1913.

No. 7.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

India, the 16th March 1913.

No. 448 G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise personally the appointment of His Highness Mohide ul Chaudhri for Parnah at Malacca.

A. D. CARDEW,
Asst. Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Port St. George, March 18, 1913.

No. 58.—It is hereby notified that the levy of ground rent for the storing of goods on lands within the port limits of Mangalore according to the schedule published in notification No. 48, dated 27th April 1906, in the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 11th May 1906, Part I, page 445, shall be subject to the condition that goods may be deposited on such land free of charge for a period of 28 hours after landing or before shipment.

Port St. George, March 18, 1913.

No. 25.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

India, the 26th March 1913.

No. 1573-B.—The following draft of a Rule which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Indian Passenger Ships Act, 1907 (X of 1907), is published, as required by section 53, sub-section (4) of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 1st April 1913.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed as aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Rule.

The following rule shall be substituted for rule 1 (c) of the rules published with the Notification in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 1160-B.E., dated the 28th August 1906, regarding the carriage of passengers in ships to which the Indian Passenger Ships Act, 1907, applies:—

"1 (c) Passengers shall be shipped either in non-enclosed or in other wooden cases or in hermetically sealed iron or steel cases. Provided that oil, fuel, with a burning point not below 120 degrees Fahrenheit, may also be shipped in sound, well supported wooden casks of not more than 55 gallons capacity."

A. D. CARDEW,
Asst. Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

• ERRATUM.

Port St. George, March 18, 1913.

In the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations held on the 17th February 1903, as published on pages 63 to 65 of Part III of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 4th March 1903, for the words "immovable property" occurring in line 17 of page 65, the words "movable property" should be substituted.

L. DAVIDSON,
Asst. Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1913.

No. 14.—The Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort Saint George will meet in the Council Chamber, Fort Saint George, at 11 A.M. on Wednesday the 2nd day of April 1913.

*1. Under rule 61 of the rules for the conduct of business in meetings of the Legislative Council, persons desirous of submitting to the Council Chamber during the sitting should make application to the Secretary to the Council through a Member of the Council and such application should reach the Secretary not later than the 28th March 1913.

L. DAVIDSON.

Secretary to the Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1913.

No. 100.—Under article 249 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. Sy. K. Ramaswami Murthy Esq., Assistant Director of Agriculture, Seachara Circle, is granted furlough leave for ten days in consideration of the leave for one month already granted to him by the Board of Revenue.

Fort St. George, March 15, 1913.

No. 101.—Mr. R. H. Jones, Entomologist, Madras, and Deputy Director of the Madras Observatory, is granted furlough for five months in consideration of the existing summer vacation of the Presidency College, Madras.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 15, 1913.

No. 102.—The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has extended the leave granted to Mr. D. G. Haidall, Director of Survey, Madras, by furlough for four months and twenty-three days.

No. 103.—The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has amended the leave granted to Mr. C. F. Dumas, Head Appraiser, Madras Customs House, by leave on medical certificate for four months.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 104.—Mr. John Lionel Bennett, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College, is appointed to be Meteorologist, Madras, and Deputy Director of the Madras Observatory, from 1st April 1913 to 29th June 1913 or until further orders.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1913.

No. 105.—The following appointments and posting of a Deputy Collector are ordered:—

M.R. Sy. Chittora Vinaya Vaidya Swaminatha Aiyer, Arrangal, Superannuated, Settlement Party, Collectorate, to act as Deputy Collector, Seachara Circle.

M.R. Sy. Chittora Vinaya Vaidya Swaminatha Aiyer, Arrangal, to Forest Settlement duty, Collectorate—only G.O. No. 776, Revenue, dated 18th March 1913.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 25, 1913.

No. 106.—Under the authority vested in him by section 20 (a) of the Madras Forest Act V of 1902, the Governor in Council is pleased to prohibit the pasturing of cattle in the Government forest or on the grass plantations within the limits of Polavarani village in the Polavarani Division, Godavari district.

No. 107.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 24 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1902, the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that, in lieu of the Schedule by section 15 of the Cattle Taxation Act I of 1871, fees at the enhanced rates mentioned below shall be levied, from and after the date of this notification on all cattle found trespassing on the Government forest or on the grass plantations within the limits of Polavarani village in the Polavarani Division, Godavari district:—

Fees.

	Rs.	As.	P.
For each elephant
For each bullock or ox
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, mule, bullock, cow, or buffalo
For each ass, pig, ram, goat, sheep, lamb, goat or kid

SCHEDULE

Assigned Problems

Disseminated Endemism						
District.	Tahak.	Serial number.	Number and name of endemism in the Tahakshil region.	Field number (Tahakshil).	Number as per page 46.	Epithet.
Colektion.	Kadagat.	1.	VII (a) <i>Microstomus</i> , band of Tahakshil.	328 329 330 331	7 43 7 44 7 45 7 46	Based on collections by the Tahakshil region.
		2.	VII. (b) <i>Microstomus</i> , band of Tahakshil.	328 329	30-31 7 44 7 45	
		3.	VII. (c) <i>Microstomus</i> , band of Tahakshil.	328	10-11 7 43	
		4.	VII. (d) <i>Microstomus</i> , band of Tahakshil.	328	11-12 7 44	
		5.	VII. (e) <i>Microstomus</i> , band of Tahakshil.	328	7 44	
		6.	VII. (f) <i>Microstomus</i> , band of Tahakshil.	328	7 44	
		7.	VII. (g) <i>Microstomus</i> , band of Tahakshil.	328	7 44	
		8.	VII. (h) <i>Microstomus</i> , band of Tahakshil.	328	7 44	
		9.	VII. (i) <i>Microstomus</i> , band of Tahakshil.	328	7 44	
		10.	VII. (j) <i>Microstomus</i> , band of Tahakshil.	328	7 44	

Surveyed Participants

[illegible]

² His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased, under clause (c) of the said section, to appoint Mr. R. H. v. Seneviratna, Deputy Assistant, to be the Forest Development Officer who shall regulate and determine all questions, matters and extent of any regions claimed by or allotted to him in forest or any portion or area of land acquired within such limits or to any future produce of such land as may be sold, the terms as provided in chapter II of the said Act, and the District Forest Officer, Colombo and North-West Provinces.

11. The Secretary of the Government is directed to further provide, under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act, to appoint the Collector of Civil stores to be the officer of the Revenue Department who shall hear appeals from the order of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 14, 12 and 23 of the said Act.

Ms. 112.—His Excellency the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Government, in Council, is hereby ordered to direct, as a rule the provisions of section 36 of the *Midland Railway Act* (V. of 1825), that a water-gate, below, which is mentioned in No. 425, dated 21st October 1841, published at pages 28—29 of the *London Gazette*, No. 10,375, dated 21st October 1841, was ordered to be reserved, must under section 28 of that Act, shall cease to be reserved, and with effect from the 1st March 1912.

Specification of Seed Dispersal

Area of land in or portion of district,	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Taluked concessions.	Gulbarga.	Gulbarga Taluk Nalgonda	Gulbarga, head- quarters, Taluk of Gulbarga. Nalgonda, head- quarters of Taluk.	50-00 20-00 50-00	Reserved on all sides by private lands. This area is not ap- propriate for the proposed scheme as it is not situated in the reserved portion of the

Leafy dogfishes—Collected both, green banks and open rock jangle with a few unlined large trees

Reasons for dis-identities — (1) Is possible-essentially such for (because of) logic content, at the actual forced self-identical, the self-identified findings alone were identified, whether logic being left for the assumption of evolution or philosophy. (2) Also to assume a correspondence of one level with another, then a correspondence can be assumed to have occurred, and defined by the law of justice, it is not possible now to locate the actual cases of self-identified of found-identical. (3) Also to search a more definite hereditary description.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under clause (d) of the said section to appoint M.R. Ry. G. V. Srinivasulu Aiyar Assistant to be the Forest Settlement Officer, who shall inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person, or over the land comprised within such limits or in any forest produce of such land and deal with the same as provided in Chapter II of the said Act and the District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore, for the time being is attached on behalf of Government during the vacancy.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act to appoint the Collector of Coimbatore to be the officer of the Revenue Department who shall hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

Fort St. George, March 15, 1913.

No. 116.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify under the provisions of section 4 of the Native Forest Act (V of 1892), that it is proposed to constitute the areas described in the schedule below "reserved forests" under the provisions of the said Act—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Total.	Open	Number and name of land parcels in Coimbatore reserved forest.	Total number (Acreage).	Extent.	Remarks.
Coimbatore.	1,000	1,000	1. A. Pulpit on the way from Kalladamba to Kalladamba, forest of Kalladamba.	314 (3)	314	Appropriated by right of way No. 42 of Coimbatore reserved forest.
			2. A. Pulpit on the way from Kalladamba to Kalladamba, forest of Kalladamba.	228	228	
			3. A. Pulpit on the way from Kalladamba to Kalladamba, forest of Kalladamba.	340	340	
			4. A. Pulpit on the way from Kalladamba to Kalladamba, forest of Kalladamba.	340	340	
			5. A. Pulpit on the way from Kalladamba to Kalladamba, forest of Kalladamba.	340	340	
			6. A. Pulpit on the way from Kalladamba to Kalladamba, forest of Kalladamba.	340	340	
			7. A. Pulpit on the way from Kalladamba to Kalladamba, forest of Kalladamba.	340	340	
			8. A. Pulpit on the way from Kalladamba to Kalladamba, forest of Kalladamba.	340	340	
			9. A. Pulpit on the way from Kalladamba to Kalladamba, forest of Kalladamba.	340	340	
			10. A. Pulpit on the way from Kalladamba to Kalladamba, forest of Kalladamba.	340	340	
Coimbatore.	1,000	1,000	11. Kalladamba near Kalladamba, forest of Kalladamba.	400	400	Overgrown and unenclosed.
			12. Kalladamba near Kalladamba, forest of Kalladamba.	400	400	Appropriated by right of way No. 42 of the Coimbatore reserved forest.
			13. Kalladamba near Kalladamba, forest of Kalladamba.	400	400	Appropriated by right of way No. 42 of the Coimbatore reserved forest.
			14. Kalladamba near Kalladamba, forest of Kalladamba.	400	400	Appropriated by right of way No. 42 of the Coimbatore reserved forest.
			15. Kalladamba near Kalladamba, forest of Kalladamba.	400	400	Appropriated by right of way No. 42 of the Coimbatore reserved forest.
			16. Kalladamba near Kalladamba, forest of Kalladamba.	400	400	Appropriated by right of way No. 42 of the Coimbatore reserved forest.
			17. Kalladamba near Kalladamba, forest of Kalladamba.	400	400	Appropriated by right of way No. 42 of the Coimbatore reserved forest.
			18. Kalladamba near Kalladamba, forest of Kalladamba.	400	400	Appropriated by right of way No. 42 of the Coimbatore reserved forest.
			19. Kalladamba near Kalladamba, forest of Kalladamba.	400	400	Appropriated by right of way No. 42 of the Coimbatore reserved forest.
			20. Kalladamba near Kalladamba, forest of Kalladamba.	400	400	Appropriated by right of way No. 42 of the Coimbatore reserved forest.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under clause (d) of the said section to appoint M.R. Ry. G. V. Srinivasulu Aiyar Assistant to be the Forest Settlement Officer who shall inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over land comprised within such limits or to any forest produce of such land and to deal with the same as provided in Chapter II of the said Act, and the District Forest Officer, Coimbatore North, for the time being, to attend on behalf of Government during the vacancy.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act to appoint the Collector of Coimbatore to be the officer of the Revenue Department who shall hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer, under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council is also pleased to declare that this notification stands withdrawn No. 116, dated 20th March 1913, published at page 250 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 24th April 1913.

Items.	Rate.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	
Carrriages—		
For a four-wheeled vehicle	0 0 0	
For a two-wheeled vehicle with or without springs	0 0 0	
For a palanquin	0 0 0	
Leads—		
For a bundle of straw, grass or wood (large)	0 0 0	
For a bundle of straw, grass or wood (small)	0 0 0	
For each sack containing grain or other stuff	0 0 0	
For goods other than those specially men- tioned in this schedule, per annum of 12	0 12 0	Provided that in the case of timber, firewood (in bulk) and blocks and slabs of stones the rates specified in the last three items may be raised by 15 per cent.
For a whole boat of 17 feet or more in diameter, hired for a single journey for the carriage of goods	0 10 0	
For a whole boat below 17 feet in diameter hired for a single journey for the carriage of goods		

Port St. George, March 17, 1913.

No. 188.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Opium Act I of 1859 and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor of Port St. George in Council is pleased to direct that with effect from 1st April 1913 the following amendments shall be made in the rules under the said Act published with his notification No. 524, dated 12th November 1912, on pages 1247-1251 of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 1st December 1912, Part I—

(1) Delete rules IX to XII.

(2) Substitute the following for rule XIII—

"IX. Opium transported from the bakhshi of Tahsildars or Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge shall be issued by a pass granted by the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar or in the absence of such officer from headquarters, by the Tahsil Head Assistant or by the Deputy Tahsildar's head assistant.

X. A copy of every permit granted under rule IX shall be sent to the Inspector of the Salt, Alkali and Customs Department of the circle in which the assignment is to be transported.

XI. Transport from one shop to another of opium or intoxicating drugs other than those used for smoking may be permitted under the special orders of the Collector of the district in which both the shops are situated.

XII. Transport of opium or intoxicating drugs other than those used for smoking from one licensed retailer's shop to another in the town of Madras or in any licensed druggist's shop in the Presidency shall be issued by a pass granted by the Collector of Madras or the licensed chemist.

XIII. Every pass or permit issued under rules IX, XI and XII shall be retained in the shop of the licensed vendor, or licensed chemist or licensed druggist to which the assignment is made."

(3) Substitute the following for the second sentence of rule XIV—

"If at the time of examination the officer finds that the quantity of opium or intoxicating drugs transported corresponds with the quantity specified in the permit or pass, the assignment shall be allowed to proceed."

and delete the words "quantity there is allowed" in the last sentence.

(4) Substitute the following for rule XVIII—

"XVIII. Opium will be supplied as procured at such rates as the Board may, from time to time, prescribe by notification in the Port St. George Gazette, at any Tahsildar's bakhshi at which the Collector may authorize the keeping of the drug for sale in quantities of a half seer of opium and multiples thereof to any licensed vendor, or to any licensed chemist or druggist.

Provided that the Collector may, at his discretion, require any licensed vendor to obtain his supplies of opium from such tahsil bakhshi as may be named by the Collector."

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Port St. George, March 15, 1913.

Under section 4, Act I of 1864, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 7-10 acres, in the name of Sidi Muzaffer Khan, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village-works at Rauda; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the District Officer, Rajahmundry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the site is available in the Sub-Collector's office for inspection at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or plan of the land.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Belair district, Belair sub-district, Belair village.			
Land, wet, No. 104-B	Bel Air Improvement Co.	North, No. 104-B; and, No. 118, south, Nos. 117, 119 and 120, west, Nos. 117 and 118.	2 15
Land, wet, No. 118-C	Georgeynty Georgeynty	North, No. 118-C; and, south, No. 118-C.	1 15
Do, No. 119-C	Adelaide Williams	North, and, south and west, No. 119-C.	1 15
Land, dry, No. 120-C	Temple's Landings	North, No. 120-C; and, south, No. 120-C.	1 15
Do, No. 121-C	James Georgeynty and Georgeynty	North, No. 121-C; and, No. 121-C; and, No. 121-C.	1 15
		Total ..	7 45

Under section 8, Act 1 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing 6 acres, be the same a public reserve or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a Public road from Belair to Belair, and, under sections 2 and 3 of the same Act, the General Duty Deputy Collector, Geomorph, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the General Duty Deputy Collector, Geomorph, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or plan of the land.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Belair district, Belair sub-district, Belair village.			
Land, dry, No. 104-B	James Georgeynty	North, part of the owner, and, land of Kells (Georgeynty), and, south, Georgeynty path.	2 15
Do, No. 118-C	Do	North, and, south, part of Georgeynty path; and, south, part of the owner and Kells (Georgeynty), and, land of the owner.	1 15
		Total ..	3 30

Port St. George, March 14, 1913.

Under section 8, Act 1 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing 2 45 acres, be the same a public reserve or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extension of telegraph lines in Belair sub-district, and, under sections 2 and 3 of the same Act, the Telegraph, Postmaster, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Telegraph, Postmaster, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or plan of the land.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Belair district, Belair sub-district, Belair village.			
Land, dry, No. 104-B	James Georgeynty, Kells (Georgeynty) and Kells (Georgeynty)	North, No. 104-B; and, No. 104-B; and, No. 104-B.	2 45
Do, No. 118-C	Do	North, No. 118-C; and, No. 118-C; and, No. 118-C.	1 15
		Total ..	4 00

Fort St. George, March 12, 1918.

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1.50 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing accommodation for Europeans at Alkottah; and under sections 2 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Telukutta, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the divisional officer, Telukutta, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or plan attached.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Dumukottu District, Sankumuttu taluk, Telukutta village.			
Extends, dry	Pattabai No. 388, K. S. Venn, prods. Patta and Aravanah.	North, E No. 284; east, S No. 285; south, S No. 281, 283; west, E No. 282-3, road leading to Telukutta.	1.50 1.50

Fort St. George, March 15, 1918.

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring .68 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for burial ground at Madappalli, Poonai taluk, and, under sections 2 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Rayachandray, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is available in the Sub-Collector's office for inspection at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or plan attached.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chidambaram District, Raveli taluk, Madappalli village.			
Chidambaram District, Raveli taluk, Madappalli village, No. 101-2.	Chidambaram District, Raveli taluk, Madappalli village, No. 101-2, being widow, widow and grandson Chidambaram, Chidambaram Patta Raveli Taluk and Chidambaram Chidambaram Raveli Taluk.	North, No. 101-2 and 101-1; east, No. 101-2; south, No. 101; west, No. 101.	.68 .68

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for burial ground at Madappalli, Raveli taluk, and, under sections 2 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Rayachandray, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is available in the Sub-Collector's office for inspection at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or plan attached.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chidambaram District, Raveli taluk, Madappalli village.			
Extends, dry, No. 1.	Jayaram Chidambaram, Chidambaram, Madappalli, Chidambaram, Raveli taluk and Chidambaram Raveli taluk.	North, Chidambaram; east, No. 1 and 2; south, No. 1; west, No. 2.	1.00 1

L. E. WYNCH,
Sg. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1913.

Under article 325, 366 and 369 (f) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Montague Brown, Executive Engineer, is granted, with effect from 15th April 1913 or date of relief, annual leave for six months, viz., privilege leave for three months and furlough for the remaining period.

Under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Henry Lockley Nicholson, Executive Engineer, Madras Special Division, is granted, with effect from the 15th April 1913 or date of relief, privilege leave for one month.

Fort St. George, March 15, 1913.

Mr. Archibald George Grant Barclay, Assistant Engineer, North Presidency Division, is granted, with effect from the 16th May 1913 or date of relief, privilege leave for six weeks.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1913.

Mr. Alfred Vignoe, Assistant Engineer, Kachchhat Sub-division, Madras Special Division, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Madras Special Division, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr. Nicholson, as privilege leave or until further orders.

TRANSFER.

M.R.Ey. N. Paramaswamy Pidal Arangal, P.A., P.E., Assistant Engineer, from the West Coast Division, Fourth Circle, to the Third Circle. To join about the 20th March 1913.

POSTING.

M.R.Ey. Deramuni Kail Pidal Arangal, P.A., P.E., Assistant Engineer, to the Fourth Circle. To join on orders from above.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 4, 1913.

The following alterations are made in rules I (i) (iii) and IV of the rules relating to the Vernacular Examinations for Public Works Department officers, published on pages 527 and 528 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th September 1912:—

Delete the words "with Survey and" in line 2 of rule I (i) (iii) and the words "very much at hand" in line 4 of rule IV.

G. A. SMITH,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Fort St. George, March 11, 1913.

In execution of the notification published on page 518 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th March 1913, the Executive Engineer in Council is pleased to notify, under the provision of Madras Act VI of 1904 (the Madras River Conservancy Act), that the conservancy of the Chaverry river from the Railway bridge at Erode to the Grand Anicut requires to be provided for in the manner prescribed by the above Act.

The Executive Engineer in Council also directs that surveys be made of the portions of the Chaverry situated to be for the purpose of determining the limits within which the above Act is to be applied and that proper plans and estimates be prepared, setting forth the channels and all boundaries and land made and all other matters necessary for the purpose of maintaining such limits.

The Executive Engineer in Council is further pleased to appoint, under section 6 of the Act, the Executive Engineer of the Trichopoly Division for the time being to be the Conservator of the portions of the Chaverry near above referred to.

CLOSURE OF CANALS.

Fort St. George, February 25, 1913.

In partial modification of the notification published on page 1173 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 26th November 1912, all canals in the Kistna Eastern Delta will be closed from the 22nd March to 1st June 1913.

Note.—The canals do not become thoroughly navigable until about 45 hours after re-opening.

Fort St. George, March 7, 1913.

The Tirumayaram Inlet, Godavari Delta, being in a condition unfit for traffic will be closed for navigation during the whole of the next irrigation season from the 1st June 1913.

Fort St. George, Nov-4-6, 1913.

CLOSURE OF CANALS IN THE GODAVARI WESTERN DELTA DURING 1913.

Canal.	Type of closing.	Date of re-opening.
Main Canal	1st May 1913	24th May 1913.
Kistna Canal	Do.	Do.
Tandik and Weypura Canal	Do.	Do.
Old Weypura Canal	Do.	Do.
Gutti Canal	Do.	2nd June 1913
Gundreddi and Talpur Canal	Do.	21st May 1913.
Antli Canal	Do.	Do.
Narasimha Canal	Do.	Do.
Bark Canal	Do.	Do.
Kakamurra Canal	Do.	Do.
Joosina Canal	Do.	Do.

Note.—(1) Canals do not become thoroughly navigable for about 45 hours after re-opening.

(2) Date of closing 4 a.m. Date of opening 8 a.m.

H. K. CLERK.

Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Drainage Branch).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1913.

Under section 8, Act I of 1884, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 473 acres, is the same or less, as needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Government works at Chavara Yarragudi, District of Tanjore, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, and its size, less or more, than specified in schedule.	Name of owner or tenant.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Amount to be taken up.
Kaveri District, Chavara taluk, Chikamurra village.			
Hydram, Agr. E. No. 250 A.	Ediga Chinnappa	North, Chavara Yarragudi village boundary (cont. E. No. 65, north, E. No. 101, west, E. No. 103-1).	473. # 12

Under section 8, Act I of 1884, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 120 acres, is the same or less, as needed for a public purpose, to wit, for raising both banks of the Kavalakudal river, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Description of land, whether dry, irrigated, or perennial, with survey or general notes.	Name of owner or occupant.	Description of the land required to be taken up	Amount to be taken up.
<i>Tripura district, Tripura taluk, 2A. Indian Revenue Code—1901.</i>			
Government, sub. B, No. 267 A.	Mafala Madan, Khyangpang Mafala, Hailan Madan, Ram- singh Madan and Khyangpang Madan.	Field, S. No. 211 and 22, Kailashpur; sub. B, No. 214; south, S. No. 217 A; west, S. No. 219 A.	+20
Do. No. 264 A.	Rama Baidya	Field, S. No. 203, east, S. No. 212, south, S. No. 214 A, west, S. No. 214 B.	-175
Do. No. 264 B.	Manglamdhar Kamandi (de- ceased); Hailan Madan, Ram- singh Madan and Khyangpang Madan.	Field, S. No. 203, east, S. No. 214 A, south, S. No. 214 B, west, S. No. 214 A.	+20
Do. No. 265 A.	Manglamdhar (deceased), grandson Paray Kamandi.	Field, S. No. 202; east, S. No. 213, south, S. No. 214 A; west, S. No. 214 C.	-112
Do. No. 265 B.	Gangam (deceased)	Field, S. No. 202, east, S. No. 213 A; south, S. No. 214 C; west, S. No. 214 D.	-112
Do. No. 265 D.	Lakshminath Madan	Field, S. No. 203, east, S. No. 213 C; south, S. No. 214 D; west, S. No. 214 A.	-112
Do. No. 265 E.	Achann Bowdler	Field, S. No. 202, east, S. No. 213 A; south, S. No. 214 C; west, S. No. 214 D.	-105
Do. No. 266 A.	Algha Thakur Kundan	Field, S. No. 202, east, S. No. 213 A; south, S. No. 214 C; west, S. No. 214 D.	+106
S. No. 266 C	Achann Bowdler	Field, S. No. 202, east, S. No. 213 A; south, S. No. 214 C; west, S. No. 214 D.	+106
S. No. 266 A.	Vishwanath Thakur	Field, S. No. 202, east, S. No. 213 A; south, S. No. 214 C; west, S. No. 214 D.	+105
S. No. 266 B.	Paray Thakur	Field, S. No. 202, east, S. No. 213 A; south, S. No. 214 C; west, S. No. 214 D.	+115
Total			-120

Prof. G. Gange, March 12, 1919.

Under version 8, Art I of 1964, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1021 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a water supply dam at Massampanny; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tablighi of Yallahs is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under this Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A piece of the land is kept in the office of the said Tehsildar at Talikonda, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

doi:10.1017/S0022292411000518

Description of land, water, dry, open or submerged, with reference to present condition	Name of owner or occupier	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
<i>Thiagarayan district, Nilgiris taluk, Sengottayam village.</i>			
Thiagarayan	Sengottayam, Sengottayam, and the <i>Thiagarayan</i> of Sengottayam, represented by the mukhyar <i>Thiagarayan</i> Sengottayam <i>Thiagarayan</i> .	Forth, remaining portion of the site, and, village site, north and west, remaining portion of the site.	1200. 1000.

Eur. J. Oceanogr. Month T. 1913.

Under section 4, Act I of 1884, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 216 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Coleridge commemorative purposes; and, under sections 6 and 7 of the said Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjong, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act, and ordered to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A piece of the land is kept in the offer of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vadgaon, and may be purchased at any time within three years.

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Descriptions of food, and, if dry, the or specimens, with survey or collection number.	Name of insect or group.	Character of the food required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Trifolium distictum</i> , <i>Trifolium latifolium</i> , <i>Trifolium repens</i> etc.			
Dry. No. 10	100. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> , <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> , <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> , and <i>Stilpnus</i> .	Wet. No. 10; wet. No. 10; wet. No. 10.	10
Dry. No. 11	101. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> and <i>Stilpnus</i> .	Wet. No. 11; wet. No. 11; wet. No. 11.	11
Dry. No. 12	102. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> , <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> , <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> , <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> , <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> , <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> .	Wet. No. 12; wet. No. 12; wet. No. 12.	12
Dry. No. 13	103. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 13; wet. No. 13; wet. No. 13.	13
Dry. No. 14	104. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 14; wet. No. 14; wet. No. 14.	14
Dry. No. 15	105. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 15; wet. No. 15; wet. No. 15.	15
Dry. No. 16	106. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 16; wet. No. 16; wet. No. 16.	16
Dry. No. 17	107. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 17; wet. No. 17; wet. No. 17.	17
Dry. No. 18	108. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 18; wet. No. 18; wet. No. 18.	18
Dry. No. 19	109. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 19; wet. No. 19; wet. No. 19.	19
Dry. No. 20	110. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 20; wet. No. 20; wet. No. 20.	20
Dry. No. 21	111. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 21; wet. No. 21; wet. No. 21.	21
Dry. No. 22	112. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 22; wet. No. 22; wet. No. 22.	22
Dry. No. 23	113. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 23; wet. No. 23; wet. No. 23.	23
Dry. No. 24	114. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 24; wet. No. 24; wet. No. 24.	24
Dry. No. 25	115. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 25; wet. No. 25; wet. No. 25.	25
Dry. No. 26	116. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 26; wet. No. 26; wet. No. 26.	26
Dry. No. 27	117. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 27; wet. No. 27; wet. No. 27.	27
Dry. No. 28	118. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 28; wet. No. 28; wet. No. 28.	28
Dry. No. 29	119. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 29; wet. No. 29; wet. No. 29.	29
Dry. No. 30	120. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 30; wet. No. 30; wet. No. 30.	30
Dry. No. 31	121. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 31; wet. No. 31; wet. No. 31.	31
Dry. No. 32	122. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 32; wet. No. 32; wet. No. 32.	32
Dry. No. 33	123. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 33; wet. No. 33; wet. No. 33.	33
Dry. No. 34	124. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 34; wet. No. 34; wet. No. 34.	34
Dry. No. 35	125. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 35; wet. No. 35; wet. No. 35.	35
Dry. No. 36	126. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 36; wet. No. 36; wet. No. 36.	36
Dry. No. 37	127. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 37; wet. No. 37; wet. No. 37.	37
Dry. No. 38	128. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 38; wet. No. 38; wet. No. 38.	38
Dry. No. 39	129. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 39; wet. No. 39; wet. No. 39.	39
Dry. No. 40	130. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 40; wet. No. 40; wet. No. 40.	40
Dry. No. 41	131. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 41; wet. No. 41; wet. No. 41.	41
Dry. No. 42	132. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 42; wet. No. 42; wet. No. 42.	42
Dry. No. 43	133. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 43; wet. No. 43; wet. No. 43.	43
Dry. No. 44	134. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 44; wet. No. 44; wet. No. 44.	44
Dry. No. 45	135. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 45; wet. No. 45; wet. No. 45.	45
Dry. No. 46	136. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 46; wet. No. 46; wet. No. 46.	46
Dry. No. 47	137. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 47; wet. No. 47; wet. No. 47.	47
Dry. No. 48	138. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 48; wet. No. 48; wet. No. 48.	48
Dry. No. 49	139. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 49; wet. No. 49; wet. No. 49.	49
Dry. No. 50	140. <i>Homocidus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i> <i>Stilpnus</i>	Wet. No. 50; wet. No. 50; wet. No. 50.	50
Dry. No. 51	141. <i>Homoc</i>		

Post 40, George, March 28, 1943.

Under section 6, Act of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing 13 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the highway and of the Abnaskantic tract, and, under sections 2 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional officer, Maricaoqui, is authorized to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Bureau Divisional officer, Dharmapuri, and may be loaned at any time during office hours.

謝子明 醫師

Description of land, well or dry, area or percentage, with quantity in pounds number	Name of owner or occupant	Monoculture of the land supplied to be taken up	Export to be taken up
Green Island, Massachusetts, additional entries			
Dep. S. Pa. 440-2 ..	Tulliam, J. J. Quanten and Schubert, J. J. J.	North, S. S. W. 200, east 4-6 north, S. S. 200, east, S. S. 200 and 4 200.	CAPS. 32

East St. Louis, March 24, 1903.

[illegible]

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Reverend Divisional Officer, Namsapur, and may be consulted at any time during office hours.

Source: <http://www.irs.gov>.

SOURCES.			
Ownership of land, year to year, issue of patents, with survey or plat number	Name of owner or assignor.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Sublot to be taken up

Ташкентский, Самаркандский, Ферганский институты.

Genl. vol. No.		Particulars	Genl. vol. No.	Particulars	Genl. vol. No.
Genl. vol. No. 101	101	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 102	102	102
Do. No. 102	102	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 103	103	103
Do. No. 103	103	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 104	104	104
Do. No. 104	104	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 105	105	105
Do. No. 105	105	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 106	106	106
Do. No. 106	106	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 107	107	107
Do. No. 107	107	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 108	108	108
Do. No. 108	108	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 109	109	109
Do. No. 109	109	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 110	110	110
Do. No. 110	110	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 111	111	111
Do. No. 111	111	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 112	112	112
Do. No. 112	112	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 113	113	113
Do. No. 113	113	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 114	114	114
Do. No. 114	114	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 115	115	115
Do. No. 115	115	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 116	116	116
Do. No. 116	116	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 117	117	117
Do. No. 117	117	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 118	118	118
Do. No. 118	118	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 119	119	119
Do. No. 119	119	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 120	120	120
Do. No. 120	120	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 121	121	121
Do. No. 121	121	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 122	122	122
Do. No. 122	122	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 123	123	123
Do. No. 123	123	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 124	124	124
Do. No. 124	124	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 125	125	125
Do. No. 125	125	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 126	126	126
Do. No. 126	126	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 127	127	127
Do. No. 127	127	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 128	128	128
Do. No. 128	128	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 129	129	129
Do. No. 129	129	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 130	130	130
Do. No. 130	130	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 131	131	131
Do. No. 131	131	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 132	132	132
Do. No. 132	132	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 133	133	133
Do. No. 133	133	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 134	134	134
Do. No. 134	134	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 135	135	135
Do. No. 135	135	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 136	136	136
Do. No. 136	136	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 137	137	137
Do. No. 137	137	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 138	138	138
Do. No. 138	138	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 139	139	139
Do. No. 139	139	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 140	140	140
Do. No. 140	140	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 141	141	141
Do. No. 141	141	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 142	142	142
Do. No. 142	142	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 143	143	143
Do. No. 143	143	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 144	144	144
Do. No. 144	144	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 145	145	145
Do. No. 145	145	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 146	146	146
Do. No. 146	146	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 147	147	147
Do. No. 147	147	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 148	148	148
Do. No. 148	148	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 149	149	149
Do. No. 149	149	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 150	150	150
Do. No. 150	150	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 151	151	151
Do. No. 151	151	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 152	152	152
Do. No. 152	152	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 153	153	153
Do. No. 153	153	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 154	154	154
Do. No. 154	154	Particulars	Genl. vol. No. 155	155	155
Do. No. 155					

F. H. MORGAN,
Under Secy. in Charge, F. H. D., Irrigation Branch

Prof. Dr. Grosse, March 10, 1913.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 19.74 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of the Farrington-Degepud section of the

Under section 8, Act I of 1941, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5132 sq. yds., be more or less more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of the Farakka-Bangur section of the Bengal-Sagar Railway; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Farakka-Bangur section, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Parrotiganj-Bagaspur
esates, Parrotiganj, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

oligoneurales.

Quantities of land, and as dry, from survey to present number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Pongpung district, Pongpung taluk, Arakan hills.			
Demerit/L. (area) 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, 4200, 4300, 4400, 4500, 4600, 4700, 4800, 4900, 5000, 5100, 5200, 5300, 5400, 5500, 5600, 5700, 5800, 5900, 6000, 6100, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500, 6600, 6700, 6800, 6900, 7000, 7100, 7200, 7300, 7400, 7500, 7600, 7700, 7800, 7900, 8000, 8100, 8200, 8300, 8400, 8500, 8600, 8700, 8800, 8900, 9000, 9100, 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500, 9600, 9700, 9800, 9900, 10000, 10100, 10200, 10300, 10400, 10500, 10600, 10700, 10800, 10900, 11000, 11100, 11200, 11300, 11400, 11500, 11600, 11700, 11800, 11900, 12000, 12100, 12200, 12300, 12400, 12500, 12600, 12700, 12800, 12900, 13000, 13100, 13200, 13300, 13400, 13500, 13600, 13700, 13800, 13900, 14000, 14100, 14200, 14300, 14400, 14500, 14600, 14700, 14800, 14900, 15000, 15100, 15200, 15300, 15400, 15500, 15600, 15700, 15800, 15900, 16000, 16100, 16200, 16300, 16400, 16500, 16600, 16700, 16800, 16900, 17000, 17100, 17200, 17300, 17400, 17500, 17600, 17700, 17800, 17900, 18000, 18100, 18200, 18300, 18400, 18500, 18600, 18700, 18800, 18900, 19000, 19100, 19200, 19300, 19400, 19500, 19600, 19700, 19800, 19900, 20000, 20100, 20200, 20300, 20400, 20500, 20600, 20700, 20800, 20900, 21000, 21100, 21200, 21300, 21400, 21500, 21600, 21700, 21800, 21900, 22000, 22100, 22200, 22300, 22400, 22500, 22600, 22700, 22800, 22900, 23000, 23100, 23200, 23300, 23400, 23500, 23600, 23700, 23800, 23900, 24000, 24100, 24200, 24300, 24400, 24500, 24600, 24700, 24800, 24900, 25000, 25100, 25200, 25300, 25400, 25500, 25600, 25700, 25800, 25900, 26000, 26100, 26200, 26300, 26400, 26500, 26600, 26700, 26800, 26900, 27000, 27100, 27200, 27300, 27400, 27500, 27600, 27700, 27800, 27900, 28000, 28100, 28200, 28300, 28400, 28500, 28600, 28700, 28800, 28900, 29000, 29100, 29200, 29300, 29400, 29500, 29600, 29700, 29800, 29900, 30000, 30100, 30200, 30300, 30400, 30500, 30600, 30700, 30800, 30900, 31000, 31100, 31200, 31300, 31400, 31500, 31600, 31700, 31800, 31900, 32000, 32100, 32200, 32300, 32400, 32500, 32600, 32700, 32800, 32900, 33000, 33100, 33200, 33300, 33400, 33500, 33600, 33700, 33800, 33900, 34000, 34100, 34200, 34300, 34400, 34500, 34600, 34700, 34800, 34900, 35000, 35100, 35200, 35300, 35400, 35500, 35600, 35700, 35800, 35900, 36000, 36100, 36200, 36300, 36400, 36500, 36600, 36700, 36800, 36900, 37000, 37100, 37200, 37300, 37400, 37500, 37600, 37700, 37800, 37900, 38000, 38100, 38200, 38300, 38400, 38500, 38600, 38700, 38800, 38900, 39000, 39100, 39200, 39300, 39400, 39500, 39600, 39700, 39800, 39900, 40000, 40100, 40200, 40300, 40400, 40500, 40600, 40700, 40800, 40900, 41000, 41100, 41200, 41300, 41400, 41500, 41600, 41700, 41800, 41900, 42000, 42100, 42200, 42300, 42400, 42500, 42600, 42700, 42800, 42900, 43000, 43100, 43200, 43300, 43400, 43500, 43600, 43700, 43800, 43900, 44000, 44100, 44200, 44300, 44400, 44500, 44600, 44700, 44800, 44900, 45000, 45100, 45200, 45300, 45400, 45500, 45600, 45700, 45800, 45900, 46000, 46100, 46200, 46300, 46400, 46500, 46600, 46700, 46800, 46900, 47000, 47100, 47200, 47300, 47400, 47500, 47600, 47700, 47800, 47900, 48000, 48100, 48200, 48300, 48400, 48500, 48600, 48700, 48800, 48900, 49000, 49100, 49200, 49300, 49400, 49500, 49600, 49700, 49800, 49900, 50000, 50100, 50200, 50300, 50400, 50500, 50600, 50700, 50800, 50900, 51000, 51100, 51200, 51300, 51400, 51500, 51600, 51700, 51800, 51900, 52000, 52100, 52200, 52300, 52400, 52500, 52600, 52700, 52800, 52900, 53000, 53100, 53200, 53300, 53400, 53500, 53600, 53700, 53800, 53900, 54000, 54100, 54200, 54300, 54400, 54500, 54600, 54700, 54800, 54900, 55000, 55100, 55200, 55300, 55400, 55500, 55600, 55700, 55800, 55900, 56000, 56100, 56200, 56300, 56400, 56500, 56600, 56700, 56800, 56900, 57000, 57100, 57200, 57300, 57400, 57500, 57600, 57700, 57800, 57900, 58000, 58100, 58200, 58300, 58400			

Scorepoint

[illegible]

Rec. St. George, March 15, 1873.

Under section 4, Act 5 of 1949, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing 533 acres, be it more or less, may or may not be needed for a public purpose, in so far as the said land is the Burmese-Singapore section in the Bangsi-Nagari Railway, and, in pursuance of sections 4 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Commissioner, Durgam Cheruvu section, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and, in so far as the said land is concerned, to take steps for the construction of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the District Deputy Collector, Purnagur-Singpur station, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Form 13

[illegible]

Fort St. George, March 10, 1818.

¹ Under section 8, Act 1 of 1967, His Majesty the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 22.08 acres, be the same lot as was so itemized in the said survey plan, be and the same be reserved for the purposes specified in sections 5 and 7 of the said Act, and the names of the persons appointed by the Governor under sections 5 and 7 of the said Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Farmington-Seymour Survey, are appointed to perform the duties of a Collector under the Act and directed to "take down and register" the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

[illegible]

Under section 5, Act 1 of 1994, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2.74 acres, be the same as Ede area as hereinafter described:

is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of the Parramatta-Singapore Railway; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Parramatta-Singapore Railway, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

4. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the land Special Deputy Collector and may be consulted at any time during office hours.

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[illegible]

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 50 acres, be the same as first more or less, is intended for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Singapore Slippage system of the Singapore Harbour, and under sections 7 and 8 of the same Act, the said Department of Survey, Government of Straits Settlements, is authorized to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act made doated to take note for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Purnatipur-Bagga, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Summary

Date (year of sale, not a day, month or year), or, date of purchase or purchase receipt.	Name of owner or assignor.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Fingertown district, Magistrate's Court, Department of Lands.</i>			
Land: Block 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 78			

Port St. George, March 11, 1913.

Under section 5, Act I of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 95 ares, to be the same or little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for proposed rail station at Thakshelon; and, under section 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Director of Public Works, Singapore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Director, Divisional Office, Singapore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, time or period, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
First land station, between rail, and Thakshelon village.			
Dry, Mural Pugal ..	Buyakamman	North, C. Thaksh. Village dry land; west, South Indian Railway line; south, Thakshelon; east, Buyakamman's land.	100
Dry, same	Thakshelon and Thaksh. Pugal ..	North, Buyakamman's land; west, South Indian Railway line; south, Thakshelon; east, Thaksh. Pugal's land.	42
Dry, Mural Pugal ..	Buyakamman	North, Thaksh. Village; west, South Indian Railway line; south, Thaksh. Pugal's land.	18
Channel, panchikha ..	Mithala	North, Thaksh. Village; west, South Indian Railway line; south, Thaksh. Pugal's land.	36
Total ..			95

Port St. George, March 10, 1913.

Under section 5, Act I of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 48-78 ares, to be the same or little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of the Port-Singapore-Singapore Railway; and, under section 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Director of Public Works, Singapore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Deputy Collector, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, time or period, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Thakshelon Station, between rail, and Thakshelon village.			
From, jungle waste, S. No. 1 ..	The Kingdom of Siam, Thakshelon Station and Thaksh. Pugal's land.	North, S. No. 2 A; west, remaining portion; south, Thaksh. Village; east, remaining portion.	475
From, jungle waste, S. No. 2 A ..	Do.	North, S. No. 2 B and 2 C; west, S. No. 2 A; east, remaining portion; south, S. No. 2 B.	780
From, waste, dry, S. No. 2 B ..	Do.	North, S. No. 2 C; west, remaining portion; south, S. No. 2 A.	41
From, waste, dry, S. No. 2 C ..	Do.	North, S. No. 2 D; west, remaining portion; south, S. No. 2 B.	104
Local First and, S. No. 2 D ..	President, District Board, Singapore.	North, S. No. 2 E; west, remaining portion; south, S. No. 2 A.	12
Sanitary work, dry, S. No. 2 E ..	The Kingdom of Siam, Thakshelon Station and Thaksh. Pugal's land.	North, S. No. 2 F; west, remaining portion; south, S. No. 2 D.	100
Sanitary, dry, S. No. 2 F ..	Do.	North, S. No. 2 G; west, remaining portion; south, S. No. 2 E.	32
Do, S. No. 2 G ..	Do.	North, S. No. 2 H; west, remaining portion; south, S. No. 2 F.	100
Sanitary, jungle waste, S. No. 2 H ..	Do.	North, S. No. 2 I; west, remaining portion; south, S. No. 2 G.	17
Sanitary, jungle waste, S. No. 2 I ..	Do.	North, S. No. 2 J; west, remaining portion; south, S. No. 2 H.	1214
Total ..			4878

Under section 6, Act I of 1884, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land contained in the following schedule and measuring 47-12 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of the Ponnampet-Nagapattinam Railway; and, in pursuance of the said Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Ponnampet-Nagapattinam Railway, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Special Deputy Collector, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or dry, more or less, with survey or plan attached.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ponnampet station, Ponnampet taluk, Pudukottah district.			
Survey, with plan, dry, 5 No. 1 A.	Maharaja of Jaggudi, Jaggudi Mahalingam.	North, lands of Sullibedi village; west, part of the land to be taken up, north, S. No. 2; west, S. No. 1 B and part of the land to be taken up.	1 00
Survey, with plan, paddy, 5 No. 2 B.	Do. do.	North and west, S. No. 2 A; north, S. No. 3; west, part of the land to be taken up.	15
Survey, with plan, dry, 5 No. 3.	Do. do.	North, S. No. 1; west, part of the land to be taken up, north, S. No. 2, west, part of the land to be taken up.	40
Survey, with plan, paddy, 5 No. 4.	Do. do.	North, west of the land to be taken up; west, S. No. 2 B; north, lands of Sullibedi village; west, part of the land to be taken up.	2 45
Survey, with plan, dry, 5 No. 5 A.	Do. do.	North, S. No. 3 and part of the land to be taken up; west, part of the land to be taken up, north, S. No. 4; west, S. No. 5 A and lands of Sullibedi village.	5 50
Do. No. 5 B.	Do. do.	North, S. No. 3; west, part of the land to be taken up, north, S. No. 4; west, S. No. 5 A and lands of Sullibedi village.	5 75
Do. No. 6 A.	Do. do.	North, S. No. 4; west, part of the land to be taken up; north, S. No. 5, west, S. No. 6 A and lands of Sullibedi village.	4 00
Do. No. 6 B.	Do. do.	North, S. No. 5; west, part of the land to be taken up, north, S. No. 6 B and T, west, S. No. 7 A and lands of Sullibedi village.	4 60
Survey, with plan, paddy, 5 No. 7 A.	Do. do.	North and west, S. No. 6 B; north, S. No. 7 A and T, west, S. No. 8 A and lands of Sullibedi village.	1 10
Survey, with plan, dry, 5 No. 8 A.	Do. do.	North and west, S. No. 7 A; north, S. No. 8 A; west, S. No. 9 B.	5 00
Do. No. 8 B.	Do. do.	North, S. No. 8; west, S. No. 9 B and part of the land to be taken up; north, lands of Sullibedi village, west, part of the land to be taken up.	6 00
Survey, with plan, paddy, 5 No. 9 A.	Do. do.	North, S. No. 9 A; west, north, part of the land to be taken up, west, S. No. 9 A.	5 00
Total			81 64

Port St. George, March 25, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1884, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land contained in the following schedule and measuring 100-0 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of the Kottalpalapattinam Railway; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Nagapattinam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Nagapattinam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or dry, more or less, with survey or plan attached.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
The Government, Nagapattinam taluk, Pudukottah district.			
No. 100 B.	Prothon, Thott Thott, Pudukottah.	North, No. 100 B; west, No. 100 B; north, No. 100 B; west, No. 100 B.	4 00
No. 100 C.	Do.	North, No. 100 C; west, No. 100 C; north, No. 100 C; west, No. 100 C.	4 00
No. 100 D.	Do.	North, No. 100 D; west, No. 100 D; north, No. 100 D; west, No. 100 D.	4 00
Total			12 00

Part 51: Groups, March 16, 2012

[illegible]

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Pannagar-Bhagpur section, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

[illegible]

[illegible]

Description of land lost or dry, in two parcels or less, with a survey or plat attached.	Name of owner or occupier.	Number of the land reported to be taken up.	Date to be taken up.
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Fingert, J. G. 1993. *Parasitology* 116: 439-444.

[illegible]

¹ Post H. George, March 16, 2013.

Under section 9, Act I of 1904, "We, the Trustees of the Government of Council hereby declare that the land mentioned in the following schedule and amounting to 2007 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Purnaganga-Bangpur Railway; and, under sections 5, 6 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Purnaganga-Bangpur

Railway, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take upon the completion of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Deputy Collector, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEMES

1	2	3	4
Designation of land, with or without, name or provision, with survey or plan of the land.	Name of person or persons.	Description of the land proposed to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.

Portuguese District, Zangade Island, European Village.

Landholder, adjacent survey, area, plan, map, etc., No. 1 A.	Mohamed of Zeynep	North, head of Pithon; east, part of the land to be taken up; south, R. No. 3 B, C, D and E; west, part of the land to be taken up.	225
Landholder, dry, No. 1 B.	Mohamed of Zeynep, Pithon	North and east, R. No. 3 A; south and west, R. No. 3 B.	410
Landholder, jungle waste and gully, No. 1 C.	Mohamed of Zeynep	North, R. No. 1 A, B, D and E; east, part of the land to be taken up; south, R. No. 1 and 2; west, part of the land to be taken up.	434
Landholder, dry, No. 1 D.	Mohamed of Zeynep, Pithon	North, R. No. 1 A, east, part of the land to be taken up; south, R. No. 1 B, C, D and E.	1-41
Do. No. 1 E.	Do.	North, R. No. 1 A, east, part of the land to be taken up; south, R. No. 1 B, C, D and E.	25
Do. No. 1 F.	Do.	North and east, R. No. 3 C; south, R. No. 3 D; west, part of the land to be taken up.	47
Do. No. 1 G.	Do.	North, R. No. 1, east, R. No. 2; south, R. No. 2; west, part of the land to be taken up.	100
Landholder, jungle waste, R. No. 2 A.	Mohamed of Zeynep	North and east, part of the land to be taken up; south and west, R. No. 2 B.	455
Landholder, dry, No. 2 B.	Mohamed of Zeynep, Pithon	North, R. No. 2, east, part of the land to be taken up; south, R. No. 2, west, part of the land to be taken up.	241
Do. No. 2 C.	Do.	North, R. No. 2, east, part of the land to be taken up; south, R. No. 2, west, part of the land to be taken up.	25
Landholder, jungle waste, and gully, R. No. 3 A.	Mohamed of Zeynep	North, R. No. 3 A; east, part of the land to be taken up; south, R. No. 3 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	110
Do. No. 3 B.	Do.	North, R. No. 3 A; east, part of the land to be taken up; south, R. No. 3 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	21
Landholder, dry, No. 3 C.	Mohamed of Zeynep, Pithon	North, R. No. 3; east, R. No. 3 B and C; south and west, part of the land to be taken up.	71
Landholder, jungle waste and gully, dry, R. No. 4 A.	Mohamed of Zeynep	North and east, R. No. 4 B; south, R. No. 4 C; west, R. No. 4 D and part of the land to be taken up.	43
Landholder, dry, R. No. 4 B.	Mohamed of Zeynep, Pithon	North, R. No. 4, east, part of the land to be taken up; south, R. No. 4 B; west, R. No. 4 C and part of the land to be taken up.	12
Do. No. 4 C.	Mohamed of Zeynep, Pithon	North, R. No. 4, east, part of the land to be taken up; south, R. No. 4 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	47
Do. No. 4 D.	Mohamed of Zeynep, Pithon	North, R. No. 4, east, part of the land to be taken up; south, R. No. 4 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	20
Do. No. 4 E.	Mohamed of Zeynep, Pithon	North, R. No. 4, east, part of the land to be taken up; south, R. No. 4 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	11
Do. No. 4 F.	Mohamed of Zeynep, Pithon	North, R. No. 4, east, part of the land to be taken up; south, R. No. 4 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	20
Do. No. 4 G.	Mohamed of Zeynep, Pithon	North, R. No. 4, east, part of the land to be taken up; south, R. No. 4 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	22
Do. No. 4 H.	Mohamed of Zeynep, Pithon	North, R. No. 4, east, part of the land to be taken up; south, R. No. 4 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	18
Do. No. 4 I.	Mohamed of Zeynep, Pithon	North, R. No. 4, east, part of the land to be taken up; south, R. No. 4 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	40
Do. No. 4 J.	Mohamed of Zeynep, Pithon	North, R. No. 4, east, part of the land to be taken up; south, R. No. 4 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	22
Do. No. 4 K.	Mohamed of Zeynep, Pithon	North, R. No. 4, east, part of the land to be taken up; south, R. No. 4 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	12
Do. No. 4 L.	Mohamed of Zeynep, Pithon	North, R. No. 4, east, part of the land to be taken up; south, R. No. 4 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	18
Do. No. 4 M.	Mohamed of Zeynep, Pithon	North, R. No. 4, east, part of the land to be taken up; south, R. No. 4 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	18
Do. No. 4 N.	Mohamed of Zeynep, Pithon	North, R. No. 4, east, part of the land to be taken up; south, R. No. 4 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	10

[illegible]

Description of land, wet or dry, mean or particular, with survey or previous number	Name of owner or assignee	Description of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Farrington district, Singapore island, Government village-land.			
Sanctified, dry, R. No. 31 D.	Ministry of Jeyapen and Wangi Kamara.	North, S. No. 12 B; east, part of the land to be taken up; north, S. No. 13 D; west, part of the land to be taken up.	1-10
Sanctified, sub- aqueous, bottom, water mean, S. No. 11 D.	Ministry of Jeyapen and Wangi Kamara.	North, S. No. 12 C; west, remaining portion; north, S. No. 12; east, remaining portion.	10
Sanctified, dry, R. No. 13 A.	Do. do	North, S. No. 11; east, part of the land to be taken up; north, S. No. 12 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	10
Do. No. 25 B.	Ministry of Jeyapen and Wangi Kamara.	North, S. No. 12 A; east, part of the land to be taken up; north, S. No. 12 C; west, part of the land to be taken up.	10
Do. No. 11 C.	Ministry of Jeyapen and Kamara Government.	North, S. No. 12 A; east, part of the land to be taken up; north, S. No. 12 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	10
Do. No. 23 D.	Ministry of Jeyapen and Wangi Kamara.	North, S. No. 12 C; east, part of the land to be taken up; north, S. No. 12 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	10
Do. No. 11 B.	Ministry of Jeyapen and Wangi Kamara.	North, S. No. 12 C; east, part of the land to be taken up; north, S. No. 12 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	10
Do. No. 12 F.	Ministry of Jeyapen and Wangi Kamara.	North, S. No. 12 A; east, part of the land to be taken up; north, S. No. 12 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	10
Sanctified, jungle water, S. No. 17 C.	Ministry of Jeyapen	North, S. No. 12 A; east, part of the land to be taken up; north, S. No. 12 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	10
Sanctified, dry, R. No. 11 B.	Ministry of Jeyapen and Wangi Kamara.	North, S. No. 12 A; east, part of the land to be taken up; north, S. No. 12 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	10
Sanctified, jungle water, S. No. 18 A.	Ministry of Jeyapen	North, S. No. 12 A; east, part of the land to be taken up; north, S. No. 12 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	10
Sanctified, dry, S. No. 12 B.	Ministry of Jeyapen and Wangi Kamara.	North, S. No. 12 A; east, part of the land to be taken up; north, S. No. 12 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	10
Do. No. 14 A.	Do. do	North, S. No. 12 A; east, part of the land to be taken up; north, S. No. 12 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	10
Do. No. 16 B.	Ministry of Jeyapen and Wangi Kamara.	North, S. No. 12 A; east, part of the land to be taken up; north, S. No. 12 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	10
Sanctified, jungle water, S. No. 14 C.	Ministry of Jeyapen	North, S. No. 12 A; east, part of the land to be taken up; north, S. No. 12 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	10
Sanctified, R. No. 15 A.	Do. do	North, S. No. 12 A; east, part of the land to be taken up; north, S. No. 12 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	10
Do. No. 18 B.	Ministry of Jeyapen and Wangi Kamara.	North, S. No. 12 A; east, part of the land to be taken up; north, S. No. 12 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	10
Sanctified, jungle water and S. No. 16.	Ministry of Jeyapen	North, S. No. 12 A; east, part of the land to be taken up; north, S. No. 12 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	10
Sanctified, R. No. 17.	Do. do	North, S. No. 12 A; east, part of the land to be taken up; north, S. No. 12 B; west, part of the land to be taken up.	10
Total			69 10

D. MARSHALL,
Deputy Secretary to Government, F.M.S.

Part II. Surveys, March 18, 1912.

Under section 6, Act 1 of 1891, the Executive the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 434 square feet or 5105 sq. ft. by the name of the land, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extending the occupied area of the court, Kuala Lumpur; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Government Officer, Kuala Lumpur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the District Officer, Kuala Lumpur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, mean or particular, with survey or previous number	Name of owner or assignee	Description of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Farrington district, Kuala Lumpur island, Government village-land.			
Do. No. 11 B.	Kuala Lumpur Municipality	North, including S. No. 11 B; A. south, S. No. 11 B; west, S. No. 11 B.	10 10 10

Under section 3, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and amounting to 68 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the quarters of the Police at Kalamang; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the District Officer, Pampot, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the District Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This notice is published in the Port St. George Gazette, dated 28 February 1912, Part I, pages 189 and 191.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without any improvements, with survey or parish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Port St. George district, Pampot sub-district, No. 25. Suburban village.</i>			
Lot, A, No. 100 B-1.	Vanessa Kallipier	North, Nos. 100 B-2; and, Nos. 100 B-3 and 100 B-4; south, No. 101, west, No. 100 B.	acres 1 00

Under section 4, Land Acquisition Act (Act I of 1894), the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and amounting to 97 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing huts for two Police band constables and 26 constables and quarters of a Sub-Inspector; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Moolampilly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Moolampilly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without any improvements, with survey or parish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Port St. George district, Pampot sub-district, Moolampilly village.</i>			
Unsurveyed land, with or without any improvements, No. 64, west.	Martha Moolampilly of Thiruvanchikulam	North, house's room; west, father's room; south, father's room and A. Chingam's land; west, land's land.	acres 22
Unsurveyed land, with or without any improvements, No. 65, west.	Martha Moolampilly of Thiruvanchikulam	North, house's room; south, father's room; south, land's land and father's land; west, land's land.	25
Unsurveyed land, with or without any improvements, No. 66, west.	Martha Moolampilly of Thiruvanchikulam	North, house's room; south, father's room; south, land's land and father's land; west, A. Chingam's land.	50
Total			97

Port St. George, March 4, 1912.

Under section 3, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and amounting to 60 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a Veterinary Hospital at Oodidam; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without any improvements, with survey or parish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Port St. George district, Cuddalore sub-district, Moolampilly village.</i>			
Lot, A, No. 100 B.	Martha Moolampilly of Thiruvanchikulam	North, No. 101, west, No. 102 of 10, south and west, No. 103 B.	acres 1 00

Port St. George, March 26, 1914

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 28 ares, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of Government Girls' school compound, Tirukkylior; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirukkylior, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirukkylior, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or dry, more or less, with survey or plan of the land.	Seat of office or receipt.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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South Arcot district, Tirukkylior taluk, Tirukkylior village.

Revenue, Agr. S. No. 112 A-1	Kannan Nayudu and Lakshman Nayudu	North S. No. 194, and Gudi's allot; south west, Vengayya Nayudu's garden and house.	28
Revenue, S. No. 112 A-2	Do.	Do.	28
Revenue, Agr. S. No. 112 A-3	Vengayya Nayudu	North S. No. 193, and south Lakshman Nayudu's garden and house; west Vengayya Nayudu's garden.	28
Do. S. No. 112 A-4	L. Ramanatha Nayudu	North S. No. 194, and Ramanatha's house; south west, and Gudi's allot.	28
Revenue, S. No. 112 A-5	Do.	Do.	28
Revenue, Agr. S. No. 112 A-6	Murugan Mayas	North S. No. 194; and Lakshman Nayudu's house; south west, and Ramanatha Nayudu's house.	28
Revenue, S. No. 112 A-7	Do.	Do.	28

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 62 ares, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extending the Post office building, Tanjore; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or dry, more or less, with survey or plan of the land.	Seat of office or receipt.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, Palayamkott village.

Town, Agr. (Tanjore) S. No. 1004	Post Office Taluk, Alankott Taluk, Post Office Taluk, and Ramanatha Nayudu's house (mortgage)	North, Capital Road S. No. 111; south, S. No. 110; west, and S. No. 111.	62
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Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 62 ares, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of a Post-Regulator's Office at Madurai; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

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Transcription of label, with or without, 1940 or present date, with survey or project number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Amount to be taken up.
<i>Trapper station, Douglas Island, Boulder village.</i>			
Spencer, J. R. & Co. 1940.	12. Bureau Reclamation Algor.	Karla, E. M. 107' east and north. S. M. 100'	400
Do.	11. Yoshikawa Algor	west, S. M. 100'	17
Do.	11A. Submarine Biologist	East, E. M. 107' east, north and west, S. M. 100'	17
		Do	do
		Total ..	434

W. G. BULLENWORTH

W. A. MILLERWORTH
Under Secretary to Governor, P. O. 5.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

The following list of papers placed at the disposal of the Press between the 11th and 18th May 1963 is published for general information:—

[illegible]

No. in the list.	Department.	S.E. No. and date.	Subject.
17	Local and Municipal.	R/S. No. 273 D., Feb. 14.	By-law.—Approving and endorsing the—referring to the mechanics' list of vehicles using any vehicle or bridge passed by the Guelph City Council. [1 a.]
18	Do.	No. 304 D., Feb. 3.	By-law.—Approving and endorsing, with remarks, the—of the Board of Health. [1 a.]
19	Do.	No. 245 H., Feb. 4.	By-law.—Approving and endorsing, subject to a slight modification, the—passed by the Board of Health for the regulation of the use of the public lands in the city limits of the city. [1 a.]
20	Do.	No. 277 H., Feb. 4.	By-law.—Approving and endorsing the—requesting the Corporation of Guelph to arrange for the removal of the—of the city limits of the city. [1 a.]
21	Do.	No. 278 H., Feb. 4.	By-law.—Approving and endorsing the—requesting the Corporation of Guelph to arrange for the removal of the—of the city limits of the city. [1 a.]
22	Do.	No. 279 H., Feb. 4.	By-law.—Approving and endorsing the—requesting the Corporation of Guelph to arrange for the removal of the—of the city limits of the city. [1 a.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, or application to the Registrar-General, Government Press, Madras.

A. G. GARDNER,
Ap. Chief Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 13.3

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, 1933.

Figure 6. 6 years

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

and the following:

ജനലിംഗ് സെൻസിറ്റീവ് ബോൾ, 1999 നവംബർ 18 ന്.

നമ്പർ 95.—1916 മാർച്ച് 1-3: തിരുനെൽവേലൂ രാജ്യം നമ്പർ 95: ഫിസാൻ 1-3: പാമ്പാ 271-3: അയ്യപ്പൻ പ്രസിഡന്റായതിനെ 1916 ഏപ്രിലിൽ 25-3: തിരുനെൽവേലൂ 116-3: നമ്പർ പാട്ടുകൾ 1-3: പട്ടിപ്പാട്ടുകൾ: അദ്ദേഹം പാട്ടുകൾ
 വാക്കുകൾ:

[illegible][illegible]



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 11.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1903.

[Part II. Series.

Part II.—Local and Municipal Department.

APPOINTMENTS

Fort St. George, March 18, 1903.

No. 908.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Carl Ralph Townsend Cargrove to be a member of the Chembottur District Board.

No. 400.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Chingleput, to be a member of the Chingleput District Board.

No. 411.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. Theodoros Ghoulia, M.A., to be a member of the South Canara District Board.

No. 402.—In exercise of the power vested in him by rule 21 (b) of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of local boards, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.S. Kannegar Ramaswami Sankaran Ayar Arangal to be a member of the Ramaswami Tank Board in the Tenkasi District.

No. 403.—In exercise of the power vested in him by rule 21 (b) of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of local boards, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.S. Pragasam Pragasam Gura to be a member of the Velladupuram Tank Board in the Coimbatore District.

No. 414.—In exercise of the power vested in him by clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1864, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.S. Kesabhai A. C. Frankurthi Ayar Arangal to be a Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras.

No. 415.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1864, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. Ertum Gunda Mulligala to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tirunelveli.

No. 416.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1864, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain A. Moore Johnson to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Bellary.

No. 417.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1864, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant James Walker Jones, I.M.S., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tirunelveli.

No. 418.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1864, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.S. Mohdali Tazuddin Mohdaliyar Arangal and Maryamulla Jamal-ud-din Sahib Abdul Wahid Sahib Bahadur to be municipal councillors of the municipality of Gudiyatham.

No. 418.—Under section 19 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1914, M.R.O. Ericson Somers Barr and M.R.O. Viswanathan Parthi Subbaray Garu have been duly elected as municipal councillors of the municipality of Bellary.

No. 419.—Under section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1914, M.R.O. Chinnabada Mankayyer Venkatasubrah Ayer Arangal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Madras.

No. 421.—Under section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1914, M.R.O. Egan Sanyasirajagan Garu has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Vellore.

No. 422.—Under section 19 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1914, M.R.O. Kuchanaras Chettiar Redarichan Chettiar Arangal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tiruvannamalai.

No. 423.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1914, the Governor in Council appoints of the appointment, by election, of M.R.O. Iside Sanyasir Arangal as Chairman of the municipality of Sulem.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 424.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, M.R.O. C. Kertiga Gounder Parameswari Gounder Arangal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Coimbatore District Board by the Coimbatore District Board.

No. 425.—Under section 14 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, M.R.O. Naladar Seshadri Arangal has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Kottakur in the District of Madras.

No. 426.—The President, District Board, Coimbatore, hereby accords the appointments of M.R.O. Raja Thomas Arangal as a member of the Pollachi Taluk Board and M.R.O. S. Srinivasan Sanyasir Arangal M.R.O. Kalyan Venkatasubrah Ayer Arangal and M.R.O. V. Perumal Sanyasir Arangal as members of the Coimbatore District Board, notified on pages 114, 115, and 116 of Part I.A. of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 23d February 1913 and 15th June 1913 and 24th July 1913, respectively.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 427.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of 4 acres of land in the Sengurapalle village of Coimbatore taluk of Coimbatore District, specified in notification No. 1009 published on pages 440 and 441 of Part I.A. of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 19th July 1910, as required for the District Board veterinary dispensary at Coimbatore.

No. 428.—Under clause (1) of section 144 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to order the following amendments to be made in the notices of elections of members of taluk boards and published under notification No. 677 of pages 290-292 of Part I.A. of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 18th April 1909, as modified by notifications Nos. 66, 1913 and 133 published respectively at pages 3, 725 and 66 of Part I.A. of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 2d January 1911, the 11th December 1911 and the 29th January 1912.

In rule 12 (f) after the words "Municipal Magistrate" add the words "any other jurisdiction in any part of the area over which the powers of the taluk board extend."

No. 429.—Under section 145 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following draft of amendments to the rules framed under sub-section (1) of section 144 of the said Act for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards and published under notification No. 677 of pages 290-292 of Part I.A. of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 18th April 1909, as modified by notifications Nos. 66, 1913 and 133 published respectively at pages 3, 725 and 66 of Part I.A. of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 2d January 1911, the 11th December 1911 and the 29th January 1912. Any objections or suggestions that may be made in respect of the proposed amendments will be considered on or after 1st April 1913.

Draft amendments.

(1) Insert the following as clause (6) of rule 9 :— "The Collector may from time to time, whenever cases is shown, by notification in the Gazette of the district concerned, when the date specified in clause (1), (2), (4), (5) and (6) above with the exception of the 11th day of July provided that the changes made are reported to Government for orders with a brief statement of the reasons necessitating them."

(2) Substitute the words "shall continue in operation until the publication of the next in rule 9 (7)." for the words "shall continue in operation for one year" occurring

(3) Rule 16 shall be omitted

No. 491.—Under section 165 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1898, the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following draft of alterations which it is proposed to make in Schedule I to the rules framed under sub-section (1) of section 144 of the said Act for the election of electors of members of taluk boards which was published under Notification No. 158 of page 87 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 15th February 1912. Any objection or suggestion that may be made in respect of these alterations by any person interested will be considered on or after the 1st May 1912—

District.	Taluk Board.	Number of electoral wards.	Specification of ward included in the electoral wards.	Number of members to be elected by each ward.	Local government provided for in the taluk board specified in column 2.			
<i>Tanjore.</i>								
	Mayavaram.	No. 1	Seethanur Bala	1	100			
		" 2	Vikramaditya	1				
		" 3	Kumbhar	1				
		" 4	Shivaji	1				
		" 5	Mahadevi	1				
		" 6	Vinayakam	1				
	Mayapattinam.	No. 1	Mayapattinam	1	100			
		" 2	Kumbhar	1				
		" 3	Thiruvudai	1				
		" 4	Thiruvudai	1				
		" 5	Thiruvudai	1				
		" 6	Thiruvudai	1				
		<i>Suburban.</i>						
			Mayavaram.	No. 1		Mayavaram Bala	1	100
" 2	Thiruvudai			1				
" 3	Kumbhar			1				
" 4	Thiruvudai Bala			1				
" 5	Thiruvudai			1				
" 6	Thiruvudai			1				
	Mayapattinam.	No. 1	Mayapattinam	1	100			
		" 2	Kumbhar	1				
		" 3	Thiruvudai	1				
		" 4	Thiruvudai	1				
		" 5	Thiruvudai	1				
		" 6	Thiruvudai	1				

No. 492.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 123 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1898, the Governor in Council declares that with effect from 1st April, 1912 four out of the 12 members of the Eliyah union parishad in the Tanjore district shall be appointed by election.

No. 493.—With reference to the proviso to rule 14 of the rules for the election of members of union parishads published in Notification No. 121 of page 121 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 15th February 1912, the Governor in Council is pleased to promulgate the following minimum property qualification for candidates for election to the Eliyah union in the Tanjore district:—

Payment of house tax of Rs. 5 or land tax of Rs. 5.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 494.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land situated at the following schedule and measuring 400 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is wanted for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing drains in Sankapeta, Athanapur in the Vinayakam municipality and, under sections 5 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Vinayakam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Vinayakam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Line number	Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or purchase number.	Name of owner or possessor.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Pongopong district, Pongopong sub-district, Pongopong village.</i>				
1	Portion of yard with compound wall.	Thomas McGeachan	Block, owner's house; east, from No. (2) to wall; west, owner's house.	acres 0.02
2	Do	Kamukoh Agapahonua	Block, owner's house; east and north road; west, from No. (1).	0.05
3	Do	Kamukohagahi Chikahapi	Block, north channel, and owner's part; east, McGeachan's house; north, road; west, east and owner's part.	0.05
			Total ..	0.12

No. 410.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1904, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 17 ares, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a municipal elementary school at Kaeopon in the Yallahs municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Yallahs, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Yallahs, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or purchase number.	Name of owner or possessor.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>North Zone district, Fallowfield, Fallow municipality.</i>			
From No. 12 in Sub-divisional Road scheme, Kaeopon, Yallahs, measuring 1000 square fms.	Tindemanns, Katalapa and Manilla Hotel, son of Christopher Katalapa	Block, from survey No. 1110; east, Fallowfield; west, survey No. 1110; north, survey No. 1110; south, survey No. 1110 and 1111.	acres 17

No. 411.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1904, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 7.75 ares, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a rubbish depot in Pongopong section, Pongopong municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Pongopong, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Pongopong, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or purchase number.	Name of owner or possessor.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Pongopong district, Pongopong sub-district, Pongopong village.</i>			
From 6th, 10th	Plan, Fallowfield, son of Katalapa	Block, gravelled road; east, survey No. 1111; west, survey No. 1111 and 1112; south, road.	acres 7.75

Description of land, not in dry, some particulars, with survey or plan number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent in the table up.
<i>Parish of St. George, generally held, following surveys—</i>			
Fishes, S. No. 400	To Elizabeth's Kne (James) Kne Kne and Kne Kne.	North, Elizabeth's Kne's divided land, and Elizabeth's Kne's part, with Elizabeth's Kne's vacant land, with Elizabeth's Kne's land.	18 7/8
Do.	Do.	North, Elizabeth's Kne's divided land, with Elizabeth's Kne's part, with Elizabeth's Kne's land.	18 1/2
Do.	To Elizabeth's Kne	North, Elizabeth's Kne's divided land, with Elizabeth's Kne's part, with Elizabeth's Kne's land.	18 1/2
Do.	Do.	North, Elizabeth's Kne's divided land, with Elizabeth's Kne's part, with Elizabeth's Kne's land.	18 1/2
Do.	To Elizabeth's Kne	North, Elizabeth's Kne's divided land, with Elizabeth's Kne's part, with Elizabeth's Kne's land.	18 1/2
Do.	Do.	North, Elizabeth's Kne's divided land, with Elizabeth's Kne's part, with Elizabeth's Kne's land.	18 1/2
Do.	To Elizabeth's Kne	North, Elizabeth's Kne's divided land, with Elizabeth's Kne's part, with Elizabeth's Kne's land.	18 1/2
Do.	Do.	North, Elizabeth's Kne's divided land, with Elizabeth's Kne's part, with Elizabeth's Kne's land.	18 1/2
Do.	To Elizabeth's Kne	North, Elizabeth's Kne's divided land, with Elizabeth's Kne's part, with Elizabeth's Kne's land.	18 1/2
Do.	Do.	North, Elizabeth's Kne's divided land, with Elizabeth's Kne's part, with Elizabeth's Kne's land.	18 1/2
Do.	To Elizabeth's Kne	North, Elizabeth's Kne's divided land, with Elizabeth's Kne's part, with Elizabeth's Kne's land.	18 1/2
Do.	Do.	North, Elizabeth's Kne's divided land, with Elizabeth's Kne's part, with Elizabeth's Kne's land.	18 1/2
Do.	To Elizabeth's Kne	North, Elizabeth's Kne's divided land, with Elizabeth's Kne's part, with Elizabeth's Kne's land.	18 1/2
Do.	Do.	North, Elizabeth's Kne's divided land, with Elizabeth's Kne's part, with Elizabeth's Kne's land.	18 1/2
Do.	To Elizabeth's Kne	North, Elizabeth's Kne's divided land, with Elizabeth's Kne's part, with Elizabeth's Kne's land.	18 1/2
Do.	Do.	North, Elizabeth's Kne's divided land, with Elizabeth's Kne's part, with Elizabeth's Kne's land.	18 1/2
Do.	To Elizabeth's Kne	North, Elizabeth's Kne's divided land, with Elizabeth's Kne's part, with Elizabeth's Kne's land.	18 1/2
Do.	Do.	North, Elizabeth's Kne's divided land, with Elizabeth's Kne's part, with Elizabeth's Kne's land.	18 1/2
Do.	To Elizabeth's Kne	North, Elizabeth's Kne's divided land, with Elizabeth's Kne's part, with Elizabeth's Kne's land.	18 1/2
Do.	Do.	North, Elizabeth's Kne's divided land, with Elizabeth's Kne's part, with Elizabeth's Kne's land.	18 1/2
Do.	To Elizabeth's Kne	North, Elizabeth's Kne's divided land, with Elizabeth's Kne's part, with Elizabeth's Kne's land.	18 1/2
Do.	Do.	North, Elizabeth's Kne's divided land, with Elizabeth's Kne's part, with Elizabeth's Kne's land.	18 1/2
Do.	To Elizabeth's Kne	North, Elizabeth's Kne's divided land, with Elizabeth's Kne's part, with Elizabeth's Kne's land.	18 1/2
Do.	Do.	North, Elizabeth's Kne's divided land, with Elizabeth's Kne's part, with Elizabeth's Kne's land.	18 1/2

[illegible]

No. 557.—Under section 2 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declare that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 31 of an acre, be the same, a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a school building at Regat; and, under sections 3 and 7, the holder of the Pollbooks is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the tahildar, Talukda, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. There being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, then or previously, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Pongquon district, Talukda taluk, Rajahmundry.			
Wet, irrigated.	Population of Kingdon, etc. village, owner: Vandamparamaswami of Rajahmundry represented by mandapam and Gauda Pongquon Vandamparamaswami of Rajahmundry, occupier.	North, measuring portion of Vandamparamaswami's adjacent land; east, north and west, Gauda.	area 54

No. 418.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1.5 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening Chinnaipet road, Rajahmundry; and, under sections 5 and 7, the tahildar, Rajahmundry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the tahildar, Rajahmundry, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, then or previously, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chinnai district, Rajahmundry taluk, Rajahmundry village.			
Village site.	Venugopala Venkateswara having a shop, another and garden of Rangaswami and Rajaswami (sons of Venkateswara).	North, site of Venkateswara; east, north, south, site of Venkateswara.	area 4
Do.	Venkat Venkateswara.	North, site of Venkateswara; east, north, site of Venkateswara; west, site of Venkateswara.	4
Do.	Chinnai Venkateswara.	North, site of Venkateswara; east, north, site of Venkateswara; west, site of Venkateswara.	4
Do.	Patilaji Vira Venkateswara.	North, site of Venkateswara; east, north, site of Venkateswara; west, site of Venkateswara.	4
Total.			1.4

No. 419.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1.51 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a public depot in Kanchi ward, Tirunagar, Rajahmundry; and, under sections 5 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Tirunagar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, then or previously, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Pongquon district, Pongquon taluk, Pongquon village.			
Wet, water, series of S. No. 15, Venkateswara.	Kanchi Venkateswara, owner; Venkateswara, occupier.	North, measuring portion of Venkateswara's adjacent land; east, north, west, south, site of Venkateswara.	area 1.51

24. 441.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 428 acres, be the same or less or more, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a road from Khatapada to Roshanpura, and, under sections 3 and 5, the revenue divisional officer, Bhubaneswar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land.

7. A plan of the site proposed to be acquired is available in the revenue divisional office, Raichur mandry, for inspection at any time during office hours.

Keywords: *Self-esteem, self-esteem threat, self-esteem threat sensitivity, self-esteem threat sensitivity scale, self-esteem threat sensitivity scale-2*

[illegible]

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>(Divisional district, Anaimalai, Palakkad taluqas—cont.)</i>			
Lease, dry, No. 424 ..	Chingudi Rajagop of Nagapattinam	North, back road; east, No. 545; south, portion of No. 519; west, No. 425.	acres 12
Enclosed, dry, No. 522 & 523 ..	Do. ..	North, No. 579; east, back road; south, back portion of No. 522-3	72
Do. No. 523 & 524 ..	Do. ..	North, east and west, back road; south, No. 525-3; west, No. 526.	45
Do. No. 525-8 ..	Abdikhal Rajagop and Abdikhal Rajagop	North, No. 519-3; east, back road; south, No. 521-7; west, portion of No. 522-3	15
Do. No. 527-1 ..	Do. ..	North, No. 527-3; east, back road; south, No. 528-1; west, portion of No. 527-1	14
Do. No. 528-1 ..	Abdikhal Rajagop ..	North, No. 527-3; east, back road; south, No. 528-1; west, portion of No. 528-1	40
Lease, dry, No. 528-2 ..	Pyl. Vaidyanathan and Anandam Choudhary of Nagapattinam	North, No. 528-1; east, back road; south, No. 528-1; west, portion of No. 528-1	12
Do. No. 528-3 ..	Periathirai Choudhary ..	North, No. 528-2; east, back road; south, No. 528-1; west, portion of No. 528-1	10
Enclosed, survey, No. 529 ..	Madhav Rajagop ..	North, No. 529-1; east, back road; south, portion of No. 529-1	52
<i>(Divisional district, Coimbatore taluqas—cont.)</i>			
Enclosed, lease, dry, portion ..	Abdikhal Vaidyanath of Palakkad	North, east and south, back road; west, portion of No. 519	14
Total ..			212

No. 425.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declare that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 6 acres, be the same a little more or less, as needed for a public purpose, to wit, for burial and burning grounds at Nagapattinam in the Coimbatore taluqas; and, under sections 5 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Vinnayagaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said divisional officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>(Divisional district, Coimbatore taluqas, Vinnayagaram taluqas—cont.)</i>			
Enclosed, portion of No. 529 ..	Raja of Vinnayagaram ..	North, east, south and west, S. No. 45	acres 2
Do. ..	Do. ..	North, east, S. No. 45; south, S. No. 519; west, S. No. 520	1
Total ..			3

No. 426.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declare that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2.12 acres, be the same a little more or less, as needed for a public purpose, to wit, for burial and burning grounds required for Coimbatore taluqas; and, under sections 5 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Coimbatore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Coimbatore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>(Divisional district, Coimbatore taluqas, Vinnayagaram taluqas—cont.)</i>			
Enclosed, portion of No. 529 ..	Abdikhal Vaidyanath and Anandam Choudhary of Nagapattinam	North, No. 519-1; east and south, Coimbatore taluqas; Coimbatore district; west, No. 520	acres 2.12

No. 447.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 7.82 acres, in the name a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of the approaches to the bridge at Panamagalore; and, under sections 5 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Mangalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Mangalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, more or less, with survey or planish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Small Census number, Mangalore city, Panamagalore village.</i>			
Wet, S. P. No. 20-a & b.	Chid Raghunathappa	North, No. 20-a & b; east, Nos. 20-a and 20-b, 12 & 13 A, south, No. 21; west, No. 20-a & b.	490
Do. No. 21-c & d.	Aswanna	North, No. 21-c & d; east, No. 21-c & d; south, No. 21-c & d; west, No. 21-c & d; 1 C, 1 D & 2 C.	2.18
Do. No. 21-e & f.	Do.	North, No. 21-e & f; east, No. 21-e & f; south, Nos. 21-e & f; west, No. 21-e & f.	50
Do. No. 21-g & h.	Do.	North, No. 21-g & h; east, No. 21-g & h; south and west, No. 21-g & h.	100
Do. No. 21-i & j.	Application Intermittent	North, No. 21-i & j; east, No. 21-i & j; south, No. 21-i & j; west, No. 21-i & j.	100
Do. No. 21-k & l.	Do.	North and west, No. 21-k & l; south, No. 21-k & l; east, No. 21-k & l.	17
Do. No. 21-m & n.	Abdulla Bary	North, No. 21-m & n; east, Nos. 21-m, 21-n, 21-o, 21-p and 21-q; south, Nos. 21-m, 21-n, 21-o, 21-p & 21-q; west, No. 21-m.	6.10
Total			7.82

No. 448.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1.70 acres, in the name a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Ottomannur-Belanda bridge road; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the revenue divisional officer, Coimbatore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said revenue divisional officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, more or less, with survey or planish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>The Village of Ottomannur, Ottomannur taluk, Coimbatore district.</i>			
Govt., (reg. part of it, No. 217 & 218).	Mr. S. Morgan	North, No. 217 & 218; east, No. 217; south and west, No. 217 & 218.	200
Do. No. 219.	Do.	North, east and west, No. 219; south, No. 219 & 220.	41
Do. No. 220.	Do.	North, No. 220; east, No. 220; south, No. 220; west, No. 220.	20
Do. No. 221.	Do.	North, No. 221; east, east; south, No. 221; west, No. 221.	100
Total			1.70

No. 449.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 15,050 square feet, in the name a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Roy's right in the Vengalpur municipality; and, under sections 5 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Vengalpur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said revenue divisional officer, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Answering

[illegible]

25 150.-Under section 6 of the Land Appropriation Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land surveyed in the following schedule and containing 2 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is reserved for public purposes, to-wit, for making a boundary line in the township of Vinton, Oregon, to-wit: sec. 1, T. 36 N., R. 12 E., S. 1, and under T. 3, the western divisional office, Vinton, Oregon, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and desired to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

7. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Varanasi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SUMMARY

Base of tip of head, with or dry, more or less hairy, with strong or weak odor.	Warts of gaster as described.	Reminders of the hard material to be taken up	Warts to be taken up
<i>Zygogaster alberti</i> , <i>Tricogaster alberti</i> , <i>Tricogaster alberti</i>			
dry, dry land, 8 in. 100.	Base of <i>Tricogaster alberti</i> , <i>Tricogaster alberti</i> , <i>Tricogaster alberti</i>	North, over a hard, getting a more, base of <i>Tricogaster alberti</i> and <i>Tricogaster alberti</i>	Warts to be taken up

No. 411.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 76 of an acre, be the same, be the same or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Government Lane in Vengal, district, in the Yungipetun municipality, and, under sections 5 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Yungipetun, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Yungipetun, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Item number.	Description of land, not of 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, or 1/16 of an acre, with street or public road.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Yungipetun district, Pongapet road, Yungipetun village.</i>				
1.	Chandala site.	John's Chandala site.	North, H. V. Pongapetun's plot; road, owner's plot; south, municipal land; west, Pongapetun's plot.	4000
2.	Chandala site and land.	John's Chandala site.	North, owner's plot; south, owner's plot; east, owner's plot; west, owner's plot.	4000
3.	Chandala site and land.	John's Chandala site.	North, owner's plot; south, owner's plot; east, owner's plot; west, owner's plot.	4000
			Total.	4000

No. 412.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2,844 square feet, be the same or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Government Lane in the Yungipetun municipality, and, under sections 5 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Yungipetun, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Yungipetun, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Item number.	Description of land, not of 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, or 1/16 of an acre, with street or public road.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Yungipetun district, Pongapet road, Yungipetun municipality.</i>				
1.	Chandala site.	John's Chandala site.	North, H. V. Pongapetun's plot; road, owner's plot; south, municipal land; west, Pongapetun's plot.	4000
2.	Chandala site and land.	John's Chandala site.	North, owner's plot; south, owner's plot; east, owner's plot; west, owner's plot.	4000
3.	Chandala site and land.	John's Chandala site.	North, owner's plot; south, owner's plot; east, owner's plot; west, owner's plot.	4000
			Total.	4000

No. 413.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 87,112 square feet, be the same or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Government Lane in the Yungipetun municipality, and, under sections 5 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Yungipetun, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Yungipetun, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Port St. George, March 17, 1913.

No. 10-P.—Whereas there is plague at Gudiapatna in the Gudiapatna taluk of the North Arcot district and whereas it is desirable to prevent its spread:

The Governor in Council is pleased that the persons delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, prohibits pilgrimages to the ensuing Madhavaram Festival at Gudiapatna from the 1st of April to 15th May 1913, inclusive, and further directs that between the said date to 15th May 1913, no pilgrims shall be sold at the stations of Koppakudi, Krishnagiri, Kadavayyem, Bangar, Pindimolli, Perungumam, Tirupattur, Villupuram, Villupuram, Koppakudi, Aral, Madhavaram and Talur on the South Indian Railway and the stations of Gudiapatna, Kappam, Melvay, Pachar, Jellipet, Kallandipatti, Melmar, Virudhachalam, Lattur, Sargudi and Somasundaram on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for the stations of Gudiapatna, Villupuram and Koppakudi on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway to any person travelling or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be treated as such.

Port St. George, March 17, 1913.

No. 105-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Sivakapuri in the Tenkasi taluk of the Tenkasi district, it appears from the informed persons of the town and villages where danger to the Mysore State, and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing United festival and sports fair:

In pursuance of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival or fair from the 1st to 30th April 1913, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be treated as such.

Port St. George, March 17, 1913.

No. 106-P.—In modification of notification No. 10-P., published on page 192-193 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 11th March 1913, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of proper stations are published:—

A.—PILGRIM-RESORTS AREA.

1.—In the Madras Presidency

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Arcot.	Gooty.	Gudiapatna, Hennahala, Mannabura.	Kallagudi.	Palladam.	Talapatra, Ranganthor.
					Ganapathipalayam, Kanniyapattur, Palladam, Samarapalayam, Sulliampalayam, Tiruppur.
Chennai.	Hindiyar.	Hindiyar, Kodiyapatti.	Kallagudi.	Palladam.	Ganapathipalayam, Kanniyapattur, Palladam, Samarapalayam, Sulliampalayam, Tiruppur.
Chennai.	Adasi.	Adasi, Hindiyar.	Kallagudi.	Palladam.	Ganapathipalayam, Kanniyapattur, Palladam, Samarapalayam, Sulliampalayam, Tiruppur.
Chennai.	Vengalpet.	Vengalpet, Kanniyapatti.	Kallagudi.	Palladam.	Ganapathipalayam, Kanniyapattur, Palladam, Samarapalayam, Sulliampalayam, Tiruppur.
Chennai.	Kanniyapatti.	Kanniyapatti, Kanniyapatti.	Kallagudi.	Palladam.	Ganapathipalayam, Kanniyapattur, Palladam, Samarapalayam, Sulliampalayam, Tiruppur.
Chennai.	Samarapatti.	Samarapatti, Samarapatti.	Kallagudi.	Palladam.	Ganapathipalayam, Kanniyapattur, Palladam, Samarapalayam, Sulliampalayam, Tiruppur.
Chennai.	Kallagudi.	Kallagudi, Kallagudi.	Kallagudi.	Palladam.	Ganapathipalayam, Kanniyapattur, Palladam, Samarapalayam, Sulliampalayam, Tiruppur.

Under the Madras Presidency.

Division.	Taluk.	Village or town.	Division.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Cuddalore.	Madurai ..	Madurai.	North Arcot— cont.	Gudiyatham— cont.	Gudiyatham. Gudiyatham. Jeddammasaipath. Kudipet. Kudumamudram. Mudiyatham. Mudiyatham. Pannandangi. Pannandangi. Vallur. Vayalur.
	Cuddalore.	Chinnar. Cuddalore. Koppur. Siddamudham. Puthu Cuddalore.			
	Kannalapuram.	Tangalipatti.			
	Pallavandur ..	Venpalai.			
Madurai.	Siddhamam. cont.	Siddhamam. Takkala.	Salem ..	Kishanganur.	Tirupattur .. Tirupattur. Vellur .. Vellur. Vellur. Pannal. Aganipatti. Kishanganur.
	Pulicat ..	Kishanganur.			
North Arcot.	Arul Devan.	Siddhamam.	South Arcot.	Mangalore ..	Mangalore.
	Gudiyatham.	Aganipatti. Aganipatti. Chidambaram.			

Under the Madras Presidency.

Frontier or Province.	Inland divisions.		Frontier or Province.	Inland divisions.	
	Divisions and States, and Towns of 40,000 or more inhabitants.			Divisions and States, and Towns of 40,000 or more inhabitants.	
I. Mysore	The whole province.		II. Bombay	4. Political Divisions—cont.	
II. Bombay	1. Northern Division—			State and Agency—cont.	
	(a) District—			Jaipur State.	
	(b) Towns and ports—			Kishanganur Agency.	
	Barr.			Kishanganur and Southern	
	Barr.			Kishanganur country.	
	(c) District—			(d) District—	
	Barr.			Barr.	
	(e) Towns and Agency—			(f) Towns—	
	Barr. Kishanganur Agency.			Barr.	
	III. Madras	2. Central Division—		IV. Madras	5. Political Divisions—cont.
(a) District—		State and Agency—cont.			
Barr.		Jaipur State.			
(b) Towns and ports—		Kishanganur Agency.			
Barr.		Kishanganur and Southern			
Barr.		Kishanganur country.			
(c) District—		(d) District—			
Barr.		Barr.			
(e) Towns—		(f) Towns—			
Barr.		Barr.			
IV. Madras	3. Southern Division—		V. Madras	6. Political Divisions—cont.	
	(a) District—			State and Agency—cont.	
	Barr.			Jaipur State.	
	(b) Towns and ports—			Kishanganur Agency.	
	Barr.			Kishanganur and Southern	
	Barr.			Kishanganur country.	
	(c) District—			(d) District—	
	Barr.			Barr.	
	(e) Towns—			(f) Towns—	
	Barr.			Barr.	

B.—FERRYBOAT STATIONS.—cont.

Eastern and Southern Malabar Railway.

Changanassery	Malapattur	Kayal	Yaragolipad.	Vythiri.
Kappan.	Vadavathur	Perumangalam.	Kanniyapuram.	Boyer.
Makur.	Changanassery.	Kanniyapuram.	Changanassery.	Changanassery.
Palakkad.	Kanniyapuram.	Kanniyapuram.	Kanniyapuram.	
Palakkad.	Yaragolipad.	Kanniyapuram.	Kanniyapuram.	
Kanniyapuram.	Palakkad.	Kanniyapuram.	Kanniyapuram.	

1. Travellers arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take such passports. Careful attention should be given to the instruction contained in G. O. No. 475-F., dated 31st May 1907.

Port St. George, March 12, 1913.

No. 104-P.—The following notification of the Mysore District, No. 104-P.—dated 9-12-10 (General), dated 16th March 1913 is published:—

It is hereby notified for general information that the attendance of persons from selected areas at the fairs and festivals noted below is prohibited by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in exercise of the powers vested in them by the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, II of 1907:—

One festival of Sri Chempaka Uthamaswami at Banarghatta, Anand taluk, Bangalore district, from 26th to 29th March 1913 (both days inclusive).

Jatra of Madhavaswami at Hosker, Anand taluk, Bangalore district, from 21st March to 24th April 1913 (both days inclusive).

L. DAVIDSON,
Jy. Secretary to Government



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

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No. 111

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1913.

[Price, 2 annas.]

Part A-B.—Educational Department.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Notifications by Government	187
Memorandum Resolutions	188
Tables	189

Contents:

First Examination for Teachers' Certificates, 1912—Candidates passed and failed.

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 11, 1913.

No. 35.—Mr. Herbert Champine, Inspector of schools, Third grade, privilege leave for three months from or after the 12th July 1913, under article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Fort St. George, March 13, 1913.

No. 36.—M.R.Sy. Noble Satnam Krishnamma, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Madras District, privilege leave for two months and fifteen days from or after the 2nd April 1913, under article 350 of the Civil Service Regulations.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 11, 1913.

No. 40.—For the last sentence of rule 48 of the rules of the College of Engineering, Madras, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Travelling allowances in military operations pending or on work will be drawn at the rates mentioned for officers of the second class under the Civil Service Regulations."

Port St. George, March 18, 1913.

No. 41.—The following statement of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

EDUCATION.

India, on 1st March 1913.

No. 410-C.D.—The following statement showing the educational progress in India and in the several provinces is published for general information:—

Statement of Educational Progress in India.

	1901-02.	1911-12.	1908-09.	1906-07.	1910-11.	1912-13.
Area in square miles	1,738,554	1,731,923	1,748,140	1,745,729	1,735,894	1,737,014
Population	222,471,836	285,117,517	219,390,406	221,691,542	239,112,754	243,646,341
	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males
	115,246,366	142,578,658	109,695,103	110,845,771	119,556,372	121,819,000
Total population	241,384,598	285,117,517	219,390,406	221,691,542	239,112,754	243,646,341
<i>Public Institutions for Males.</i>						
Number of schools	110	110	110	110	110	110
Number of high schools	1,142	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110
Number of primary schools	105,847	105,847	105,847	105,847	105,847	105,847
<i>Male Scholars in Public Institutions.</i>						
In schools	18,759	20,201	18,759	20,201	20,201	20,201
In high schools	270,222	271,611	270,222	270,222	270,222	270,222
In primary schools	8,436,515	8,436,515	8,436,515	8,436,515	8,436,515	8,436,515
Percentage of male population in public institutions in male population of school-going age	27.7	27.1	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7
<i>Public Institutions for Females.</i>						
Number of schools	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of high schools	117	117	117	117	117	117
Number of primary schools	8,193	8,193	8,193	8,193	8,193	8,193
<i>Female Scholars in Public Institutions.</i>						
In schools	160	160	160	160	160	160
In high schools	13,568	13,568	13,568	13,568	13,568	13,568
In primary schools	1,820,648	1,820,648	1,820,648	1,820,648	1,820,648	1,820,648
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions in female population of school-going age	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total scholars in public institutions	4,761,861	4,761,861	4,761,861	4,761,861	4,761,861	4,761,861
Total	4,761,861	4,761,861	4,761,861	4,761,861	4,761,861	4,761,861
Total scholars (both male and female in all institutions)	4,761,861	4,761,861	4,761,861	4,761,861	4,761,861	4,761,861
<i>Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).</i>						
From provincial revenues	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000
From local funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
From Government funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total expenditure from public funds	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000
From Government funds	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000
From other sources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand total of expenditure	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000

* High schools include technical high schools also, in some provinces.

† Estimated figures from General Table I (Q.R.).

‡ The percentages for 1910-11, being rounded up on the new Census figures, are slightly misleading the purposes of comparison with previous years. This remark applies throughout all the Tables.

Statement of Educational Progress in Barbados.

	1899-07.	1907-08	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11	1911-12.
Area in square miles	168,380				168,380	168,380
Population	18,007,970	No change	No change	No change	18,163,348	18,163,348
Male	18,008,108				18,179,948	18,180,000
Female						
Total population	36,016,078				36,359,296	36,359,296
<i>Public Institutions for Males.</i>						
Number of male colleges	34	33	31	30	30	30
Number of high schools	211	176	160	155	172	176
Number of primary schools	11,619	11,829	12,021	12,188	12,056	12,091
<i>Male Scholars in Public Institutions.</i>						
In male colleges	4,616	4,781	4,517	4,311	5,549	6,080
In high schools	47,490	44,161	46,289	45,618	49,546	51,396
In primary schools	613,985	609,241	609,617	591,605	594,846	598,372
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population of school-going age	26.7	27.4	27.4	26.9	29.7	30.9
<i>Public Institutions for Females.</i>						
Number of female colleges	2	2	2	1	2	2
Number of high schools	28	28	30	31	23	23
Number of primary schools	100	111	110	108	100	1,110
<i>Female Scholars in Public Institutions.</i>						
In female colleges	82	81	78	59	70	68
In high schools	3,712	3,891	4,562	4,512	4,600	4,618
In primary schools	109,389	107,461	106,704	107,018	106,605	103,710
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population of school-going age	9.1	9.4	9.9	9.5	9.1	8.9
<i>Total scholars in public institutions.</i>						
Male	106,128	116,413	111,386	111,116	120,201	126,144
Female	169,118	169,448	169,217	161,471	156,805	163,617
Total	275,246	285,861	280,603	272,587	277,006	289,761
Total scholars (both male and female) in all institutions	1,867,210	1,817,119	1,809,658	1,728,648	1,715,735	1,708,000
<i>Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).</i>						
From provincial revenues	24.73	26.41	27.78	27.67	29.19	28.38
From local funds	74.70	10.00	10.00	51.84	11.36	10.10
From municipal funds	8.09	2.50	2.50	2.57	2.48	2.10
Total expenditure from public funds	107.52	38.91	40.28	82.08	42.63	40.58
From fees	27.18	21.86	15.80	24.89	27.25	27.30
From other sources	56.37	19.30	19.27	66.51	26.24	28.19
Grand total of expenditure	191.07	79.07	75.35	173.48	95.12	95.07

* Include also non-male high schools for girls.

Statement of Educational Progress in Pondicherry.

	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Area in square miles	180,834				180,835	180,836
Population	32,176,371	Decreases	No change.	No change.	16,086,171	16,931,171
Male	18,115,614				15,271,172	16,023,315
Female	14,060,757				8,814,999	9,907,856
Total population	32,176,371				24,086,171	25,931,171
Public Institutions for Males.						
Number of male colleges	30	31	31	32	31	31
Number of high schools	103	103	119	120	117	114
Number of primary schools	2,804	9,002	8,890	10,076	11,207	11,203
Male Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In male colleges	3,410	8,147	8,410	8,600	8,711	8,945
In high schools	11,507	31,912	35,923	37,232	38,568	41,300
In primary schools	104,140	137,101	139,315	146,927	159,131	162,317
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population of school-going age.	34.5	19.4	30.8	33.4	31.0	32.5
Public Institutions for Females.						
Number of female colleges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of high schools	25	41	38	56	56	57
Number of primary schools	912	1,618	1,638	1,704	1,701	1,704
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In female colleges	—	—	—	79	81	74
In high schools	9,432	2,807	3,810	9,010	9,301	9,640
In primary schools	11,940	28,168	31,533	38,966	43,140	43,512
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population of school-going age.	8.1	6.1	9.4	9.0	9.5	9.6
Total scholars in public institutions.	1,07,348	118,116	120,342	126,576	131,152	132,521
Male	1,07,348	118,116	120,342	126,576	131,152	132,521
Female	—	—	—	79	81	74
Total	1,07,348	118,116	120,342	126,576	131,152	132,521
Expenditure for (upkeep of) schools.						
From Government revenues	45.00	41.80	44.71	47.00	48.40	50.00
From local funds	7.83	8.79	10.77	10.30	10.31	10.76
From miscellaneous funds	5.80	7.00	7.50	7.80	8.44	8.90
Total expenditure from public funds	58.63	57.59	63.00	65.10	67.15	69.66
From fees	19.11	21.41	20.40	18.00	16.43	20.27
From other sources	19.00	20.20	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Gross Total of Expenditure	96.74	99.20	103.40	93.10	93.58	99.93

Statement of Educational Progress in Eastern Egypt and Assiut.

	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Area in square miles	281,137				271,846	
Population	18,728,450	18,728,450	18,728,450	18,728,450	18,728,450	18,728,450
Males	9,364,225	9,364,225	9,364,225	9,364,225	9,364,225	9,364,225
Females	9,364,225	9,364,225	9,364,225	9,364,225	9,364,225	9,364,225
Total population	18,728,450	18,728,450	18,728,450	18,728,450	18,728,450	18,728,450
Public Institutions for Males.						
Number of schools	31	31	31	31	31	31
Number of high schools	12	12	12	12	12	12
Number of primary schools	19,339	19,339	19,339	19,339	19,339	19,339
Male Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In schools	1,197	1,197	1,197	1,197	1,197	1,197
In high schools	47,195	47,195	47,195	47,195	47,195	47,195
In primary schools	115,408	115,408	115,408	115,408	115,408	115,408
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population of school-going age	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8
Public Institutions for Females.						
Number of schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of high schools	3	3	3	3	3	3
Number of primary schools	3,365	3,365	3,365	3,365	3,365	3,365
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In high schools	400	400	400	400	400	400
In primary schools	48,408	48,408	48,408	48,408	48,408	48,408
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population of school-going age	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Total scholars in public institutions	116,605	116,605	116,605	116,605	116,605	116,605
Males	115,408	115,408	115,408	115,408	115,408	115,408
Females	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800
Total	116,605	116,605	116,605	116,605	116,605	116,605
Total scholars (both male and female) in all institutions	116,605	116,605	116,605	116,605	116,605	116,605
Expenditure (in thousands of pounds).						
From periodical revenues	11.42	11.42	11.42	11.42	11.42	11.42
From land funds	11.76	11.76	11.76	11.76	11.76	11.76
From municipal funds	40	40	40	40	40	40
Total Expenditure from public funds	33.58	33.58	33.58	33.58	33.58	33.58
From fees	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10
From other sources	7.19	7.19	7.19	7.19	7.19	7.19
Grand total of expenditure	54.87	54.87	54.87	54.87	54.87	54.87

Statement of Educational Progress in the United Provinces.

	1909-10.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1903-04.
Area in square miles	387,346				387,346	387,346
Population	51,811,849	No change.	No change.	No change.	51,811,849	51,811,849
Males	26,011,849				26,011,849	26,011,849
Females	25,800,000				25,800,000	25,800,000
Total population	51,811,849				51,811,849	51,811,849
<i>Public Institutions for Males.</i>						
Number of institutions	28	28	28	28	28	28
Number of high schools	300	304	308	312	316	320
Number of primary schools	5,045	5,707	6,369	7,031	7,693	8,355
<i>Public Institutions for Females.</i>						
Number of institutions	1,100	1,410	1,720	2,030	2,340	2,650
Number of high schools	34,800	38,410	42,020	45,630	49,240	52,850
Number of primary schools	400,000	447,500	495,000	542,500	590,000	637,500
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population of school-going age	10.4	14.9	19.4	23.9	28.4	32.9
<i>Public Institutions for Females.</i>						
Number of institutions	4	4	4	4	4	4
Number of high schools	22	22	22	22	22	22
Number of primary schools	107	108	109	110	111	112
<i>Female Scholars in Public Institutions.</i>						
Number of scholars	30	42	54	66	78	90
Number of high schools	1,100	1,410	1,720	2,030	2,340	2,650
Number of primary schools	40,000	44,750	49,500	54,250	59,000	63,750
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population of school-going age	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6
<i>Total scholars in public institutions.</i>						
Male	51,700	69,410	87,520	105,630	123,740	141,850
Female	30	42	54	66	78	90
Total	51,730	69,452	87,574	105,696	123,818	141,940
<i>Total scholars (both male and female) in all institutions.</i>						
.. ..	51,760	69,494	87,628	105,762	123,896	142,030
<i>Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).</i>						
From provincial revenues	42.50	50.44	58.38	66.32	74.26	82.20
From local funds	14.25	15.81	17.37	18.93	20.49	22.05
From municipal funds	3.87	4.30	4.73	5.16	5.59	6.02
Total expenditure from public funds	60.62	70.55	80.48	90.41	100.34	110.27
From Government	15.25	16.81	18.37	19.93	21.49	23.05
From other sources	15.37	16.74	18.11	19.48	20.85	22.22
Grand total of expenditure	31.00	37.00	44.00	51.00	58.00	65.00

Statement of Educational Progress in Freetown.

	1915-16.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Area in square miles	97,200		97,212		97,212	
Population { Male	15,041,564	No change.	No change.	No change.	15,087,007	No change.
Female	9,011,604					
Total population	24,053,168				16,074,015	
<i>Public Institutions for Males.</i>						
Number of sole colleges	20	18	16	19	11	21
Number of high schools *	94	12	34	65	33	101
Number of primary schools	1,281	2,243	2,403	2,240	2,211	2,617
<i>Male scholars in Public Institutions.</i>						
In sole colleges	3,109	2,715	3,000	9,600	9,670	2,660
In high schools *	26,731	32,642	26,071	49,812	64,363	47,218
In primary schools	141,840	140,290	141,840	137,840	136,303	120,410
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population of school-going age.	12.8	13.8	12.8	14.2	16.8	16.5
<i>Public Institutions for Females.</i>						
Number of sole colleges .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of high schools	12	12	12	12	14	18
Number of primary schools	840	104	880	845	807	607
<i>Female scholars in Public Institutions.</i>						
In sole colleges .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In high schools	907	940	964	1,861	1,265	1,400
In primary schools	18,261	21,448	21,872	18,130	18,176	18,159
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population of school-going age.	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.7
Total scholars in public institutions { Male	208,834	218,067	218,940	148,795	207,402	215,488
Female	24,842	22,670	22,936	20,970	20,585	16,770
Total	233,676	240,737	241,876	169,765	227,987	232,258
Total scholars (both male and female) in all institutions.	209,517	240,737	241,876	169,765	227,987	232,258
<i>Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).</i>						
From provincial revenues	16.18	26.78	12.34	18.45	16.55	22.20
From local funds	9.02	11.40	12.40	12.36	13.61	12.04
From municipal funds	5.65	5.78	5.36	5.10	4.82	5.52
Total expenditure from public funds ..	30.85	44.96	30.10	35.91	34.98	39.76
From loan	12.40	11.20	11.50	12.24	10.20	10.10
From other sources	8.48	10.11	12.49	20.09	19.80	12.18
Gross total of expenditure	51.73	66.27	54.09	68.24	64.98	62.04

* In 1921-22, the secondary high schools.

Statement of Educational Progress in Sierra.

	1905-06	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Area in square miles	20,934	No change	19,298	No change	20,766	20,828
Population { Male	2,211,474	2,460,000	No change	No change	2,211,381	2,281,024
Female	2,211,351	2,148,941			2,213,074	2,307,238
Total population ..	10,672,368	11,499,474			11,007,965	12,118,207
Public Institutions for Males.						
Number of male colleges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of high schools*	20	21	21	21	20	20
Number of primary schools ..	4,955	6,121	6,000	7,044	6,810	6,746
Male Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In male colleges	0	0	0	0	0	0
In high schools*	3,695	5,648	6,800	6,090	10,048	12,224
In primary schools	124,637	166,517	160,607	161,266	151,817	156,840
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population of school-going age ..	11.8	21.9	24.1	26.1	29.4	30.9
Public Institutions for Females.						
Number of female colleges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of high schools	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of primary schools ..	473	602	616	616	603	600
Female Scholars in Public Institutions.						
In female colleges	0	0	0	0	0	0
In high schools	1,616	3,801	3,802	3,804	3,716	3,738
In primary schools	47,540	61,618	62,608	61,779	60,201	60,014
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population of school-going age ..	7.8	9.6	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0
Total scholars in public institutions { Male	118,445	182,186	180,408	181,891	186,106	189,061
Female	49,819	65,419	63,416	61,584	59,917	59,284
Total	168,264	247,605	243,824	243,475	246,023	248,345
Total scholars (both male and female) in all institutions ..	208,198	283,024	287,240	305,059	305,940	307,629
Expenditures (in thousands of rupees).						
From provincial revenues	16.15	18.28	17.65	17.68	16.51	16.78
From local funds	3.79	8.15	8.75	4.87	4.89	4.53
From municipal funds	4.37	8.41	8.35	3.40	3.61	3.68
Total expenditures from public funds ..	24.31	34.84	34.75	25.95	25.01	25.00
From fees	8.14	5.71	19.20	13.77	16.49	15.09
From other sources	8.81	4.97	6.48	6.44	6.34	6.46
Grand total of expenditure ..	41.26	45.52	60.43	46.16	47.84	46.55

* Includes also vernacular high schools.

Statement of Educational Progress in Central Province and Siam.

	1905-07.	1917-18.	1928-29.	1938-39.	1948-49.	1958-59.
Area in square miles	116,500	1,39,514	No change	No change	5,30,178	3,17,038
Population { Male	8,176,181	9,710,211	No change	No change	2,164,177	8,798,021
Female	8,219,245	9,544,581			5,422,713	5,821,694
Total population ..	16,395,426	19,254,792			16,586,890	14,619,715
Public Institutions for Males						
Number of schools	3	3	3	3	3	3
Number of high schools	30	21	34	35	35	35
Number of primary schools ..	7,845	5,777	3,852	2,418	2,776	2,626
Male scholars in Public Institutions						
In schools	174	383	427	679	514	648
In high schools	8,828	9,365	9,577	8,282	9,128	9,162
In primary schools	119,415	107,381	100,139	812,897	129,148	129,148
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population of school-going age ..	19.2	19.3	21.4	26.2	23.1	26.2
Public Institutions for Females						
Number of schools	4	4	4	4	4	4
Number of high schools	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of primary schools ..	237	185	187	205	212	204
Female scholars in Public Institutions						
In schools	11	11	11	11	11	11
In high schools	0	0	0	0	0	0
In primary schools	17,211	18,146	18,220	18,645	19,093	19,018
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population of school-going age ..	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8
Total scholars in public { Male	119,585	126,822	108,644	108,162	129,742	129,816
Female	17,222	18,157	18,231	18,656	19,104	19,029
Total ..	136,807	144,979	126,875	126,818	148,846	148,845
Total scholars (both male and female) in all institutions ..	136,807	144,979	126,875	126,818	148,846	148,845
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)						
From provincial revenues	5.20	8.10	5.38	24.81	11.68	12.24
From local funds	7.80	8.10	12.76	24.84	12.88	12.08
From municipal funds	1.10	1.10	1.58	1.80	1.58	1.50
Total expenditure from public funds ..	14.10	17.30	19.72	51.45	26.14	25.82
From fees	1.80	1.80	1.28	1.10	1.50	1.80
From other sources	0.40	0.40	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.40
Grand total of Expenditure ..	16.30	19.50	21.37	52.95	28.04	28.02

Statement of Educational Progress in the North-West Frontier Province.

	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1910-11.	1911-12.	
Area in square miles	10,400				10,375		
Population	1,100,384	Per change.			1,237,119	No change.	
Male	550,274				584,405		
Female	550,110				652,714		
Total population	1,100,480				1,237,119		
<i>Public Institutions for Males.</i>							
Number of arts colleges	3	2	3	1	1	1	
Number of high schools	15	18	19	20	20	20	
Number of primary schools	217	261	274	269	314	300	
<i>Male scholars in Public Institutions.</i>							
In arts colleges	85	88	75	50	95	88	
In high schools	8,420	9,961	9,677	10,515	9,686	9,148	
In primary schools	8,128	11,774	11,410	10,180	12,976	10,130	
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population of school-going age	2.9	10.5	10.0	11.0	10.5	10.1	
<i>Public Institutions for Females.</i>							
Number of arts colleges .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of high schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of primary schools	30	78	10	35	87	10	
<i>Female scholars in Public Institutions.</i>							
In arts colleges .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
In high schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
In primary schools	2,068	3,817	1,805	5,829	3,779	1,058	
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population of school-going age	0.8	2.7	0.5	1.9	1.4	0.2	
<i>Total scholars in public institutions.</i>							
Male	10,722	12,810	11,500	16,380	13,509	10,246	
Female	1,236	1,616	1,805	1,810	1,862	1,047	
Total	11,958	14,426	13,305	18,190	15,371	11,293	
<i>Total scholars (both male and female) in all institutions.</i>							
.. .. .	11,947	13,810	13,301	18,190	15,360	11,281	
<i>Expenditure for the sake of education.</i>							
From provincial revenues .. .. .	..	..	..	..	11.35	..
From local funds	81	48	85	81	45	1.40	
From municipal funds	41	48	10	10	81	..	
Total expenditure from public funds	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	
From local .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
From other sources .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total of expenditure	8.10	8.20	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	

* Imperial Government.

† Including Rs. 10,000 from Imperial Government.

Statement of Educational Progress as Described:

	1904-05.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Area in square miles	2,522					2,526
Population	166,739	167,424	168,000	168,000	168,000	168,000
Population	166,739	167,424	168,000	168,000	168,000	168,000
Total population	166,739	167,424	168,000	168,000	168,000	168,000
<i>Public Institutions for Males.</i>						
Number of male colleges	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Male Scholars in Public Institutions.</i>						
In male colleges	1	1	1	1	1	1
In high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
In primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions in male population of school-going age	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Public Institutions for Females.</i>						
Number of female colleges	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Female Scholars in Public Institutions.</i>						
In female colleges	1	1	1	1	1	1
In high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
In primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions in female population of school-going age	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Total scholars in public institutions</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).</i>						
From provincial revenues	1	1	1	1	1	1
From local funds	1	1	1	1	1	1
From miscellaneous funds	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total expenditure from public funds	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total expenditure	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grand Total of Expenditure	1	1	1	1	1	1

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for one month from the date of his availing himself of a 108. Mahomed Abdoulah Sahib, Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools, Railway Mohammedabad Range, and to appoint Raju Abad Ali, Supervisor of Mohammedabad High, Secondary Schools, Railway and Assistant District, to act for him in the post mentioned, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of the Sub-Assistant Inspector as leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 15th March 1913.

A. G. ROUSE,
Director of Public Instruction.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, MARCH 1913.

NOTES.

The examinations will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the assigned table—

Days and Dates.	Hours.	Subjects.
2013		
Thursday, 27th March.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	English (First paper). Do. (Second paper).
Wednesday, 26th March.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Elementary Mathematics. Verbal Comprehension and Translation (Group A).
Thursday 25th March.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Language & History C. History of England.
Friday, 26th March.	7 a.m. to 12 noon. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Science work and Drawing. Algebra and Geometry, Trigonometry. Physics (Elementary); Maths.
Saturday, 29th March.	9 a.m. to 12 noon. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Figures (Pencil)—First book.* Do. (do.)—Second book.*
Sunday, 30th March.	9 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Book keeping and Commercial Arithmetic, Physiology. Chemistry (Theoretical).
Monday, 1st April.	7 a.m. to 12 noon. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Chemistry (Practical)—First book.* do. (do.)—Second book.*
Wednesday, 3rd April.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Commercial Practice and Geography, Physical Mathematics. Hand-writing and Reading, Typewriting.
Thursday, 4th April.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.	History. Geography I. History (Practical)*
Friday, 5th April.		Typewriting I.

* Pupils who wish to appear for the Practical examination in Physics, Chemistry and History will require all necessary instructions from the Chief Departmental secretaries.

* *Handwriting*—

2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.—1st Paper, Dictation.

4.45 p.m. to 8 p.m.—2nd Paper, Transcription of the news into longhand.

6.45 p.m. to 8.45 p.m.—3rd Paper, Transcription into shorthand.

† *Typewriting*.—The examination in Typewriting will commence at 5 o'clock in the morning if the candidates have to be returned to school, and will be conducted as follows: An interval of 15 minutes will be allowed between the 1st and 2nd papers—

First book, 7 a.m. to 9.45 a.m.

Second book, 9.45 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Third book, 12.30 p.m. to 2.45 p.m.

Fourth book, 2 p.m. to 4.45 p.m.

1st Paper, 7 a.m. to 9.45 a.m.

2nd Paper, 9.45 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

3rd Paper, 12.30 p.m. to 2.45 p.m.

4th Paper, 2.45 p.m. to 4.45 p.m.

5th Paper, 4.45 p.m. to 6.45 p.m.

6th Paper, 6.45 p.m. to 8.45 p.m.

Candidates of the first and second books will not be allowed to leave the examination hall until 12.15 p.m. and no candidates for the third and fourth books among others who have not been admitted to the examination, although the examination itself may not have commenced after 12 minutes from that hour.

Candidates who have read a separate booklet are required to appear for their examination at the hour fixed for the second book.

(By order.)

Office of the Chief for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 16th March 1913.

B. MADDOX,
Secretary, School Leaving Certificate Board.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.
SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.
PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, MARCH 1913.

NOTES.

Candidates in all the subjects must bring with them for use in the examination their own Paper and Pencil; those in Elementary Mathematics, mathematical instruments including a straight edge divided into centimetres and inches; those in Algebra and Geometry, mathematical instruments; those in

Practical Mathematics and Trigonometry, mathematical instruments, an, a fast rule graduated in inches and centimetres and (sub-divisions, per centes, and squares, divisions, and a hand pencil; those in *Physics and Chemistry*, mathematical instruments, those in *Typewriting*, type-written and accessory writing paper; and those in *Commercial Practice and Geography*, in *Book-binding and Commercial Arithmetic* and in *Shorthand and Typewriting*, rulers, squares, knives and set of 12 or 14 more suitable points than black ink, for map-drawing, drawing linen or book-binding, etc.

2. *Shorthand*.—Candidates in this subject will be allowed to transcribe their shorthand notes with a typewriter. They will not be supplied with any "stock" paper for the purpose, but will be allowed to bring with them their own "stock" paper, if they wish, to use such paper. If the candidate used by a candidate, however, goes out of order, no extra time will be given to him to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

3. *Typewriting*.—Bodies of institutions who are desirous that their pupils at this subject should be examined in batches, should make the necessary arrangements with the Chief Superintendent concerned three days before the examination in this subject and furnish him with all necessary information as to the number of candidates and machines and the time at which each batch should attend on the day fixed for the examination.

At least every four candidates must have one machine among them for the batch examination. Institutions must also make suitable arrangements with the examination room in the District before the examination of the machine to import the machine and to remedy any defects.

If a candidate reports to the Superintendent that his machine has gone out of order, the Superintendent will intimate the fact to the instructor if he is waiting outside at the gateway, and will permit him to enter the room (though the candidate may be at work) to inspect the machine and to remedy the defect, or to supply another machine. It must, however, be clearly understood that the Superintendent incurs no responsibility in this matter; his action will be purely *ex officio*, the whole responsibility resting on the candidate and the instructor. No extra time will be given to a candidate to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

4. A copy of the manual list will be posted at the school, concerned, a day or two before the examination, and no defect will be expected to leave their facilities from this day; these notices are the joint property of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate.

1. Attention is drawn to the following rules:—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and in all cases where good reasons require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes or unless they are shoes of English pattern, and soles and leathers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without duly giving up his answer.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstances reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(5) No candidate will be allowed to take into the examination room, slates, books, ruled sheets, manuscripts or papers of any kind. Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any such materials will be removed from the room and the occurrence reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(6) Candidates whose names are not on the printed list furnished to the Superintendent must submit a written declaration through the Superintendent giving full particulars in regard to those whose names they are adding and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fee. The names of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to an oversight.

(7) Candidates desiring to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared must not expect to have their answers valued. In all cases where permission has been granted, the Superintendent or better permitting the change should be provided for the satisfaction of the Superintendent.

(8) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer-books. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will present the same answer, but will do so without leaving his place.

(9) Any answer-books laid up without the candidate's name and number placed will not be valued. The answer-books should be fastened together at the left-hand corner.

(10) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(11) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor.

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 20th March 1912.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School Leaving Certificate Board.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—NOVEMBER 1911 AND JANUARY 1912.

(1) NOTICE ARRANGING THEM AT SHORTER INTERVALS.

Candidates who passed in one or more subjects at the Government Technical Examinations held in November and January last are hereby informed that their certificates will be issued on or after the 1st July next and for their records only from that date.

3. All candidates except such of them as were examined at Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Tiruchendur, Trichur or Erode, should apply for their certificates to the Collector of the districts in which the centres extend specially to their places as the same are situated; those examined at Madras should apply for their certificates to the Collector of Madras; those examined at Bangalore and Mysore, to the Inspector-General of Education at Mysore, Bangalore; and those examined at Tiruchendur, Trichur and Erode, to the District Resident in Tiruchendur and Coimbatore.

4. In applying for certificates, each candidate should give his register number and state the office he holds.

5. Candidates should apply for their certificates through the S. A. of the office in which they are employed. Those who hold no appointment should submit certificates from some reliable authority to the effect that they appeared and passed in one or more subjects at the above examinations (the subjects and grades being specified).

6. Candidates who apply for their certificates on or after the 31st October next will be required, under G.O. No. 385, Miscellaneous, dated the 25th May 1897, to pay a penalty of Rs. 3 for each certificate for the Elementary grade and of Rs. 1 for each certificate for the Intermediate as for the Advanced grade.

The amount of penalty should be paid into a Government Treasury and the receipt enclosed with the application. This application should not be made in the undelivered letter box addressed to the office concerned (rule No. 3 above) who will file the receipt in his office and forward the certificate.

(B) GROUP CERTIFICATE GROUP CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS.

Candidates who at the Government Technical Examinations held in November and January last completed the work prescribed for a Group Certificate or a Diploma or Diploma completed the work at the examinations held in January, April, June, November or December at any one but have not obtained group certificate and diploma are requested to furnish the following information before the 1st July next, with the information required under the several heads in the annexed form.

N.B.—No entry will be taken of any application for a Group Certificate or a Diploma which does not contain all the required particulars. [Applications which are received later than the 1st July will not be attended to before December next.]

[The Group Certificate and Diploma will be forwarded to applicants on or after the 1st August next.]

Register number	Name of candidate*	Subjects passed in.			Total and month in which the examination was held		Fugement to the Port St. George District (including candidate's name).	Date.	Page.	Address in full.	Remarks
		Subject.	Grade.	Class.	Number of marks.	Month.					

* The entries in this column must exactly correspond with the entries in the respective portions. Whenever they do not correspond, the necessary explanation and proof of identity should be submitted.

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Port St. George, Madras, 25th March 1925.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SURGEON'S MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, AND ASSOCIATED SURGEON EXAMINER, 1925.

Notice is hereby given that twenty six candidates will be nominated for training in medical schools in connection with the Civil Medical Staff to Madras District, at the rate of one candidate for each school.

2. Candidates must not be below 18 years of age on the 1st December preceding the date of admission nor above 30 years of age on the date of admission into the Medical School (i.e., on 1st July next), and they must produce satisfactory evidence of age and character, and a certificate of age, character, personal worth and physical fitness for Government service signed by a Civil Surgeon or Medical Officer of the British or Indian Medical Service.

3. Candidates of all nationalities are eligible for this department provided they have passed the compulsory portion of the Higher Secondary Examination or the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University or held equivalent Secondary School Leaving Certificate; in the case of holders of Indian certificates, however, a selection will be made by the Surgeon General.

4. If the number of applicants exceed twenty six, a competitive examination will be held at any Civil or Military Station of the Madras Presidency where there may be a Medical Officer in charge of the examination.

5. The examination will be held on Thursday, the 15th May 1925, and will be conducted by means of printed papers. Candidates will have two papers to answer—one a paper on English Grammar and Language, the other a paper on Translation from English into the candidate's vernacular.

6. Applications for admission to the examination, made out in manuscript, in the form prescribed in this notice and accompanied with the certificates, referred to in paragraph 2 above, must be sent to the Personal Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras in the case of Madras

Secondary School-Leaving Certificate and to the undersigned in either case, on or before the 1st June 1913. Each application must be accompanied by "Application for admission to the examination for 'Civil Medical Pupils,'" and be accompanied with a receipt showing that the examination fee of Rs. 100 has been paid into a Government treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. The application should also be accompanied by a money order sent by the parent, guardian, relative or a friend of the candidate binding himself (1) that the student pupil will join the Medical School as ordered and complete his course of study and (2) that at the end of his course either the further agreement, if required by Government. Holders of completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate should forward their certificates along with their applications.

*The officers before whom the books of entry may be obtained are mentioned in the list of the list of applications.

1. Successful candidates will be designated "Civil Medical Pupils." They will be required to enter the Medical School, Government Dispensary, or Dispensary, as ordered, on or before June 1913.

2. The course of instruction at the Medical School will extend to four years, and may be completed by each year will be Rs. 4 per annum. Text books will be supplied free of cost. On the completion of the fourth year of study, an examination if found qualified for advancement, they will be permitted to the grade of Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon and receive the understanding salary mentioned on those successfully passing the previous examination in one of the first two positions:—

	Pay.	Large allowances.
Under five years' service (Fourth Grade)	80	
From five to ten years' service (Third Grade)	90	Rs. 10 per month. Special
From eleven to fifteen years' service (Second Grade)	100	allowances, and also
From sixteen to twenty years' service (First Grade)	110	gratuity when serving in
Senior Grade, Second class	120	subordinate districts, etc.
Do. First class	130	

An allowance for house rent will be granted, in addition, at a rate not exceeding Rs. 8 per annum at the Presidency Town and at Rs. 6 per annum in the medical, irrespective of whether or not they hold residential appointments, when no quarters are provided, on the condition (1) that the student quarters must be with the approval of the District Surgeon, Madras, or of the Local Board President Municipal Chairman in the medical and (2) that the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in every case certifies to the quarters being within a convenient distance of the institution to which the Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon is attached.

3. Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be eligible for leave and pension under the rules applicable to the Government Civil Service.

4. Successful candidates will be bound by articles of agreement to serve Government for a period of five years from date of receiving certificate of qualification from the Medical School.

5. Under ordinary circumstances Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons are required to serve only in the Presidency of Madras, but they will be liable for temporary duty either Civil or Military elsewhere, should Government require their services to be so transferred.

6. Intending candidates may obtain a form of entry from the nearest District Medical and Sanitary Officer or Civil Surgeon or the Presidency District Surgeon at Madras.

Form of application for admission to the examination for "Civil Medical Pupils" to be held on the 15th May 1913.

1. Candidate's name and last name or village name in full in English.
2. Father's name and last name or village name in full in English.
3. Father's rank and profession.
4. Date and religion of candidate.
5. Present age of candidate with date of birth.

Age—

Date of birth—

6. Date and place of the Gazette announcing the candidate's name to the District Medical Officer of the Madras Presidency or the temporary officer of the Upper Secondary Examination.

(Here the candidate should state whether such certificate is in hand.)

7. Present rank and station, school, college, or other institution in full.
8. Date at which candidate desires to be examined.
9. Name of the person to whom notice is to be sent.
10. Whether candidate has attended the examination specified in paragraph 1 and 6 of the notice.

11. If applicable to a European, the "Christian" name will be given instead of the "last name or village name".

12. The following papers should be attached to the application:—

- (A) A money receipt for Rs. 100.
- (B) A certificate of character.
- (C) A well made of physical state, age, residence and personal marks signed by a Commissioner, Medical Officer.
- (D) A certificate of having passed the preliminary portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Madras School Examination or the Madras University, or the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, and
- (E) A duly valid statement before a Talukdar, a Sub Magistrate, a Village Headman, a District Medical and Sanitary Officer or a Civil Surgeon.

The certificate of health, which should also state marks of disfigurement, should bear date of application.

Notice and date of application.

Signature of candidate.

N.B.—If the application has not properly filled up in every respect, it will be returned to the applicant and his name will not be registered for examination, nor will the fee paid by him be refunded or reserved for a subsequent examination.

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for South Examinations,
Madras, 15th February 1913.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL
DEPARTMENT, SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH, 1915.**

Notice is hereby given that the candidates will be examined for the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Branch, Madras.

1. Candidates must not be below sixteen nor above twenty years of age on date of admission into Medical School, &c., on the 1st of July next, and they must produce testimonials (as signified) as to character signed by either Europeans or Indians of responsible position, and certificates of age, education, personal marks and physical fitness for military service signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps or of the Indian Medical Service, as well as certificates of having passed the necessary educational standard. Ward orders recommended by the Medical Officer under whom they are serving may exempt for the Indian Military Pay also under the same conditions except that in their case the maximum age limit is extended by 25 years.

2. Admission is equally open to the sons of soldiers and of persons engaged in civil professions; but, other things being equal, preference will be given to the sons of Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and soldiers.

3. Candidates who have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University or who have completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate will be eligible to compete; in the case of holders of these certificates, however, a statement will be made by the Surgeon-General. Students who have been dismissed from medical schools for inefficiency or misconduct are not eligible to appear for examination.

4. If the number of applicants exceed ten, a competitive examination will be held at any Military or Civil station of the Madras Presidency or of Baroda where there may be a Medical Officer in experienced the candidates.

5. The examination will be held on Thursday, the 23rd May next, and will be conducted by means of printed papers. Candidates will have two papers to answer—one a paper on English literature and language, the other a paper on Treatises from English into the candidate's vernacular.

6. Applications for admission to the examination made out in manuscript in the form prescribed in the notice and accompanied with the testimonials referred to in paragraph 1 above, must be sent to the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras in the case of holders of Secondary School Leaving Certificate and in the undersigned in other cases, on or before the 1st April, 1915. Each application must be accompanied with "Applications for admission to the examination for Indian Military Pay" and be accompanied with a receipt showing that the examination fee of Rs. 50 has been paid into a Government treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be returned for a subsequent examination. Holders of completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate should forward their certificates along with their applications.

7. The candidates selected will be designated "Indian Military Pay" (1). They will be expected to join the Medical School, Bangalore, on the 1st or 15th May next. The selected candidate will be allocated to the Medical School, where he must reside, and must receive a weekly board on his pocket, before his admission, undertaking to repay to the State the cost of the pocket's advance; if after his release, on completion of the course, to accept service in the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, and to sign the required declaration, or, if he, before completion of the course, leaves the school without permission or is dismissed therefrom for misconduct or refusal to join the Medical School, he may be held to be liable for training.

8. Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons will not be given their diploma until the close of their service. An Indian Military pay who expresses his wish to abandon his service on the completion of the course, or, who fails to pass the prescribed school examinations or who misconducts himself, will be removed and all certificates to which he would otherwise have been entitled will be altogether withheld. A student who, after finishing his course, declines to sign the declaration will be similarly treated.

9. Selected candidates will undergo a schoolable training for four years, after which period, if required qualified, they will be admitted into the service as "Third-class Sub-Assistant Surgeons," and, after declaration, transferred to a Military hospital for duty. They will also be trained in Sanitation and Special Duty.

10. One hundred good conduct marks are allotted to each pupil on admission to school from which deductions are made under the orders of the Superintendent for petty offences against discipline and for failure to attend classes as detailed below; 50 marks are also allotted for drill and 50 for deportment, and deductions will be similarly made from these. At the end of the course the balance of marks will be added to the marks obtained by the pupil at the final examination and will thus help to determine his position on the list of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.—

Twenty marks for failure in two subjects of the first year's course; 50 marks for failure in one or two subjects of the second year's course; 20 marks for failure in any subject of the third year's course; and the balance for petty offences against discipline.

11. Indian Military pay will be allowed in addition to fees, quarters, clothing and books, and allowances for study, a stipend of Rs. 7 a month throughout the whole course with Rs. 2 a month extra for English qualifications. Instead of a stipend, ward orders Indian Military pay will receive their regular pay and good conduct pay and allowances and will not be awarded in their complete whole under conditions. They will be struck off the strength of their regiments on the completion of their Medical training, when they will join the Indian Subordinate Medical Department under the usual conditions of service. Three years of pay are inclusive of compensation for decrease of paymaster. When not provided with quarters, all Indian Military pay will receive the housing or day. They will be given on initial 50 money of Rs. 10. If convenient to the Medical School and Rs. 5 annually to enable them to obtain khaki dress clothing from the Superintendents, Army Clothing Factory, Madras.

12. Third class Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be required to sign a declaration in the effect that they will serve Government for a period of seven years in the rank of "Sub-Assistant Surgeons" (2) and that they will be granted by physical disability from service. Should they apply for their discharge before the expiry discharge after a service of seven years. During pay, Sub-Assistant Surgeons may claim their

14. The establishment of Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be maintained to 30—

(a) Military appointments, viz. Station Hospital (for followers of British corps), native troops, assistants and followers' hospitals and establishments with the authorized complement of 15 per cent. plus a special reserve of 15 for Burma.

(b) Civil appointments—Police, Agency, Foreign Department, Imperial Service troops, Survey Department, Anderson's Commission and institutions with the authorized complement of 15 per cent.

15. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon's branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department will be divided into the following classes:—

Native Officer.

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon .. { First class with the relative rank of Subedar,
Second class with the relative rank of Jemadar.

Native Warrant Officer.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon .. { First class,
Second class,
Third class.

16. Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons are not now eligible for the civil distinction of Subedar, Subedar Major, etc., as the order of British India is open to them as well as to members of Native officers.

17. The authorized establishment of Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be 10 per cent. on the total strength of Sub-Assistant Surgeons equally divided between the two classes.

18. The monthly rates of pay will be—

Native Officer.

		Pay of p.m.	Extra pay for English qualifications.
Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon occupying the relative rank of Subedar.	First class ..	85	25
Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon occupying the relative rank of Jemadar.	Second class ..	80	20

Native Warrant Officer.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon ..	First class ..	80	20
	Second class ..	65	15
	Third class ..	55	5

19. Members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class travelling on duty, on field or foreign service, in camps or expeditions and during the period they may be in camp or on service amongst troops, will receive a field allowance at the following monthly rates:—

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon ..	25
Sub-Assistant Surgeon ..	15
	10
	5

20. Members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class employed at Fort Blair, in Burma or at Aden will receive field rates and free rations (or compensations in lieu of rations).

21. Any land, house, or other allowance will continue to be granted under existing regulations.

22. Members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class will be provided with free quarters while in quarters. When not provided with quarters, better money under the rules in force will be granted at the rates authorized for Jemadars. The authorities of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department are provided by Sub-Assistant Surgeons from their sickling allowances. Swords and hats are obtainable from the commissariat and auditors at the materials from the Army Clothing Department on payment.

23. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon may be granted duty days' leave or furlough annually by a Brigade or Divisional Commander and in addition twelve twelve months' leave (or eighteen months, if branched as a reserve of service or exceptional work) whether on private affairs or medical duties, for each five years' service, by a Divisional or Independent Brigade Commander. Three accompanying Native Uris or Colonial Servants may be granted by the Brigade or Divisional Commander in lieu of 60 days' annual leave, three months' leave before embarkation and a further period on return to India. Any leave taken in excess of the above will not count towards promotion or pension.

24. Compensation for loss of pay and allowances under the rules in force is admissible to all members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class.

25. The rates of pay when authorized will be paid at the following monthly rates:—

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon ..	25
Sub-Assistant Surgeon ..	20
	15

26. Compensation for leave will be granted at one and a half months' pay including the allowance for English qualifications.

27. Before he can be advanced to a superior grade, a Sub-Assistant Surgeon will be required to pass an examination, for which he may present himself after a service of four years in each of the lower grades.

26. Second and Third class Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be advanced to the First and Second classes, respectively, after completing a service of five years in the lower grade, provided they are qualified by examination and good conduct.

27. The possession of First class Sub-Assistant Surgeon to the rank of Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Second class, and from the latter to Third class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon will be made by selection for ability and merit, and this selection will depend on the official reports of their seniors and qualifications.

28. Third class Sub-Assistant Surgeons will take rank as such from the date on which they become Passed Medical Staff.

29. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon is entitled to retire after a service of thirty years, reckoning from the date of appointment to the rank of Third class Sub-Assistant Surgeon as a pension equal to one-half his average pay, including extra pay for English qualifications, during the preceding three years. Service on war and duty will not count towards Sub-Assistant Surgeon's pension.

30. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon declined by a Medical Board to be still further duty is entitled to the following monthly rates of fixed pension:—

After 15 years' service—One-half the average pay, including extra pay for English qualifications, during the preceding three years.

After 20 and below 25 years' service— $\frac{2}{3}$ th of the average pay of service of the average pay, including extra pay for English qualifications, during the preceding three years.

Under 15 years' service—Quinty—One month's emoluments for each completed year of service calculated on the pay and extra pay for English qualifications received immediately previous to retirement.

31. If provided an amount of Indemnity or irregular bounty, he will be credited to a pension equivalent to three-fourths the sum to which he would otherwise have been entitled.

32. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon provided an amount of wounds received while on service will receive the following monthly rates of pension:—

After 30 years' service—The full amount of his average pay during the preceding five years.

After 25 years' service—One-half of his average pay during the preceding five years.

After 20 years' service—One-third of his average pay during the preceding five years.

Under 20 years' service—One-fourth of his average pay during his service.

33. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who is provided an amount of injuries sustained in the execution of any public duty, or, an amount of sickness contracted on, and solely attributable to, field service, will receive three-fourths of the pension which would be admissible to him, if provided, an amount of a wound.

34. Retirement will be compulsory at the age of 55 years.

35. Family pension and prize money will be granted as follows:—

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons, but class, as holders of Indemnity.

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons, but class, as holders of Indemnity.

Sub-Assistant Surgeons as holders.

Form of application for a candidate to the examination for "Indian Military Pay" is to be held on the 15th May 1912.

1. * Candidate's name and his home or village name in full in English.

2. * Father's name and his home or village name in full in English.

3. * Father's rank and occupation.

4. * Name and religion of candidate.

5. * Present age of candidate with date of birth.

6. * Date of birth.

7. * Date and page of the Gazette containing the candidate's name in the supplementary portion of the Upper Secondary Examination in the Mathematics Examination of the Indian University.

8. * (How the candidate should distinctly state a list of references to his parents.)

9. * Present address in full.

10. * Place at which candidate desires to be examined.

11. * The vernacular language in which the candidate wishes to be examined.

12. * Whether candidate has obtained the certificate required in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the notice.

* If the applicant is a European, the "Christian" name will be given instead of the "home or village name".

† The following prices should be attached to the application:—

(a) A monetary receipt for the fee.

(b) A certificate of character.

(c) A certificate of physical fitness, age, vaccination and general marks signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer, and

(d) A certificate of having passed the supplementary portion of the Upper Secondary Examination in the Mathematics Examination, or the Secondary School-leaving Certificate.

The candidate is to attach, which should show number of his location, should have date of application.

Name and date of application.

Signature of candidate.

N.B.—If the application be not properly filled up in every respect, it will be returned to the applicant and his name will not be registered for consideration, nor will the fee paid by him be refunded or reserved for a subsequent examination.

(By order.)

Office of the Comm. for Genl. Examinations,
Madras, 24th February 1912.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE MAHARAJA UNIVERSITY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that twelve candidates will be selected for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Maharaja University Medical Department.

3. Candidates must not be below sixteen nor above twenty-one years of age on date of admission into the Medical School, i.e., on the 1st of July next, and they must produce testimonials as to character, and certificate of age, vaccination, personal health, and physical fitness for Government service signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the British or of the Indian establishment.

Candidates of all nationalities are eligible for this department provided they have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination, or the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University or have completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, or the one of holders of these certificates, however, a selection will be made by the Surgeon-General.

4. Should the number of applicants exceed twenty, the candidates will be subjected to a competitive examination in the English Language and in Translation.

4. Applications prepared in manuscript in accordance with the form prescribed in this notice and accompanied with the testimonials referred to in paragraph 3, must be sent to the Principal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, or the one of holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, and to the undersigned on either side, on or before the 20th June 1912. The applications should also be accompanied by a security bond * executed by the parent, guardian, relative or a friend of the candidate binding himself (1) that the candidate pays all expenses for course of study and (2) that at the end of his course enter into further agreement, if required by Government. Holders of completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate should forward their certificates along with their applications.

5. Each application must be accompanied "Application for admission to the Examination for Madras-Forma Sub-Assistant Surgeon Branch," and be accompanied with a receipt showing that the Examination fee of Rs. 5 has been paid into a Government treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be recovered for a subsequent examination.

6. Intending candidates may obtain a form of entry bond in the nearest District Medical and Sanitary Officer or Civil Surgeon or the Presidency District Surgeon at Madras.

7. The examination, which will be conducted by means of printed papers, will be held on Thursday, the 10th May next, at any Civil or Military station in the Madras Presidency where there may be a medical officer to superintend the candidates.

8. Successful candidates will be designated "Madras-Forma Medical pupils." They will be required to enter the Medical School, Bangalore, Bangalore or Tanjore on the 1st July next.

9. The course of instruction at the Medical School will extend to four years. During the term of pupillage, the stipends will be Rs. 8, Rs. 12, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 for the first, second, third and fourth year, respectively. Text-books will be supplied free of cost. On completion of the fourth year of study, if found an examination qualified for advancement, the pupils will be promoted to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon grade in Burma. They will be required to produce testimonials of physical fitness after qualifying and before proceeding to Burma for service.

10. The following is the scale of pay for which Sub-Assistant Surgeons will become eligible.—

	Rs.
Senior Grade, first class, 5 per cent. of the total strength	185 per mensem.
Senior Grade, 2nd class, 10 per cent. of the total strength	155 "
First Grade, over 15 years' service	110 "
Second Grade, from 11 to 15 years' service	85 "
Third Grade, from 6 to 15 years' service	75 "
Fourth Grade, from 1 to 5 years' service	55 "

11. Allowances in the rates mentioned below are given in addition to the pay as stated below—

(i) For independence of charge Rs. 30 per mensem.

(ii) For maintenance or subsistence of himself and dependants of provisions in certain specified localities at 50 per cent. on salaries subject to a maximum of Rs. 40 a month.

(iii) For each duty in addition to those of substantive appointments, as charge of a Civil, Jail or Military Police Hospital, Lock-up, Infirmary, recognized Meteorological Observatory, etc., Rs. 30 per mensem.

(iv) For the examination and passing of orders for discharge or for the experience of vaccination in unsupervised and notified areas, an allowance not exceeding Rs. 12 per mensem.

(v) As Representative of a Branch or third class Jail (there are at present four such charges) Rs. 50 or Rs. 74 per mensem.

(vi) While serving as whole-time Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of Jail Hospitals, the following allowances are given as compensation in lieu of private practice.—

(a) When more than one Sub-Assistant Surgeon is employed, the Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon will draw Rs. 30 per mensem and the Junior Sub-Assistant Surgeon (or Sub-Assistant Surgeon) Rs. 15 per mensem. In other cases the allowance will be Rs. 15 per mensem.

(b) Beyond 15 per mensem or Rs. 150 annually for special care and attendance to inmates of jail.

* The amount before which the bond of study may be executed are mentioned at the foot of this form of application.

Similar allowances are granted if appointed to native systems.

(15) An allowance of Rs. 10 per annum will be granted to Sub-Assistant Surgeons who are posted from their own headquarters on duty associated with epidemic diseases.

(16) An allowance of seven night's pay will be paid to Sub-Assistant Surgeons who are solely employed on plague duty.

18. Promotion is awarded after five years' service in each grade up to the third grade and by rotation in the Senior grade, provided the professional examinations are successfully passed in due time, and service is approved, the number in the two classes of the Senior grade being limited respectively to 10 and 2 per cent. of the total strength. Failure to pass a promotion examination entails delay of promotion till date on which the examination is passed. Non-Success Medical Subordinates receive no grade promotion and obtain no increment of pay until they have passed in the Success language by the elementary standard, and an failure to pass the examination within two years of appointment shall be liable to forfeiture of appointment.

19. Leave and pension are granted in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations.

20. The following special privileges in respect of leave and travelling allowances have been sanctioned:—

(1) Scholarship holders are appointed to be Sub-Assistant Surgeons and are allowed as an exemption to the rule in article 55, Local Service Regulations, to draw the pay of the lowest grade from the date they pass their final qualifying examinations.

(2) Leave for a period not exceeding six weeks on the full pay of the lowest grade is granted to each Sub-Assistant Surgeon with effect from the date of passing their final examination.

Under no circumstances should this leave be exceeded. They should report themselves at the office of the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Buxar, Benares, or at least a week before the expiry of this leave so that they may be able to join the appointments in the stations to which they may be posted within this period.

(3) Sub-Assistant Surgeons are allowed travelling allowances for themselves and their families (as defined in article 55 of the Civil Service Regulations) from the place at which the final examination is passed to the place to which they may be appointed, such travelling allowances being regulated by and subject to the conditions of entry 10th of the Civil Service Regulations. No travelling allowance will be granted to Sub-Assistant Surgeons on migration or on otherwise quitting the service. When proceeding on leave an medical certificate by itself and not in combination with furlough leave on account of leave granted to themselves and their families from place of last duty to their homes in India will be given on reaching their destination.

21. Before a candidate is appointed a sub-assistant surgeon he, if of age, or his parents and guardians if he is a minor, will in accordance with condition (g) of rule 54 enter into an agreement to serve the Government of Benares for a period of five years from the date of passing certificate of qualification from the Medical School, or in the event of failure to forfeit Rs. 1,500.

Form of application for admission to the examination for "Medicine Branch Medical pupils"
as held on the 15th May 1913.

1. Candidate's name and his house or village name in full in English.
2. Father's name and his house or village name in full in English.
3. Father's caste and occupation.
4. Current address of candidate.
5. Present age of candidate with date of birth.
6. Date of birth.
7. Educational record with date and page of the Port St. George Gazette announcing the candidate's success.
8. Present address in full.
9. Place at which candidate desires to be examined.
10. The language or languages in which the candidate wishes to be examined.
11. Has the candidate forwarded heretofore the certificate "apposed" in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the rules?

* The following papers should be attached to the application:—

- (1) A treasury receipt for Rs. 1.
- (2) A recent photo of candidate.
- (3) A certificate of physical fitness, age, vaccination and personal marks signed by a Government Medical Officer.
- (4) An affidavit of having passed the compulsory portion of the Typist Secondary Examination at the Metropolitan Examination, or the Secondary School Leaving Certificate; and
- (5) A survey book completed before a Talukdar, a Sub Magistrate, a Village Munsif, a Station Master and District Officer or a Civil Surgeon.

The certificate of health, which should also show marks of vaccination, should bear date of application.

Address and date of application.

Signature of candidate.

N.B.—If the application be not properly filled up in every respect, it will be returned to the applicant, and his name will not be registered for examination, nor will the fee paid by him be refunded or reserved for a subsequent examination.

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 25th February 1913.

G. MADDOCK,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS OF 1913.

Notice to Candidates regarding Hall Tickets.

Candidates for the approaching Matriculation Examination, Intermediate Examination and B.A. Degree Examinations who are to be examined at Madras may obtain their hall tickets at the Senate House on or after the dates specified below:—

Examination	Date when hall tickets will be issued.
Matriculation examination	From 17th March 1913.
Intermediate examination	Do
B.A. Degree examination (old by-laws)	From 1st April 1913.

Heads of institutions at Madras who may wish to be furnished with the hall tickets of their pupils and students are requested to forward to this office, in the case of the Matriculation and the Intermediate Examination, in time on or after Monday the 17th March 1913, and in the case of the B.A. Degree Examination (New Regulations) on or about the 1st April, a list showing the names of candidates in full arranged in alphabetical order. In the case of the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations, the list of names should also be arranged respectively under the different second languages and the different groups taken by the candidates.

Candidates for all the other University examinations to be held at Madras may obtain their hall tickets at the Senate House a week before the dates of commencement of these examinations.

3. Candidates for the Matriculation, Intermediate and B.A. Degree Examinations who are to be examined at Coimbatore other than Madras must obtain their hall tickets from the Chief Superintendents of their respective centres.

F. DEWBURY, B.A., M.A.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 26th February 1913.

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, 1913.

(Old System.)

It is hereby notified that the practical examinations in Chemistry of the candidates in Branches B.A. and B.B. of the above examination will be held before the senior examination on Friday the 13th and Saturday the 15th April 1913 at the Presidency College commencing respectively at 9-00 and 9 A.M.

F. DEWBURY, B.A., M.A.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 6th March 1913.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1913.

In accordance with Regulation 128 the following text-books in English, of which a detailed knowledge will not be required, are presented for the above examination:—

- (1) Children of the Dawn. Old Tales of Greece, Part II. Written by Rhin Foulstone and Buckley. Macmillan & Co. (English Literature for Secondary Schools).
- (2) Stories from European History by Lady Duff. Longmans Green & Co., 1910.

Other text-books for that examination, including those of which a detailed knowledge will be required, will be published at the beginning of 1914.

(By order.)

F. DEWBURY, B.A., M.A.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 8th March 1913.

CHINESE.

B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.

(Scheme VII—English Language and Literature).

In the list of text-books for the above examination of 1914 printed on page 161 of Volume I of the Calendar for 1913:—

For "New's Anglo-Saxon Reader, etc.," read "New's Anglo-Saxon Reader, English Edition I, II, IV, V, VIII, IX, X, XI, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXX, XXXI A-F, XXXII, XXXIV."

3. In the list of text-books for the above examination of 1914 and 1915 printed on pages 162 and 163 of Volume I of the Calendar for 1913:—

- (1) For "Old English—Bosworth's 1 to 1699," read "Old English—Bosworth's 1 to 1911."
- (2) For "Middle English Reader—Tolkien, etc.," read "Middle English Reader—Tolkien Part I A-I and II B-III. Part II A-I and vi, B-III C-I and vi. The Owl and the Nightingale (Hulse Lecture Series. Heath & Co.)."

(By order.)

F. DEWBURY, B.A., M.A.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 26th March 1913.

RULES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, MADRAS

FIRST YEAR CLASS

Admission of Students holding Secondary School-Leaving Certificate

I. A very high standard of proficiency in English will necessarily be required.

Students proposing to take Vernacular Composition under Part II of the course for the Intermediate Examination should have shown proficiency in Vernacular Composition under Group A of the School-Leaving Certificate Course.

Students proposing to study the subjects of Intermediate Group (i) should have taken in the Public Examination at least two of the three following subjects under Group C, viz., (1) Algebra and Geometry, (2) Physics and (3) Chemistry, and the candidate should show aptitude in the subjects selected as well as in Elementary Mathematics and in Elementary Science.

Students proposing to study the subjects of Intermediate Group (ii) should have taken two of the subjects (1) Physics, (2) Chemistry and (3) Botany under Group C, and the candidate should show aptitude in the subjects selected as well as in Mathematics and in Elementary Science under Group B.

Every student proposing to take Intermediate Group (iii) should have shown proficiency in at least two subjects in Group C. Those proposing to take a fourth subject should have shown aptitude in the History of India and Geography.

Admission of Students holding other certificates.

The principles of the above rules will as far as possible be applied, i.e., no student will be considered eligible for admission whose certificate does not show him to be proficient in English, Vernacular Composition (or Translation) and at least two of the subjects in the group which he proposes to take up.

The following certificates only in Group (iii) are provided for by the college:—

- (a) Ancient and Modern History and a Classical language.
- (b) Ancient and Modern History and Logic.
- (c) Two languages and Logic.
- (d) Ancient History, a Classical language and Logic.

THIRD YEAR CLASS (PASS COURSE).

II. Students will be selected for admission on the results of the Intermediate Examination.

THIRD YEAR CLASS (HONOURS COURSE).

III. Students will be selected by admission on the results of the Intermediate Examination. Ordinarily no student will be admitted to this class who has not gained a good place in the first class in the Intermediate Examination and marks well over those required for admission in the special subject which he wishes to take up in the Honours course. In all cases a high standard in English will be required.

IV. No student will ordinarily be admitted who has not been registered as a candidate before June 1902, 1912.

V. Applications for registration should contain the following particulars:—

- (1) Name in full and date of birth according to the Christian Era.
- (2) School or College in which the applicant studied.
- (3) The University or School-Leaving Certificate Examination passed.
- (4) His register number in the Mathematics, Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, Elementary High School or Intermediate Examination.
- (5) The class in the college which he desires to join with the group he chooses in the first or third year (Pass) class or honours in the third year (Honours) class. In the case of Group (ii) of the first year course the particular combination chosen should be specified.
- (6) Whether the applicant is a candidate for a college scholarship.
- (7) An address which will find the applicant after the publication of the results.

VI. Students desiring an acknowledgment of their applications should forward with them an addressed post card.

Notes.—Forms of application will be furnished to Principals, Headmasters, parents, etc., on application.

VII. Students wishing to participate in the strength of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate should submit them (or certified extracts) either with their application for admission or in the earliest possible later date. Students wishing to participate in the strength of other certificates should submit the date of the certificate and the subjects in which it entitles them to have passed. Any deficiencies noticed should be mentioned.

VIII. Each student selected for admission will receive a post card to that effect which he should present to the Principal on the first day of the term.

Selected students who do not present themselves on that day without good reason previously explained will be liable to lose the seats assigned.

In any case the selection will be provisional and will only be confirmed after the scrutiny of the accepted certificates.

IX. A limited number of College scholarships will be awarded to students of the first year and third year (Honours students). Applications for these scholarships should be made at the time of application for admission and may be supported by testimonials from colleges or schools. Candidates should give an account of the position of their parents or guardians, which in the case of students claiming poverty should be supported by a certificate from a Principal, a Headmaster or other person of known ability.

The Presidency College, Madras,
27th March 1913.

E. W. NIDDERLASS,
Ap. Principal

SCHOLARSHIP.

The Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, announces the following transfer of scholarship, teachable with effect from 1st February 1913 to 30th June 1913.—

Name of pupil.	Student in which vacable.	Institution in which vacable.	Monthly rates.	Correspondent.	Number and date of original sanction.
M. E. Gopal Singh.	Second.	Raja Ramesh Doss Elementary School, Tirupuram.	Rs. 2.	M. K. T. Lakshminarayana Doss.	S.O. No. 174119, dated 29th July 1910, No. C. 8. Karpaswami Mysore.

The scholarship is debitable to the head "Government Scholarships—Higher Elementary Schools for Boys."

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle,
Madras, 17th March 1913.

A. C. PRAYATAPPAH AITAR,
Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.

NOTICE.

The Vocational Training department of the Pondicherry Training School, Karaikal, has been transferred to the Government Girls' Secondary School, Tirupuram. All communications should, in future, be addressed to the Headmistress of the Tirupuram School.

Office of the Inspector of Girls' Schools, Central Circle,
Chennai, 15th March 1913.

C. M. LYNN,
Inspector of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

The Office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kandukur Range (Sithatha Kanigal Range), has been removed to Kandukur and all communications intended to be sent should in future be addressed to Kandukur.

Office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools,
Kandukur, 16th March 1913.

H. MANACHAR,
Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kandukur Range.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, COIMBATORE.

It is hereby notified that the next session of the Agricultural College at Coimbatore begins on 1st June and that applications for admission should be made to the Principal by the end of March 1913.

Office of the Director of Agriculture,
Madras, 14th March 1913.

D. T. CHADWICK,
Director of Agriculture.

MADRAS SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Below is a list of candidates declared to have passed the Survey Department's Test held in July 1912—

No.	Name of candidate.	Party in which employed at the time of examination.
1	Subbaramaiah, Gundlupet.	No. 1 Survey Party, Madhavaram.

Survey Office, Madras,
16th March 1913.

W. A. HASTED,
Asst. Director of Survey.

VACANCIES.

Applications are invited from candidates holding "Trained Teachers' Certificate of the secondary grade who have passed Mathematics for the post of the third Assistant, South Bangalore secondary school, Bangalore, Bangalore district, on a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem.

The applicants should state in their applications their age and previous service as teachers.

Office of the Assistant Inspector of Schools,
Bangalore, 6th March 1913.

V. KARASIMURAYUDU,
Asst. Inspr. of Schools, Bangalore.

Applications are invited up to 31st March 1935, from candidates holding Secondary Grade Trained Teachers' Certificate for the post of the acting Headmaster of the Board School at Numbalur on a salary of Rs. 50 per annum. The candidate will be given a permanent appointment if he works to the satisfaction.

Adiyala Think Sora's Office,
24th March 1935.

S. T. KALLAPURAN PILLAI,
President.

Advertisements are invited from persons who have passed either the First-in-Arts Examination or the Intermediate Examination-in-Arts for the post of Librarian, Teachers' College, Tadipatri, acting from 15th July 1935 to 15th April 1936. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 50-2-0.

Applications, which should be submitted as to reach the office not later than the 15th April 1935, should contain information on the following points:—

(1) Name in full; (2) Age; (3) General educational qualifications; (4) If already employed in a Government office, designation and salary of the appointment held; (5) Qualification, if in Government employment.

The selected candidate will have to join duty on Saturday, 15th July 1935.

Teachers' College, Tadipatri,
15th March 1935.

M. B. DUNCAN,
Principal.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 11.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, 1903.

[PART, 1 CONT.

**FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS'
CERTIFICATES.**

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination of December 1902 and subsequent years, have passed the Final Examination for Teachers' Certificates held in November 1903, and have qualified for complete certificates under Rule 156 of the Madras Educational Rules:—

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution to which attached.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Order of examination.
TRAINED CANDIDATES.				
SECONDARY CLASS.				
First Class.				
296	Ch. Venkatesan ..	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1910	.. Tirunelveli.
297	V. Koppeswami Aiyar ..	Teachers' College, Pondicherry.	1910	.. Rajahmundry.
298	C. V. Krishnamurti ..	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	1905	..
Second Class.				
299	B. Jai's Smith ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	1908	.. Karnool.
300	M. Alfred ..	Do.	1909	.. Do.
301	M. Shankar ..	Do.	1910	.. Do.
302	P. A. Bhargava ..	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	1907	.. Chittoor.
303	V. Chinnababba Rao ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	1909	.. Secunder.
304	K. Subbanna Sarathi ..	Do.	1909	.. Do.
305	E. Subbaraya ..	Do.	1909	.. Do.
306	J. Venkateswara ..	Do.	1908	.. Do.
307	O. Duraiswami ..	Do.	1908	.. Do.
308	J. Rajagopalakrishna ..	Do.	1908	.. Kandyal.
309	Byre David ..	Do.	1908	.. Do.
310	N. J. Samuel ..	Do.	1908	.. Do.
311	T. S. Manassevi Aiyar ..	Teachers' College, Pondicherry.	1908	.. Tirunelveli.
312	P. Appaswami ..	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1909	..
313	G. Kapala Rao ..	Do.	1911	.. Do.
314	Shastri Subba Rao ..	Do.	1907	.. Do.

No.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Order of nomination.
TRAINED CANDIDATES.—cont.				
SECONDARY GRADE.—cont.				
Known Class.—cont.				
1414	P. Vankaravaram Reddy	Government Training School, Rayachoti.	1909	Vinayagram.
1415	Kann Somanna	Do do.	1910	Do
1417	A. V. Subbanna Alpin- gar.	Government Training School, Chikabala.	1908	Basipet.
1421	P. Pappu Reddy	Government Training College, Rayachoti.	1902	Chikabala.
1416	P. Rangaswami Aiyer	Tanaka College, Basipet	1909	And.
1420	P. K. Krishnaswami	Do do	1910	Basipet.
ELEMENTARY GRADE.				
First Class.				
1422	P. Ramaswami	Government Training School, Vinayagram.	1907	Vinayagram.
1413	P. Maricham	Union Mission Training School, Basipet.	1905	Basipet.
1418	P. Daniel	Government Training School, Vinayagram.	1909	Chikabala.
1424	G. C. Suman	A. M. Training Institute, Pa- ndur.	1909	Dindigul.
1425	S. Anantham	S.D. Training School, Trichan- goli.	1908	Do.
1419	Lakshmana Pandu	Government Training School, Basipet.	1908	Parthimandi.
1427	P. Thimmamma	Elementary Training School for Women, Vinayagram.	1909	Guntur.
Second Class.				
1428	B. Vinaya	Government Training School, Karol.	1909	Karol.
1409	D. Pothanagappa	Do do.	1909	Do.
1410	S. Muni	Do do.	1909	Do.
1421	M. Venkatasubrahma- niam	Do do.	1910	Do.
1412	Shanku Venkayya	Do do.	1909	Do.
1413	M. Nagaraja	Do do.	1909	Do.
1424	Muni Subrahmanya	Government Training School, Rayachoti.	1909	Do.
1425	M. A. Kumaraswami	Government Training School, Chikabala.	1909	Chikabala.
1426	A. Parthasarathy	Do do.	1909	Do.
1427	H. Mahalingam	Do do.	1910	Do.
1428	V. Subbalingam	Do do.	1910	Do.
1429	G. M. Narayana Chetti	Do do.	1910	Do.
1430	A. Pappu	Do do.	1910	Do.
1431	K. S. Narayana Pillai	Do do.	1910	Do.
1432	D. Jagannatha	Elementary Training School for Women, Vinayagram.	1910	Guntur.
1433	G. Narayana	Do do.	1910	Do.
1434	M. Narayana	Do do.	1910	Do.
1435	Chetty Jayu	A. E. L. M. Training School for Men, Guntur.	1910	Do.
1436	S. Narayana	Do do.	1910	Do.
1437	B. Subrahmanya	A. E. L. Training School, Rayachoti.	1910	Do.
1438	Ch. Narayana Reddy	Government Training School, Rayachoti.	1910	Do.
1439	K. Narayana	Government Training School, Rayachoti.	1910	Do.
1440	P. Venkatasubrahman- yam.	Do do.	1910	Do.
1441	K. Venkatasubrahman- yam.	Do do.	1910	Do.
1442	T. Narayana	Do do.	1910	Do.
1443	A. Venkatasubrahman- yam.	Do do.	1910	Do.
1444	M. Narayana	Do do.	1910	Do.
1445	Shanku Abdul Kham	Government Muhammadan Train- ing School, Madras.	1910	Do.
1446	T. Subbaya	Government Training School, Guntur.	1910	Do.

Number	Name of candidate	Institution in which trained	Year of passing the Preliminary examination	Country of examination
TRAINED CANDIDATES—cont.				
ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.				
Second Class—cont.				
1027	T. Rander-Jongga	Government Training School, Rappahannock	1908	Do.
1028	A. Pakkappa	Government Training School, Quaker	1908	Do.
1029	T. Pakkappa	Do	1908	Do.
1030	V. Pakkappa	Government Training School, Rappahannock	1908	Do.
1031	G. Veckiamanayaka	Government Training School, Quaker	1908	Do.
1032	B. Serevura Rao	Do	1908	Do.
1033	M. Venkateswara	Do	1908	Do.
1034	S. Venkateswara	Do	1908	Do.
1035	L. Venkateswara	Do	1908	Do.
1036	P. Pakkappa	Do	1908	Do.
1037	Mahmud Abdul Salur	Government Mahomedan Training School, Madras	1908	Madras.
1038	K. Thomas	Government Training School, Madras	1907	Do.
1039	P. Laxmi	Government Training School, Madras	1908	Do.
1040	M. Paul	Do	1908	Do.
1041	P. N. N. N.	Do	1907	Do.
1042	M. Pakkappa	Government Training School, Madras	1908	Do.
1043	P. Chinnappa	Do	1908	Do.
1044	S. S. S. S.	Do	1907	Do.
1045	M. K. Mahomed Ali	Do	1908	Do.
1046	G. S. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1047	B. Pakkappa	Do	1908	Do.
1048	M. P. P.	Government Training School, Madras	1908	Do.
1049	W. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1050	M. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1051	P. Chinnappa	Government Training School, Madras	1908	Do.
1052	T. Pakkappa	Do	1908	Do.
1053	V. Appaiah	Do	1908	Do.
1054	P. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1055	U. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1056	Ch. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1057	V. S. S.	Government Training School, Madras	1908	Do.
1058	P. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1059	D. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1060	P. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1061	P. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1062	T. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1063	N. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1064	V. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1065	A. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1066	N. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1067	M. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1068	N. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1069	A. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1070	M. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1071	N. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1072	M. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1073	N. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1074	M. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1075	N. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1076	M. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1077	N. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1078	M. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1079	N. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1080	M. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1081	N. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1082	M. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1083	N. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1084	M. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1085	N. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1086	M. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1087	N. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1088	M. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1089	N. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1090	M. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1091	N. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1092	M. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1093	N. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1094	M. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1095	N. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1096	M. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1097	N. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1098	M. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1099	N. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1100	M. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1101	N. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1102	M. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1103	N. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.
1104	M. S. S.	Do	1908	Do.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing (or Fellowship examination).	Course of examination.
TRAINED CANDIDATES—cont.				
ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.				
Elementary Grade—cont.				
1100	B. Mallan ..	Government Training School, Vengalpet.	1906	Orissa.
1101	M. Venkateswaraiah ..	Do	1906	Do.
1102	R. Jagannathan ..	Government Training School, Chennai.	1910	Do.
1103	S. Shiva Red ..	Do.	1909	Do.
1104	P. Krishnamurti ..	Do.	1909	Do.
1105	K. Somana ..	Do.	1909	Do.
1106	M. Appala Narayana-	Do.	1909	Do.
1107	Y. Karmanna ..	Do.	1907	Do.
1108	G. Kishore ..	A.E. Smith's Parents Training School, Trichopoly.	1906	Madras.
1109	A. Srinivasan ..	Government Training School, Trichopoly.	1909	Do.
1110	R. Sairam ..	R.C. Training School, Trichopoly.	1909	Do.
1111	A. Yaggesan ..	Do.	1909	Do.
1112	S. Krishnaswami Aiyar ..	Do.	1909	Do.
1113	N. Subrahmany Aiyar ..	Government Training School, Madras.	1909	Do.
1114	T. John Samuel ..	A.E. Training School, Ponnalai.	1909	Do.
1115	Samuel, Mariammah Subramani ..	R.C. Training School for Mission, Trichopoly.	1909	Do.
1116	A. Panimal Gounder ..	Government Training School, Madras.	1909	Do.
1117	G. Matha Dandawani ..	R.C. Training School, Trichopoly.	1909	Do.
1118	S. Srinivasan ..	A.E. Training School, Ponnalai.	1909	Do.
1119	S. Chelakalaga Aiyar ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1910	And.
1120	S. Samuel ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1909	Do.
1121	G. Narayana ..	Do.	1909	Do.
1122	G. Manikam Aiyar ..	Government Training School, Madras.	1909	Do.
1123	M. G. Gnanasagaran ..	Do.	1909	Madras.
1124	S. Manoh ..	Government Training School, Madras.	1909	Do.
1125	V. P. Subbaray ..	Do.	1910	Do.
1126	C. K. Vasudevan ..	Do.	1909	Do.
1127	K. Subramanyam ..	Do.	1909	Do.
1128	S. Subramanyam ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1909	Do.
1129	G. Arumugam ..	Government Training School, Madras.	1909	Do.
1130	P. A. Sundaramma Aiyar ..	Do.	1909	Do.
1131	D. N. Thirumala ..	A.E.M. Training School, Erode.	1909	Do.
1132	E. Chakraborty ..	Government Training School, Madras.	1909	Do.
1133	H. Sundaramma ..	Do.	1909	Do.
1134	S. Gnanapriya ..	Government Training School, Madras.	1909	Madras.
1135	V. Narayana ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1909	Parakkudi.
1136	Puduvai Mahapala ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1909	Do.
1137	Tadai Rathi ..	Do.	1909	Do.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in or were absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in November 1912:

2. They cannot appear for the examination again before the date mentioned against their names.

3. Enquiries from candidates as to the cause of the failure will not be attended to.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate must appear for the Final examination.	Grade of exam. taken.
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TRAINED CANDIDATES.

INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

1143	K. Somanatha Sastri	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1908	28th May 1913	First.
1144	A. Kandamam	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1910	28th November 1912.	Do.
1145	K. A. Venkateswara Aiyar.	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	1909	28th May 1913.	Second.

ELEMENTARY GRADE.

1146	J. Vinayachandrayya ..	Government Training School, Karmool.	1909	4th November 1912.	Karmool.
1147	S. Peddingachandrayya ..	Do. do.	1909	Do.	Do.
1148	R. Subbayya ..	Do. do.	1907	Do.	Do.
1149	K. Raghavachari.	Do. do.	1908	Do.	Do.
1150	P. Agrippa ..	Government Training School, Solapur.	1907	Do.	Do.
1151	P. Vackayya ..	Government Training School, Karmool.	1908	Do.	Do.
1152	A. Chinnamma ..	Elementary Training School for Women, Parangipetam.	1909	3rd November 1912.	Quarter.
1153	R. Venkateswara.	Government Training School, Guntur.	1909	Do.	Do.
1154	M. Srinaya ..	Do. do.	1909	Do.	Do.
1155	J. Sankara ..	A. M. Training School, Espadu.	1909	Do.	Do.
1156	R. Srinivasan.	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1909	Do.	Do.
1157	T. Venkateswara ..	Government Training School, Guntur.	1910	1st Nov.	Do.
1158	J. Hanumanth ..	Do. do.	1910	7th November 1912.	Do.
1159	P. Venkateswara ..	Do. do.	1910	Do.	Do.
1160	D. Srinaya ..	Do. do.	1910	1st Nov.	Do.
1161	M. Hanumanth ..	Do. do.	1910	7th November 1912.	Do.
1162	J. Hanumanth ..	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1909	Do.	Do.
1163	G. Srinivasan ..	Government Training School, Guntur.	1909	Do.	Do.
1164	M. Srinaya ..	Do. do.	1907	Do.	Do.
1165	K. Venkateswara ..	Do. do.	1908	Do.	Do.
1166	C. Srinaya ..	Government Training School, Chittoor.	1908	1st Nov.	Second.
1167	Satyajit Jitendran ..	Government Mahamandir Training School, Madras.	1908	11th November 1912.	Do.
1168	V. Jeyalakshmi ..	Government Training School, Mysore.	1909	Do.	Do.
1169	N. Janak ..	Government Training School, Karmool.	1909	11th November 1912.	Marked for Do.
1170	C. Srinaya ..	Government Training School, Chittoor.	1909	Do.	Do.
1171	S. Chinnamma ..	Government Training School, Karmool.	1909	Do.	Do.
1172	E. Anaya ..	Government Training School, Tirupattur.	1907	12th May 1913.	First.
1173	K. Srinivasan ..	Do. do.	1907	Do.	Do.
1174	H. Srinaya ..	Do. do.	1908	Do.	Do.

Number	Name of candidate	Institution in which trained	Year of passing the Preliminary examination	Year when the results were announced for the final examination	Centre of examination
TRAINED CANDIDATES—cont.					
ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.					
1175	K. Mangabanda ..	Government Training School, Tanjpur.	1918	19th November 1917.	Ballari.
1176	V. Chakrasani Alayagan ..	Do. do.	1919	Do.	Do.
1177	Soban Ahmed ..	Government Mahomedan Training School, Madras.	1919	25th April 1918.	Madras.
1178	A. Rajai Ramulu ..	Do. do.	1919	Do.	Do.
1179	A. Jagannathan ..	Government Training School, Vengaloor.	1919	25th May 1918.	Chennai.
1180	S. Raghava Rao ..	Government Training School, Chinnai.	1919	Do.	Do.
1181	K. Srinivasulu Rao ..	Do. do.	1917	Do.	Do.
1182	S. Srinivasulu Rao ..	Do. do.	1918	Do.	Do.
1183	S. Srinivasulu Rao ..	Do. do.	1917	Do.	Do.
1184	K. Lakshminarayana ..	Do. do.	1919	Almost ..	Do.
1185	V. Srinivasulu Alayagan ..	Government Training School, Madras.	1919	25th May 1918.	Madras.
1186	M. S. Srinivasulu Alayagan ..	Do. do.	1919	25th November 1917.	Do.
1187	C. Srinivasulu Alayagan ..	Government Training School, Madras.	1919	25th May 1918.	Do.
1188	Gangathi Pillai ..	Do. do.	1919	Almost ..	Do.
1189	Srinivasulu Alayagan ..	Do. do.	1919	25th March 1918.	Do.
1190	G. Srinivasulu Alayagan ..	Do. do.	1919	25th May 1918.	Do.
1191	Srinivasulu Alayagan ..	R.C. Training School, Tiruchirappalli.	1919	25th November 1917.	Do.
1192	Madhavan ..	R.C. Training School for Hindustani, Tiruchirappalli.	1919	25th May 1918.	Do.
1193	A. Srinivasulu ..	A.M. Training School, Pondicherry.	1919	25th August 1917.	Do.
1194	B. R. Srinivasulu Alayagan ..	Government Training School, Madras.	1919	25th May 1918.	Do.
1195	K. Srinivasulu Alayagan ..	Do. do.	1919	25th November 1917.	Do.
1196	B. Srinivasulu Alayagan ..	Do. do.	1919	25th May 1918.	Do.
1197	Tiruvannam ..	Government Training School, Madras.	1919	25th February 1918.	Do.
1198	B. Aravindan Naidu ..	R.C. Training School, Tiruchirappalli.	1919	25th May 1918.	Do.
1199	V. Chinnai ..	Government Training School, Tiruchirappalli.	1919	25th November 1917.	Do.
1200	C. Srinivasulu Alayagan ..	Government Training School, Madras.	1919	25th November 1917.	Do.
1201	P. P. Srinivasulu Alayagan ..	Do. do.	1917	Almost ..	Do.
1202	S. Srinivasulu Alayagan ..	Do. do.	1919	25th May 1918.	Do.
1203	M. Srinivasulu Alayagan ..	Government Training School, Madras.	1919	25th November 1917.	Do.
1204	S. Srinivasulu Alayagan ..	Do. do.	1919	Do.	Do.
1205	M. S. Srinivasulu Alayagan ..	Government Training School, Madras.	1919	25th May 1918.	Do.
1206	Jay Srinivasulu Alayagan ..	Government Training School, Madras.	1919	Do.	Do.



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Part 33.—Miscellaneous Notifications

CONTENTS

APPROPRIATION, STATE OF ARIZONA, GOV.	DATE	CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS	1911
Engineer, Board of Veterans' Pensions			100
Public Works and Finance Department			100
(Office Works Branch)	4-10-10		100
Revenue Branch			100
General	4-10-10		100
Journal	4-10-10		100
Financial	4-10-10		100
Public Works	4-10-10		100
Finance	4-10-10		100
General	4-10-10		100
Revenue	4-10-10		100
Post Office	4-10-10		100
Current Appropriations			100
Revenue Branch			100
Public Works and Finance Department			100
(Office Works Branch)			100
Revenue Branch			100
General			100
Journal			100
Financial			100
Public Works			100
Finance			100
General			100
Revenue			100
Post Office			100

ATMOSPHERIC PARTICULATE, LEAD AND CADMIUM IN CHINA. No.

REGISTRATION

Parties.—The following postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered :—

L. M. B. By Nandam: Hanchera Sundaram Aliper from Tiruppetter (Madras District) to Palakkode (Malabar District).

1181. *Hyp. Tanyora subbaraya* Balakrishna. Dors from Palkonda (Salem district); in Tiruppuram (Madurai district).

M.H.Ry. Krishna Rao Rameshandra Rao from Tripurabandh in Andhra Pradesh (India)

M.R.Ry. Krishnaswami Aiyar Ramachandra Aiyar from Nannamangalam (Madurai District) to Malabar (Tanjore District).

M.H.Sy. Teraad, Sumbawati Agor Tembungulu Agor from Sumbawa (Sungai Wundur) -
Tayassut (Madura district).

13. M. H. N. Lakshminarasimham Subrahmany, Vaidyanatha Alaya, Joint Sub-Registrar, Thirupattur (Madurai district) to Rattapuram (Tirunelveli district).

M.R. (S. Tattamangudi) Attamangudiyarayar Barikara, Koyai, Tamil Nadu, Attamangudi (Villupuram District) to Valaruga (Tamil District).

to be Joint Sub Registrar, Tirupattur (Madurai District).

III. M. R. Ry. Socioeconomic Changes Along Transportation from Tidesunder (Modern Station) to
Mechanam (South Arcot District).
S. S. D. On Socioeconomic Changes Along from Marakkanam (South Arcot District) to Windward (Madras)

M.R.Ny. Krishnaswami Pillai Alvar from Arunachal (South Arunachal, North Arunachal, and West Arunachal).

District to Vadlamandir (Western District).
 II-4

* JY. M.R. By. Venkatesh Aiyar transferred Aiyar from Lakshmi (North Malabar district) to Koderappur (South Malabar district).

M.R. By. Lebbanama Kemmathi Parasathamma Kemmathi from Koderappur (North Malabar district) to Koderappur (North Malabar district).

M.R. By. Yashod Krishna Kumar Venkateswara Aiyar, Sub-Registrar of Koderappur (North Malabar district), to be Joint Sub-Registrar, South Malabar.

T. M.R. By. Kanchi Madhava Rao, Sub-Registrar of Dharmavaram on leave to Malakutta (Bellary district).

M.R. By. Gajjala Venkateswara from Malakutta to Dharmavaram (Bellary district).

VI. M.R. By. Haridas Aiyar transferred Aiyar from Tirupattur (North Arcot district) to Kopp (Tamilnadu district).

M.R. By. Cheluvasthi Krishna Rao from Koderappur (Travancore district) to Tirupattur (North Arcot district).

* With effect from the 1st April 1912.

Port St. George, 10th March 1912.

A. G. CARROW,
Asst. Chief Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

SALT, ASSAY AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Leave—In modification of the resolutions, dated 24th and 10th February 1912, published on pages 261 and 262, Part II. of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 11th and 25th February 1912, respectively, Mr. James William Smith, Inspector, is granted privilege leave for two months from 4th February 1912, under article 268 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Board of Revenue (Revenue Branch),
Chennai, 10th March 1912.

R. H. F. M. TYLER,
Secretary.

FOREST.

Leave—M.R. By. C. Raghunatha Dasa, Ranger, Fourth Grade, Banjara district is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from date of relief.

Puducherry, 10th March 1912.

A. W. LESMINATON,
Inspector of Forests, Northern Circle.

Leave—M.R. By. P. Venkateswaram, Ranger, Third Grade, is granted six weeks' privilege leave on medical certificate with effect from date of relief.

Chennai, 10th March 1912.

F. A. LODGE,
Inspector of Forests, Western Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Appointments and Promotions—The following appointments to and promotions on the permanent Upper Subordinate establishment are ordered:—

With effect from 16th March 1912.

(1) M.R. By. Y. Rangaswami Aiyar, S.A., Temporary Upper Subordinate on No. 160, to be Oversee, Third Grade, permanent, and Second Grade, temporary.

(2) M.R. By. P. Nagaraja Rao, S.A., Temporary Upper Subordinate on No. 160, to be Oversee, Third Grade, permanent.

(3) M.R. By. T. G. Krishna Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on No. 160, to be Oversee, Third Grade, permanent.

Port St. George, 14th March 1912.

With effect from 1st February 1912—To fill an existing vacancy.

Promotion—M.R. By. Tumbal Kethara Rao from Oversee, First Grade, sub. pro tem, to Oversee, First Grade, permanent.

M.R. By. Chandi Annaswami Rajagopala Aiyar, from Oversee, First Grade, temporary, to Oversee, First Grade, sub. pro tem.

With effect from 26th January 1912.

Promotion—M.R. By. Hanumanth Aiyar Maladevi Aiyar, S.A., S.A., from Oversee, First Grade, to Supervisor, Second Grade, temporary, while in charge of a subdivision.

Port St. George, 10th March 1912.

C. A. SMITH,
Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

Transfer—M.R. By. B. Srinivas Aiyar, Oversee, First Grade, transferred to this Circle (Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 1045-C), dated 25th March 1912, is posted to the Ganjam Division.

Vinayakam, 10th March 1912.

Appointment—M.R. By. B. Ramalinga Mahalingam, appointed Temporary Upper Subordinate and posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 1113-C, dated 14th March 1912, is re-posted to the Ganjam Division.

Vinayakam, 10th March 1912.

A. C. LANGSTON,
Superintending Engineer, P. W. D.

Transfer.—The following transfers are ordered with effect from the 1st April 1913:—

(1) Mr. A. G. O. Natchay, from the North Presidency Division to the North Presidency Division for the charge of No. 11 sub-division.

(2) Mr. F. X. Arango, Temporary Upper Subordinate, from the North Presidency Division to the South Presidency Division as a temporary measure till 30th July 1913 when he will rejoin the North Presidency Division.

(3) H.R. Ry. T. R. Vasudevan Aiyer, Temporary Upper Subordinate, from the South Presidency Division to the North Presidency Division.

(4) H.R. Ry. K. P. Vasudevan Aiyer, Temporary Upper Subordinate, from the North Presidency Division to the South Presidency Division.

Madras, 17th March 1913.

— S. D. PEARL,
Superintending Engineer, P. Circle.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—PERSONAL WORTHY BEARER.

SUBORDINATE ACCOUNTS ESTABLISHMENT.

PROVISIONS.

I.—With effect from the 1st December 1912.

(1) M.R. Ry. M. V. Krishnaswami Aiyer, s.a., from Assistant, Seventh Grade, temporary rank, to Assistant, Seventh Grade, temporary.

(2) M.R. Ry. K. R. Srikrishna Rao, from Assistant, Seventh Grade, officiating, to Assistant, Seventh Grade, temporary rank.

II.—With effect from the 1st December 1912.

M.R. Ry. V. S. Nanyan, from Assistant Clerk, sub. pro tem, to Assistant, Seventh Grade, officiating.

III.—With effect from the 1st December 1912.

(1) M.R. Ry. A. B. Srinivas Rao, s.a., from Assistant, Seventh Grade, permanent, to Assistant, Seventh Grade, officiating.

(2) M.R. Ry. S. D. Subbiah Sastri, from Assistant Clerk, sub. pro tem, to be Assistant Grade Assistant, officiating.

IV.—With effect from the 1st December 1912.

(1) M.R. Ry. E. V. Ramaswamy, from Assistant, Seventh Grade, temporary rank, to Assistant, Seventh Grade, temporary.

(2) M.R. Ry. T. S. Narayana, from Assistant, Seventh Grade, officiating, to Assistant, Seventh Grade, temporary rank.

V.—With effect from the 1st February 1913.

(1) M.R. Ry. S. Sankara Rao, from Assistant, Fourth Grade, permanent, to Assistant, Third Grade, officiating.

(2) Mahomed Latif Hussain Sahib, from Assistant, Fifth Grade, permanent, to Assistant, Fourth Grade, officiating.

(3) M.R. Ry. S. Lakshmi Aiyer, s.a., from Assistant, Sixth Grade, permanent, to Assistant, Fifth Grade, officiating.

(4) M.R. Ry. E. Anand Rao, from Assistant, Seventh Grade, permanent, to Assistant, Sixth Grade, officiating.

VI.—With effect from the 1st February 1913.

M.R. Ry. M. R. Srinivasakrishna Aiyer, s.a., from Assistant Clerk, officiating, to Assistant, Seventh Grade, officiating.

VII.—With effect from the 1st February 1913.

M.R. Ry. V. Srinivasan, from Assistant Clerk, officiating, to Assistant, Seventh Grade, officiating.

Assistant General's Office, Port St. George,
14th March 1913.

J. P. GRAHAM,
Off. Assistant General.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

INVENTIONS.

The following specifications of inventions have been filed in accordance with section 21 of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1909, and are open to inspection, at the Madras Record Office, Egmore, on the payment of a fee of two rupees in the case of such specification:—

(By Archibald Frederic Wyatt, Engineer, Bengal Nipper Railway Works, Calcutta).—“Flow compensators for slide valves.”

(By Louis Fernand Chaussegny, of No. 46, Route d'Auchervilliers, Paris (Seine), France).—“Improvements in machines for the automatic and continuous fabrication of matches in packs.”

- (By Ubaldo Rossi, Civil Engineer, 48, via O. Filadelfia, Naples, Italy).—A Chemical generator of electricity.
- (By Rognegod (Prested) & Co., Zanzibar, Port-Otto, and Vikara Paphos, District Deira, Present address, Fremont, Kaiser Tugue Street, Calcutta).—A Machine for automatic supply of oil at a constant level in oil lamps.
- (By Gird and Company, of Osbourn, A. N. Roberts, Assists).—A process for the manufacture of magnets with magnets, for various pieces of wire or the like, more particularly of glass.
- (By James Taylor, Managing Director, and McMillan Limited, White's Stationers, Printers and Office Equipment, both of Broadford Lane, West Bromwich, in the County of Stafford, England).—Improvements relating to printing machines.
- (By George Alfred Jennings, Lieutenant Royal Navy, of 27, Little Road, Falmouth, and Robert Benjamin Duggan, local proprietor, of 45, Southview Terrace, Puddington, both in the County of London).—Improvements in and connected with transversely-moving trolleys for shooting, ranging, galleries, rollers and the like.
- (By William Free Walker, Assistant Manager to the Vauxhall Car Company, Limited, of 35, Queen Victoria Street, in the City of London, England).—Improvements in hose couplings for various railway trucks.
- (By John Kuhn, Civil Engineer, of No. 48, Lafayette Avenue, Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, one of the United States of America).—Concrete floor construction.
- (By Leslie Burn Taylor, Managing Director of Westley Richards and Company, Limited, Gun and Ammunition Manufacturers, of George Road, Rotherham, near Birmingham, England, and Frederick Sanders, Fencing Gun Mechanist in the employ of the company aforesaid).—Improvements in cartridges and in tools to be used in their manufacture.
- (By Francis Albert Eyre, a Director of the Rubber Chemical Company, Limited, of No. 5, Ludgate Hill, Birmingham, England).—Improvements in or relating to the regulating and acting of India rubber.
- (By Francis Albert Eyre, a Director of the Rubber Chemical Company, Limited, of No. 5, Ludgate Hill, Birmingham, England).—Improvements in or relating to the process for compounding and curing India rubber and its application to be used for the purpose.
- (By William James (Jr.) Silversmith of Argon Works, Frederick Street, Birmingham, in Warwickshire, England).—Improvements in safety rooms.
- (By Alexander Reicheiser, Engineer, Adolphstrasse, 11, Frankfurt am Main, Germany).—Improvements in or relating to calculating machines.
- (By John Clifford English, Mechanician of Frost and Cooper Steam City of Canada, State of New Jersey, United States of America).—Improvement in steam hoists for lifting machines.
- (By William Wark Doolittle, Mechanician, of Hayes, Middlesex, England).—Improvements relating to talking machines.
- (By Angus Munak, Rubber Planter, of the Federated Malay States, at present residing at Melvilleham, Calcutta, Peninsular, Southeast).—Improvements in contrivances for supporting and suspending for use in the collection of rubber latex.
- (By George Samuel Ferdinande, Surveyor, of Pembroke House, 135-136, Oxford Street, London, W., England).—Improvements in or relating to the production of multiple photographic images.
- (By Lewis Wynne Williams, B.Sc., Owen Richard Williams, B.Sc., and David Denis Williams, Engineers, all of the Railway Appliances Works, Dorking, in the County of Surrey, England).—Improvements in and relating to wheels or base plates for wheels for railway signal wires, chains and the like.
- (By John McElroy, Griener of "Forest Orange" Rusty Hill, in the State of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia).—Improved appliances for weighing and measuring railway trucks.
- (By James William Montagu, Mechanical Engineer, of 227, Macintosh Avenue, and John Hudson Chambers, Mechanicians, of 51, Kennedy Street, both of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Canada).—Improvements in substances.
- (By Professor Dr. Paul Hering, Manufacturing Chemist, of 5, Altonstrasse, Berlin, Germany).—Improvements relating to the distillation of steam for the manufacture of fuel and other objects.
- (By Paul Bedford, Ph.D., B.Sc., Chemist, Lord, of Thorpeham, Shefford, in the County of Lincoln, England, and Frank Edwards, Ph.D., Professor, of Maxpeitershausen, 2, Hille, B. Germany).—An improved process for the production of light volatile substances suitable for use in various purposes.
- (By Joseph Duggan, Engineer and Machine Maker, of Well Court Works, Shipley, in the County of York, England).—Improvements in machines or mechanisms for mixing, boring and cutting wood and the like.
- (By Shearhall and Company, Limited, Electro-Metallurgists, of 115, Queen Street, in the City of London, England).—Improvements in the electric deposition of metal.
- (By Alphonse Rappenecker, Engineer, of Tennen, 101 (Dessaustrasse, Germany).—Improvements in or relating to copying or like telegraphic apparatus.
- (By Thomas Arthur White, Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, Calcutta).—Improvements in trolley frames for railway inspection purposes.
- (By Frank Keith Hughes-Melrose, McIlroy and Co., of 15, Little Newport Street, London, W.C., England).—Improvements in and relating to bellows hangers.
- (By James Anthony Vernon, retired Colonel, Yorkshire Regiment, of 65, Mount Park Road, Ealing, London, England).—Improved process of or apparatus for purifying or desulfurizing hydrocarbon gases.
- (By Heide Emilie Hartman, Mechanical Engineer, of 1808, Linden Avenue Pasadena, County of Washington, United States of America).—Improvements in wrought-iron pole-arms.

- (By William Howell Hume, Mechanical Engineer, of Hubbard Woods, State of Illinois, United States of America)—"Signal lamps"
 (By Walter Northcote Taylor, Analyst, of 349, Stamford Road, Forest Hill, in the County of London, England, and Stanley Page Denton, Founder, of 80, Manor Road, Southampton, in the County of Kent, England)—"Improvements in and relating to Aluminium Alloys"
 (By Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvalitet Aktieselskab, a Joint Stock Company organized under the Laws of the Kingdom of Norway, located at Solgeliste 7, Kristiania, in the Kingdom of Norway)—"Process of simultaneously producing phosphoric acid and a waste of ammonia."
 (By Arthur Reginald Argon, Scientist, of Rye Head, Mowden, in the State of New South Wales and Commonwealth of Australia)—"Improvements in or relating to railway safe running devices." F.

Port St. George, 10th March 1913.

A. G. CASSEW,
Sgt. Chief Secretary.

TREASURE TESTS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Tests Act VI of 1875, that treasure consisting of the aforementioned coins to the value of Rs 45-3-3 was found on or 10th September and 22nd September 1912 in pits dug No. 574 of the C.M.S. Society in Sattarichan village, Trichankur taluk:—

Serial No.	Description of the articles	Number of the coins.	Type.	Date on which found.	Persons by whom found.
			Rs. a. p.		
1	White rupees	4	4 0 0	10th September 1912	Shri. Subbiah
2	Two-anna silver pieces	10	2 0 0	Do.	Shri. Subbiah
3	Two-anna silver pieces	1	2 0 0	Do.	Shri. Subbiah
4	White rupees	1	2 0 0	Do.	Shri. Subbiah
	White rupees	24	24 0 0	22nd September 1912	Shri. Subbiah
	Two-anna silver pieces	4	8 0 0	Do.	Shri. Subbiah
	Four-anna silver pieces	12	12 0 0	Do.	Shri. Subbiah
	Two-anna silver pieces	8	16 0 0	Do.	Shri. Subbiah
	Quarter-anna silver pieces	20	10 0 0	Do.	Shri. Subbiah
	One-anna	8	8 0 0	Do.	Shri. Subbiah
	Total	104	45 3 3		

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent duly authorized, before the Collector of Tinnevely at his office at Kottarakulam on 21st April 1913 in view to the same being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tinnevely Collector's Office,
 10th November 1912.

J. C. MOULSHY,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1875, that on the 2nd July 1912, the treasure described below was found in a well in premises, No. 228 E, a portion land of Sattarichan village, Trichankur taluk, by Chingappa Nayak, Rajamma Reddi and C. Venkanna Nayak:—

Description of the treasure	Approximate value of the treasure.
	Rs. a. p.
An old alleged to be a representation of the village deity of Kollipudi	.. ..
Amber and made of an alloy of copper and other metals .. ..	.. ..

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chingleput at his office at Sidiyapt on the 1st April 1913 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Chingleput Collector's Office, Sidiyapt.
 10th November 1912.

C. G. THORNTON,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Tests Act VI of 1875, that, on the 22nd September 1912, treasure consisting of a gold chain worth about Rs. 50 was found in the land belonging to one Chinnappa Reddi in D. No. 129 A-2 of N. Agamra village in the Vaidikachalan taluk, South Arcot District, Madras Presidency.

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot, at his office at Cuddalore, on Monday the 15th day of May 1913, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

South Arcot Collector's Office, Cuddalore,
 2nd December 1912.

M. AZEEDOUN SAHIB,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on the 1st of June 1912, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles of the value of Rs. 154-8-6 was found in a copper mine in the house site belonging to one Viswanatha Ramani in Aramangappan village in the Vaddappalayam taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency:—

Description of articles.		Rs. A. P.	
(1) Twenty-three gold coins weighing 37½ pennyweight ..	..	131	4 6
(2) Two male ear-rings ..	..	2	6 6
(3) Two female ear-rings ..	..	8	0 6
(4) One gold bangle ..	..	1	8 6
Total ..	..	154	4 6

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot, at his office at Chidambaram, on Monday the 5th day of May 1912, in view of the matter being acquired into and determined according to law.

South Arcot Collector's Office, Chidambaram,
2nd December 1912.

M. AMINUDDIN RAHIM,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on the 1st November 1912, the treasure described below was found in S. No. 214 A, a patta land of mania Madhavayyapattam village, Ponnai taluk, by Kari Rajaguru Reddi while he was digging a pit.

Description of the treasure.		Approximate value.	
One stone image alleged to be a representation of Sri Venkateswara ..		78 ..	
Two stone images representing female deities ..		.. ..

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chingleput, at his office at Bellurpet, on the 1st May 1913, in view of the matter being acquired into and determined according to law.

Chingleput Collector's Office, Bellurpet,
26th December 1912.

C. G. TODD HUNTER,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on or about 24th November 1912, treasure consisting of 38 silver coins bearing the impression of the Madhavaram ruler of the year 1162 (corresponding to the English year 1770), weighing about 24 oz one tola each and 3 at half a tola each) 18½ silver and silver and about No. 22 was found while digging in an old dwelling house of Appanna Keshava at Brumakapalayam, Silegonda taluk, Vengalpet district, Madras Presidency.

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Vengalpet at his office at Vengalpet on 1st May 1913 in view of the matter being acquired into and determined according to law.

Vengalpet Collector's Office,
24th December 1912.

L. T. KARNAM,
Collector.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that, on the 13th December 1912, the treasure mentioned below was found by Yankad Subbarao Naidu of Kennedy amma, Palghat taluk, Malabar district, while digging a tank in Vaidapattanam of the above amma:—

Description of property.		Refined value.	
Three whole rupees of 1855 ..		20 0 0	
Sixteen whole rupees of 1849 ..		.. ..
One half rupee of 1855 ..		0 5 0	
Twenty half rupees of 1850 ..		.. ..
One half untal chakram pot ..		0 5 0	

All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are directed to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Malabar at Calicut on the 10th May 1913 at 11 A.M. and establish their claims.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
4th January 1913.

C. A. INNES,
Dy. Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section V of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on the 4th day of October 1912 treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued Rs. 50 were found in the tank bed of Cheruvelli tank of Kithalagol village, Oodiyaram taluk, North Arcot district. All

present showing; the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot at his office in Villavey on the 11th day of July 1913 in order to the matter being required into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Description of property	Value.	
	Rs.	A. P.
1. Two circular gold pieces
2. One circular gold piece (now converted into bangles)
3. One gold aureus
4. One gold aureus about 3 inches in length
5. Five silver ions (inferior metal)
	Rs. 0	0

North Arcot Collector's Office, Villavey,
18th January 1913.

N. E. MANNIRIBANES,
Collector.

Notice is hereby given, under section 3 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1873, that treasure consisting of the undermentioned gold coins, etc., to the value of Rs. 125-13-0 was found in a metal vessel in December last in path (road) No. 142, dry, of Tiruchitambalam village, Tenkasi taluk, belonging to one Thevarasethiappa Aiyar of Chendrasodanpattam village.

Serial number	Description of articles	Number of articles, etc.	Estimated value	Month in which found.	Persons by whom found.
			Rs. A. P.		
1	Old gold coins	10	115 4 0	December 1912	Vallavey, Villavey, Chendrasodanpattam, Chendrasodanpattam, Chendrasodanpattam, Chendrasodanpattam, Chendrasodanpattam, Chendrasodanpattam, Chendrasodanpattam, Chendrasodanpattam
2	A brass gold money piece	1	14 0 0		
3	Small pieces of gold	1	1 0 0		
4	A circular silver metal vessel	1	..		
	Total	..	130 4 0	..	..

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent duly authorized before the Collector of Tirunelveli at his office at Kollamkalam on the 7th July 1913 in view to the claim being required into and determined according to law.

Tirunelveli Collector's Office,
18th February 1913.

G. J. MOLODY,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 3 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1873 that the undermentioned treasure was found on 28th January 1913 by Mr. A. Patro, agent of Messrs. Dymally & Co., while excavating on behalf of the Nellore Municipal Council the foundations for a sewage tank near the Nellore Municipal water-works in survey No. 1574/45 of Nellore village, Nellore taluk, Nellore district.

Serial number	Description.	Weight.	Height.	Approximate value.
		lbs. oz.	ins.	Rs. A. P.
1	A silver image of Parvati, Parameswari, Kameswari with base	1 30	1 5	125 0 0
2	Do. Chendrasodanpattam	0 37	1 0	40 0 0
3	Do. Chendrasodanpattam	0 45	1 0	40 0 0
4	Do. Chendrasodanpattam	1 1	1 2	40 0 0
5	Do. Chendrasodanpattam	8 20	1 2	40 0 0
6	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
7	Do. ..	1 10	..	7 0 0
8	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
9	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
10	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
11	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
12	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
13	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
14	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
15	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
16	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
17	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
18	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
19	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
20	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
21	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
22	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
23	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
24	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
25	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
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64	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
65	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
66	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
67	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
68	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
69	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
70	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
71	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
72	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
73	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
74	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
75	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
76	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
77	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
78	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
79	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
80	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
81	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
82	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
83	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
84	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
85	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
86	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
87	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
88	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
89	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
90	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
91	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
92	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
93	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
94	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
95	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
96	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
97	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
98	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
99	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0
100	Small lamp stand, glass	1 10	..	7 0 0

All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are required to appear in person or by agent, before the Collector of Nellore at his office on 10th July 1913 in view to their claims being required and disposed of according to law.

Nellore Collector's Office,
24th February 1913.

R. SAMACHANDRA RAO,
Collector.

Tables showing the Births and Deaths registered in certain Divisions of the Madras Presidency exclusive of Zambiar villages during the month of November 1912.

Population according to Census of 1911.	Divisions.	Population for which returns were received.	BIRTHS.											DEATHS.																				
			GROSS.									Total Births.		GROSS.									GROSS or DEATHS.											
			European.	Malabar.	Tribal and Other.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Castes.			M.	F.	Total.	European.	Malabar.	Tribal and Other.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Castes.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
* 1,029,878	Coleroon ..	1,029,878	..	..	19	4,388	35	..	5,584	5,312	4,318	..	..	38	1,895	39	1	1,111	1,845	3,933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
185,986	Malabar ..	185,986	3	..	22	2,602	553	40	1,216	1,190	2,286	..	..	38	1,494	136	10	334	386	1,491	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
712,748	Malabar ..	712,748	..	..	19	845	12	..	845	413	845	..	..	37	816	21	..	484	867	913	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,312,495	North Arcot ..	5,312,495	..	..	44	8,918	349	49	8,772	8,618	8,618	..	..	39	4,929	168	66	3,791	3,889	5,949	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,629,887	Palani ..	1,629,887	..	..	1	4,176	98	1	3,377	3,312	4,490	..	..	22	5,210	104	..	1,495	3,275	3,408	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,732,497	Total ..	8,732,497	5	8	147	18,486	693	12	4,591	4,641	11,216	..	..	138	15,346	143	59	3,284	3,589	14,430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Population according to Census of 1911.	Divisions.	Population for which returns were received.	DEATHS—GROSS.														RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION WHO ARRIVED.														Average rate per 1,000 of population per annum of the average of the preceding five years ending 1911.			
			GROSS or DEATHS—GROSS.														RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION WHO ARRIVED.														Males.	Deaths.		
			European.		Malabar.		Cholo.		Dro.		Hindus.		Mohammedans.		Other Castes.		European.		Malabar.		Cholo.		Dro.		Hindus.		Mohammedans.		Other Castes.					
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
* 1,029,878	Coleroon ..	1,029,878	40	18	51	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.9	3.0	6.4	6.1	16.9	0.0	36.3	0.0	19.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
185,986	Malabar ..	185,986	16	34	8	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.1	2.0	6.4	6.9	6.7	38.8	3.8	38.8	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
712,748	Malabar ..	712,748	26	52	51	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	2.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	16.9	3.8	38.8	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,312,495	North Arcot ..	5,312,495	810	343	107	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	1.1	6.0	6.0	6.1	16.9	4.0	38.8	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,629,887	Palani ..	1,629,887	186	355	86	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	1.1	6.0	6.0	6.1	16.9	4.0	38.8	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,732,497	Total ..	8,732,497	670	641	318	243	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	1.1	6.0	6.0	6.1	16.9	4.0	38.8	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Including the Nil Deaths.

† Being a newly-organized district, the information is not available.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
24th January 1913

W. A. JURETSCHE, Captain, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

RETURN showing the DEATHS and DISEASES registered in the NOTIFICATION of the MARRIAGE PARTISAN during the month of November 1913—cont.

District.	Municipal Town.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	DEATHS—cont.														Rate per 1000 of population per annum.	DISEASES—cont.														Rate per 1000 of population per annum.	APPROXIMATE RATIO FOR EACH OF THE DISEASES TO THE POPULATION PER 1000 PER ANNUM																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
			CAUSES OF DEATH—cont.															DISEASES—cont.															DISEASES																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
			Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.										All other causes.		Rate per 1000 of population per annum.	DISEASES—cont.														Rate per 1000 of population per annum.	DISEASES																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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				Boatmen.	Persons in Automobiles.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.		Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.		Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	Tramways.	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(Continued on next page)

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MARRIAGES of the MARRIAGE REGISTRAR during the month of November 1902—cont.

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	DEATHS—cont.														Gravestones as kept dead.		Every 1000 MEN OF FERTILITY PER ANNO.														APPROXIMATE RATIO FOR 1000 MARRIAGES OF THE REGISTRAR DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1902.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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Statements showing Plague Deaths and Deaths in each District of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 15th March 1913.

[illegible]

STATEMENT showing Mages burials and Deaths in each infested place in the Medway
Parish for three weeks ending 10th March 1912.

Contract and group	Expected during the year ending 31 March 1975					Expected during the year ending 31 March 1976					Expected during the year ending 31 March 1977				
	Imported		Indigenously		From	Imported		Indigenously		Total	Imported		Indigenously		Total
	seawater	land use	seawater	land use	seawater	seawater	land use	seawater	land use	land use	seawater	land use	seawater	land use	seawater
domestic district	—	—	30	15	45	1	1	4	0	5	1	—	26	0	26
Bahia Banderas	—	—	9	0	9	1	7	13	13	26	1	—	0	0	1
Cancun and C.R.	—	—	—	4	—	1	2	1	0	3	—	—	—	—	—
Coahuila district	—	—	41	40	81	1	—	96	16	112	—	—	27	15	42
Coahuila zone	—	1	—	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	—	—	—	—	—
Colima district	—	—	8	2	10	—	—	1	0	1	—	—	—	—	—
North Gulf district	—	4	14	43	57	2	—	85	80	165	—	—	13	11	24
Bahia Quintero	—	—	4	6	10	—	—	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
South Gambia district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Waglanah zone	—	1	18	14	32	1	—	19	22	41	—	—	14	20	34
Badajoz Banderas	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yamoussouk district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0	0	100	100	200	5	4	100	102	202	25	—	110	11	121

Office of Auxiliary Commission, Madrid,
17th March 1918.

W. A. JUSTICE, Capt., U.S. A.,
Assistant Commissioner of Mines.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION

[illegible]

And also that at the same time and place will be held a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and assign all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Examiners or in anywise concerned thereto to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave.

M. A. KUDGUS BADAŪIA SAHIB,
Shaykh of Madras

Deposited this 2nd day of March, 1933.

ASSIGNMENT OF COURTS

Except as hereunder mentioned, the Madras Court of Small Causes will be closed for the mid-summer vacation from Monday the 12th May to Saturday the 12th July 1913, both days inclusive.

2. He Nominates the Chief Judge (C. Krishnan, Esq.) and acts as vacation Judge on Wednesdays and Thursdays for the disposal of urgent work.

3. In any case which requires immediate attention, the party concerned or his Valid may give 24 hours' notice of the same to the Registrar, when the papers will be sent to the *Landes Judge* for decision, after hearing the party, if necessary.

4. The office of the Registrar will be open from Tuesday to Friday in each week from 10 o'clock to 4 p.m. for the receipt of mortgages and of urgent applications referred to in paragraph 3 above.

5. Pleads, counter-claims and other papers will be received only on the days on which the Judge sits.

Court of Small Causes, Madras,
27th February 1913.

F. H. LOVERY,
Scriber.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of the Official Receiver of Tanjore will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 21st April to Friday the 30th June 1913, both days inclusive. No papers will be received during the above recess.

Official Receiver's Office, Tanjore,
1st March 1913.

O. S. RAMACHANDRA SWAMY,
Official Receiver.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in the District will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| The District and Sessions Court and the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Coimbatore. | For two months from Monday the 21st April to Saturday the 31st June 1913, both days inclusive. |
| The District Munsif's Court of Coimbatore. | For six weeks from Monday the 21st April to Saturday the 31st May 1913, both days inclusive. |
| The District Munsif's Courts of Ponnambalam, Tenali, Nagathal (Principal and Additional) and Ongole. | For six weeks from Monday the 15th May to Saturday the 31st June 1913, both days inclusive. |

2. No pleas or petitions or other papers will be received during the adjournment.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of decrees, judgments and other papers (provided that applications for such copies have been made before the recess), for transmission of records in appeals, etc., to the High Court, for service and return of process received from the High Court and for all administrative correspondence of an urgent nature.

District and Sessions Court, Coimbatore,
27th February 1913.

J. C. FERNANDES,
District and Sessions Judge.

In continuation of this Court's Notification, dated the 15th instant, and published on page 553 of the *Port St. George Gazette*, Part II, dated the 14th instant, notice is hereby given that the District Munsif's Court of Chittoor will be closed for the annual recess from Monday the 21st April to Saturday the 31st May 1913 (both days inclusive).

2. No pleas, petitions or other papers will be received during the adjournment.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders, and other papers provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District Court, North Arcot, Chittoor,
22nd February 1913.

L. G. MOORE,
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in the district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| District and Sessions Court of Vinnagapattam and the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of Vinnagapattam. | For two months from Monday the 12th May 1913 to Saturday the 12th July 1913, both days inclusive. |
| District Munsif's Courts of Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Villupattam, Tutukudi and Chidambaram. | For six weeks from Monday the 12th May 1913 to Saturday the 31st June 1913, both days inclusive. |
| District Munsif's Court of Vinnagapattam. | For six weeks from Monday the 2nd June 1913 to Saturday the 12th July 1913, both days inclusive. |

No pleas, petitions or other papers will be received during the adjournment.

Arrangements will, however, be made:

- (1) for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment;
 - (2) for transmitting to the High Court the records in appeals, etc.;
 - (3) for the due service and return to the High Court of notices issued to respondents; and
 - (4) for the receipt and dispatch of all administrative correspondence;
- during the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Vinnagapattam,
2nd March 1913.

A. L. HANNAH,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court and the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Northampton will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 18th May to Saturday the 16th July 1913 (both days inclusive), and the Principal and Additional District Magistrate's Courts of Northampton and the District Magistrate's Courts of Ainst. - ampton and Chislehurst for six weeks from Monday the 18th May to Saturday the 16th June (both days inclusive). The sittings of the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court will be subject to the statement of the period for which it has been authorized.

1. No plaint, petition or other papers will be received during the adjournment.

2. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, orders and other papers and documents in which parties or their pleaders are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

3. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the Division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Banjara,
Northampton, 17th March 1913.

G. V. KUNAHASWAMI PASTOR,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of the district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

(1) The District and Sessions Court of Banjara. For two months from Monday the 18th April to Saturday the 21st June 1913, both days inclusive.

(2) The District Magistrate's Court of Banjara. For six weeks from Monday the 18th May to Saturday the 21st June 1913, both days inclusive.

(3) The Courts of the District Magistrate of Banjara and Pudukkottai. For six weeks from Monday the 18th April to Saturday the 21st May 1913, both days inclusive.

4. During the adjournment, no plaint, petition, or other paper will be received, nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

5. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the Division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Banjara,
17th March 1913.

W. W. PHILLIPS,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the office of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, will be closed for the ordinary business from Monday the 18th day of April to Saturday the 21st day of June 1913 (both days inclusive). No papers will be received during the recess.

Official Receiver's Office, Trichinopoly,
16th March 1913.

C. KUNARACHAKRAVARTHY AJTANGAR,
Official Receiver.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated 26th February 1913, published at page 596 and 168, Part II of the First St. George Gazette, dated 26th February and 4th March 1913, in so far as the District Magistrate's Courts' recesses are concerned, it is hereby notified that the District Magistrate's Court of Banjara will be closed from Monday the 18th April to Saturday the 21st May 1913, both days inclusive, instead of from 18th May to 21st June 1913 as stated in the aforesaid notification.

District and Sessions Court, Kistna,
Mandipatnam, 16th March 1913.

F. A. COLERIDGE,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of North Malabar will be adjourned for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 18th day of May 1913 to Saturday the 16th day of July 1913, both days inclusive, and the Courts of the District Magistrate in this district for six weeks from Monday the 18th day of May 1913 to Saturday the 16th day of June 1913, both days inclusive.

During the adjournment no plaint, petition or other papers will be received.

Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments and decrees and other papers and entries in which parties or their pleaders are entitled, provided that the applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, North Malabar,
Tallaverry, 16th March 1913.

S. S. ROBERTS,
District and Sessions Judge.

In continuation of this Court's Notice D. No. 361, dated the 26th February 1913, notice is hereby given that the Court of the Subordinate Judge, the Magistrate, Chikmagalur, will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 18th May 1913 to Friday the 4th July 1913 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment and for the delivery of such copies arrangements will be made by that Court.

District and Sessions Court, Chikmagalur,
11th March 1913.

H. MOORELY,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of the District and Sessions Judge and of the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, will be closed for the current month for two months from Monday the 16th May 1912 to Saturday the 24th July 1912, both days inclusive, and that the Courts of the District Magistrate of Coimbatore, Trichy, and Dindigul will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 20th May 1912 to Saturday the 16th June 1912, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, no pleas, petitions or other papers will be received.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made—

(a) for granting copies of judgments, decrees and other documents, in which the parties to the suit or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment;

(b) for transmitting to the High Court records in appeals, etc.;

(c) for the service and return of process received from the High Court; and

(d) for all administrative arrangements of an urgent nature.

4. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the Division during the month should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Coimbatore,
16th March 1912.

V. SUBRAMANIAM,
District and Sessions Judge.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS

No. 2 of 1912 in the Court of the District Magistrate, AMBARAMANUR.

Viswanatha Pillai Petitioner.
Sankaranathan Pillai and nine others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, that the above-named petitioner, Viswanatha Pillai, son of Sankaranathan Pillai, residing at Kanna, Ambur, has applied to the Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to the 9th day of April 1912 for hearing.

District Magistrate's Court, Ambaramanur,
10th March 1912.

M. SUNDARA AITAR,
District Magist.

No. 1 of 1912 in the Court of the District Magistrate, EBHIMARAN.

(1) Vasuvalla Sankaranathan and (2) Vasuvalla Chinn Dasappa Petitioner.
Kudari Sankaran, wife of Nubbah, and thirteen others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioners have applied to be adjudged insolvents and that the petition is posted to 10th April 1912.

District Magistrate's Court, Ebhimeran,
10th March 1912.

T. V. NARAYANIAH,
District Magist.

No. 6 of 1912 in the Court of the District Magistrate, EBHIMARAN.

Nalla Tallappa Petitioner.
Goparao, Nimmagattanni Nalla Gura, Receiver, Naladanda and
Malla sanna, and four others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to be adjudged an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 7th May 1912.

District Magistrate's Court, Ebhimeran,
16th March 1912.

T. V. NARAYANIAH,
District Magist.

No. 3 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge of South Malabar, CALICO.

Vijayath Kungallil Seroosalla Perachi of Tellicherry sanna and
George, Kottayam taluk Petitioner (a creditor).
Kerthimundala Koyanna Koya of Nargana sanna and
Calico taluk Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the petition presented by the above petitioner to declare the above-named petitioner an insolvent is posted for hearing on the 1st April 1912.

Dated 19th day of March 1912.

A. EDINGTON,
District Judge.

No. 2 of 1912 in the Court of the District Magistrate, CHITTOOR.

A. G. Desamoni Pillai Petitioner.
Rababara Nuthi and two others Respondents.

Notice under clause 2 of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1902 is hereby given that A. G. Desamoni Pillai, son of A. V. Gopalakrishna Pillai, residing in Chittoor, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted to the 16th day of April 1912 for hearing.

District Magistrate's Court, Chittoor,
19th March 1912.

T. RAJARAM RAO,
District Magist.

No. 1 of 1912 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore.

Kumbhar Adappa and Kumbhar Nankaraj	Plaintiffs
Both Kumbhar and others	Defendants

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Kumbhar Adappa, son of Appalaraju, and Kumbhar Nankaraj, son of Adappa, both residing in Coimbatore, Coimbatore district, have applied for being declared as tenants and their application is posted for hearing on 4th April 1912. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court in person or by pleader at 11 A.M. on the said day.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Coimbatore,
3rd March 1912.

A. RAGHUNATHA RAO,
Subordinate Judge.

No. 18 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

M. Subbaya Chetti, son of Muthu Nanji Chetti, residing at Coimbatore	Plaintiff.
..
Thalaimalai Chetti and others	Defendants

Notice is hereby given, under section 18 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by order of this Court, dated the 11th day of March 1912, on the application of the above-named creditor; that all the creditors of the above-named debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post to a registered letter box to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix attached to the Madras Probation (Insolvency) Rules, 1908.

Dated this 15th day of March 1912.

H. MOORELY,
District Judge.

No. 4 of 1912 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of *Manoj Chetty, son of Appalaraju Chetty, residing at Alagapet, husband of Chettyamma, Plaintiff (Debtor)*—*Plaintiff (Debtor)*.

Notice is hereby given that the debtor above-named has applied to this Court praying that he may be adjudged insolvent. Hearing 2nd June 1912.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Coimbatore,
19th March 1912.

F. J. SARGAARD,
Ap. Subordinate Judge.

No. 15 of 1912 (No. 5 of 1912 in the District Court, Coimbatore) in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Pandita Subbappa's son Venkateswaraiah, residing at Chidambaram	Plaintiff (Debtor).
..
Krishnan Kamasappa and others	Defendants

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named Pandita Venkateswaraiah has applied to the District Court of Chidambaram for being declared as insolvent and that his petition having been transferred to this Court for disposal, it is posted for hearing on the 11th day of April 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the petition may appear before the Court in person or by pleader on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Chidambaram,
7th March 1912.

M. W. ELLIOT,
Official Receiver.

No. 8 of 1912 (No. 2 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge of MADRAS) in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Muthu Venkata Reddi, residing in Maravathypet, husband of Subbamma,	Plaintiff (Debtor)
..
Palanipati Subba .. .. .	.. .. .
Manoj Alkethanah and others	Defendants

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named Muthu Venkata Reddi has applied to the District Judge's Court of Mandialur for being declared as insolvent and that his petition having been transferred to this Court for disposal, it is posted for hearing on the 16th day of April 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the petition may appear before this Court in person or by pleader on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Chidambaram,
7th March 1912.

M. W. ELLIOT,
Official Receiver.

No. 11 of 1912 (No. 1 of 1912 in the District Court of Cuddapah) in the Court of the District Magistrate, Cuddapah.

Vakayala Padda Subbaraya and Chenna Subbaraya, residing in
Kadur, Pallempet taluk Petitioner (Debtors).
Kondar Maru Saidu and others Counter-petitioner.
(Creditors).

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named Padda Subbaraya and Chenna Subbaraya have applied to the District Court of Cuddapah for being declared insolvent and that their petition having been transferred to this Court for disposal, it is posted for hearing on the 16th day of April 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the petition may appear before this Court in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Magistrate's Court, Cuddapah,
26th March 1912.

M. W. ELLIOT,
Official Receiver.

No. 14 of 1912 (No. 2 of 1912 in the District Court, Cuddapah) in the Court of the District Magistrate, Cuddapah.

Nannayya Venkatarangayya's son Maddala, residing in Cuddapah
town Petitioner (Debtor).
Sankalatha Subbayya and others Counter-petitioner.
(Creditors).

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named Nannayya Maddala has applied to the District Court, Cuddapah, for being declared as insolvent and that his petition having been transferred to this Court for disposal, it is posted for hearing on the 16th day of April 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the petition may appear before this Court in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Magistrate's Court, Cuddapah,
26th March 1912.

M. W. ELLIOT,
Official Receiver.

I.A. No. 225 of 1912 (No. 3 of 1912) in the Court of the District Judge, Gudur.

Pillai Veenkatasubba Subbaraya of Rajahmundry Petitioner.
Thandava Venkatasubba and others Counter-petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under section 27, clause 7 of the Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the order adjudging the above-named petitioner insolvent, dated 26th January 1912, has been executed by order of the Court in I.A. 224 of 1912, dated 26th December 1912.

District Court, Gudur,
26th March 1912.

J. J. COTTON,
District Judge.

No. 18 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Gudur.

Ravi Narasimham, son of Chinnasubbayya, male, Potturaj Insular,
age 48, residing at Kotiyathi, Hemachandrapur taluk Petitioner (Debtor).
Marjibee Padmanabha and others Counter-petitioner.
(Creditors).

Notice is hereby given, under clause (7) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named debtor has applied to this Court by a petition, dated 12th November 1912, for being adjudged as insolvent and that the petition is posted for hearing on 10th April 1913.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on 11 A.M. on the said date.

District Court, Gudur,
10th March 1913.

J. J. COTTON,
District Judge.

No. 1 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Gudur.

Subbathranthi Subbaraya, Hindu, Vyaya, son of B. Raghavaram,
Marikani, aged 48, and residing at Samakot, Pallempet taluk Petitioner (Debtor).
Satha Subba Rao and others Counter-petitioner.
(Creditors).

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named debtor has applied to this Court by a petition, dated 2nd February 1913, for being adjudged as insolvent and that the petition is posted for hearing on the 16th day of April 1913.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 11 A.M. on the said date.

District Court, Gudur,
26th March 1913.

J. J. COTTON,
District Judge.

No. 2 of 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KULITALAI.

Alex. Gordon Petitioner.
 Against Piled and lost others Respondent.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner, Alex. Gordon, son of Alex. Gordon, residing at Kuthirankuppam, Thoppampatti village, Kallakudi taluk, has been adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 16th day of March 1915. The petitioner and creditors will appear before the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, on 16th April 1915.

District Magistrate's Court, Kallakudi,
 15th March 1915.

K. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIVANBAR,
District Magistrate.

No. 3 of 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MANGALURU.

D. J. Pichala Mammannan, son of J. S. Mammannan, residing at
 Thacker Kodiyal Nagam, Mangalore taluk Petitioner.
 Heirs of Mr. P. T. K. Saldana and others Respondent.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 3 of section 15 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and his application is posted to 2nd April 1915 for hearing objections of the creditors, if any.

District Magistrate's Court, Mangalore,
 15th March 1915.

M. G. KRISHNA RAU,
District Magistrate.

No. 7 of 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MANGALURU.

Danduraj Venkateswara Petitioner.
 Kallad Venkateswara and others Respondent.

It is hereby notified, under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner Danduraj Venkateswara of Mangalore has been adjudged an insolvent by this Court on 15th March 1915.

Principal District Magistrate's Court, Mangalore,
 15th March 1915.

G. G. SONATAJULU,
Principal District Magistrate.

No. 1 of 1913 (O.S. No. 846 of 1912) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, NARASIPET.

Adya Ganapaya Petitioner.
 Kallad Lakshminath and others Respondent.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied for being declared insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 16th April 1915.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 10 a.m. on the said date.

District Magistrate's Court, Narasipet,
 15th March 1915.

S. T. JAGANNATHA RAU,
District Magistrate.

No. 1 of 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, NELLORE.

Boothakonda Sani Narada of Dantali, Nellore taluk Petitioner.
 Nanna Mani Subbaray by mother and guardian Subbaraya
 and six others Respondent.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and his petition is posted for hearing to 16th April 1915.

Principal District Magistrate's Court, Nellore,
 15th March 1915.

K. SUNDARAM CHETTIAR,
Principal District Magistrate.

No. 4 of 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, PONDICHERRY.

Singamanda Marthandam, son of Padiyappiah, Vayna, trader, residing at
 Jayal Chayanda taluk, Annamalai Petitioner (Defective).
 Pervant Subbaraya, since deceased, his son and son Nagappa, minor,
 by guardian Lakshmanam, and four others Creditors.

Notice, under section 22 (4) of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that his application is posted to 17th April 1915 for hearing the objections, if any, of his creditors.

District Magistrate's Court, Pondicherry,
 15th March 1915.

S. NARASIMHA RAU,
District Magistrate.

No. 1 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Rajahmundry.

Deputy Narasimha, son of Pothalashamada of Palacharla, Rajahmundry Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 12 of Act III of 1887, that Deputy Narasimha, the abovesaid petitioner, residing at Palacharla, has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the said insolvency petition stands posted to 15th April 1913.

District Munsif's Court, Rajahmundry,
10th March 1913.

A. NARAYANA,
District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Rajahmundry.

Ajjaappa Vijayarangayya, son of Subbanna of Rajahmundry Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 12 of Act III of 1887, that Ajjaappa Vijayarangayya, the abovesaid petitioner, residing at Rajahmundry, has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the said insolvency petition stands posted to 15th April 1913.

District Munsif's Court, Rajahmundry,
10th March 1913.

A. NARAYANA,
District Munsif.

No. 1 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Salem.

Alagari Alagar, son of Sureshanna Alagar, residing at Elthapar Creditor.

Sureshanna Pillai, son of Sureshanna Pillai, Deivanipatti, Alur taluk Debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid creditor has applied to this Court praying that the abovesaid debtor may be adjudged insolvent. Hearing 28th July 1913.

District Court, Salem,
10th March 1913.

J. T. GILLENPIE,
District Judge.

No. 25 of 1912 (No. 11 of 1912 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Chinnasalem) in the Court of the District Munsif, South Arcot.

In the matter of the Insolvency of *Sureshanna Chetti*.

Notice is hereby given, under section 20 (4) of Act III of 1887, that each of the creditors of the abovesaid insolvent who have not yet paid their debts should do so on or before 25th April 1913 at 7 A.M., failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Chinnasalem,
10th March 1913.

A. CHAKRAPANI AIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 2 of 1913 (No. 11 of 1912 on the file of the District Munsif's Court of Pudukottai) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Vengopal Chetti Petitioner.
Sureshannachariar and four others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 1 of section 12 of Act III of 1887, that Vengopal Chetti, son of Sureshanna Chettiar, residing at Pudukottai, Chinnasalem taluk, the petitioner abovesaid, was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 10th March 1913; and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before 17th April 1913 at 7 A.M. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Chinnasalem,
10th March 1913.

A. CHAKRAPANI AIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 1 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, South Canara.

C. Anaya Reddy, son of Chandralal Shastree Narayanyya, residing in Petitioner (Jalpost-deductor).

Enter also Dhanubai Bhatiji Shast and three others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner above named has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 10th April 1913 for hearing.

District Court, South Canara, Mangalore,
10th March 1913.

T. VENUGOPAL CHETTY,
District Judge.

No. 2048 1912 (No. 2 of 1912 as the title of the District Officer's Court, Kumbakonam),
in the Court of the District Officer, Tanjore.

Sani Padayachi, son of Anantachai Padayachi, Chaldhumpalayn	..	..	..	..	<i>Papilion.</i>
Street, Kumbhakam	..	..	..	..	<i>Exosiphid.</i>
Kangasatiravachanur and others	..	..	..	..

Notice is hereby given under section 10, clause 1 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above-named was adjudged insolvent by an order of the court, dated 2nd March 1912.

The creditors of the above-named insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter as affixed in form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906.

Official Receiver's Court, Toronto,
13th March 1955.

O. S. SAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Editor, Mysore

- No. 84 of 1912 (No. 5 of 1911 on the face of the DUTCH CODE, TANGHE),
in the name of the CHIEF OF THE POLICE, TANGHE.

Badagryachefar, son of Krishna Aiyangar, residing in Kono,	
Kannikam taluk	Pitruw.
do. do. do. do. Narayana Chettiar and others	Extended.

Notice is hereby given, under section 12, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was admitted bankrupt by an order of the court, dated 23rd March 1910.

The contents of the alphabetical list should prove their value as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Industries Rules, 1925.

Official Magazine's Court, Tanjore,
15th March 1913.

G. S. RAMACHANDRA AITAB,
Chief Engineer

No. 67 of 1922 (No. 34 of 1922 of the table of New District Mynor's Cases, Kumbakonam), in the Court of the District Mynor, Kumbakonam.

M. B. Chakrapani Royer, son of Ranganatha Royar, Southern Bank of Reddi Nayar tank, Kambagur	<i>Petitioner.</i>
and, On 29, 30, Prasanna Pillai and others	<i>Respondents.</i>

Mosses in herby germ, under section 14, clause 7 of Art. III of 1907, that the pollense above named was admitted lawfully by an order of the Court, dated 24. March 1913.

The owners of the abovesigned vessel should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Marine Prevailing Insurance Rules, 1922.

Official Receiver's Court, Tarjona,
15th March 1913

G. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Chief Executive

No. 66 of 1912 (No. 45 of 1912 on the file of the District Officer, Tanjore)
on the Court of the Special Revenue, Tanjore.

Adaksharam Chettiyar, son of Velam Chettiyar, residing in Mangal,					<i>Petitioner.</i>
Anantangi Sankar .. .. .	..	..	..	..	<i>Respondent.</i>
On one hand, Narayanaswami Nair and others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	<i>Respondents.</i>

Holmes is barely grown, under section 10, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, and the petitioner shewn—
 cannot be admitted to be an order of this Court, dated 20th February 1931.

The evidence of these one-sided incidents should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivery or sending by post in a registered letter or affidavit in Form No. 8 of the Indian National Insurance Rules, 1918.

Official Dissolver's Court, Tarapur,
19th March 1912.

D. S. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAL,
Optical Engineer

NO. 72 OF 1915 (No. 5 of 1915 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, MAFKARUDIN)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TAVOON

Sheik Mahomed Noorhan, son of Assem Noorhan, West End (Jah) Needle,					
Moscow	..	..	..	..	Frederick
The Municipal Chambers and others	..	..	..	..	Esperanto

Nothing is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1937, that the petitioner above-named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 5th February 1935.

The conditions of the short-term insurance should press their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Motor Insurance Insolvency Rules, 1988.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
14th March 1918.

D. S. RAMACHANDRA AITAR,
Osaka University

NO. 14 OF 1912 (No. 7 OF 1912 OF THE BILL OF THE DISTRICT MUGGER'S COURT, TANJORE)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TANJORE.

Vaithianathan alias Panthamalai Aiyar, son of Subbapala Aiyar,	..	..	..
residing in Madhavai, Shigall taluk ..	..	..	..
Respondent Aiyar and others ..	..	..	..

Petitioner.
Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 18, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 25th February 1912.

The creditors of the above-named insolvent should present their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
12th March 1912.

G. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

NO. 15 OF 1912 (No. 4 OF 1912 OF THE BILL OF THE DISTRICT MUGGER'S COURT, TANJORE)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TANJORE.

Kannappan Pillai, son of Subbaramaya Pillai, Sangalaura Street, Kerachanganip, Tanjore ..	..	..	..
Respondent Chettiar and others ..	..	..	..

Petitioner.
Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 18, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 1st March 1912.

The creditors of the above-named insolvent should present their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
12th March 1912.

G. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

NO. 16 OF 1912 (No. 5 OF 1912 OF THE BILL OF THE DISTRICT MUGGER'S COURT,
MADRAS) IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TANJORE.

Pakkialai Malai, son of Kannaik Swick, residing in Tiruvankkudi, Mannargudi taluk ..	..	..	..
Pakkialai Malai and others ..	..	..	..

Petitioner.
Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 18, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 7th March 1912.

The creditors of the above-named insolvent should present their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
12th March 1912.

G. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

NO. 5 OF 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TANJORE.

Indo-China Bank, represented by its Manager and Agent A. De Silva ..	..	..	..
(1) M. L. R. M. Lakshmanan Chetti (minor), represented by his uncle the 2nd respondent as guardian and (2) M. L. R. M. Lakshmanan Chetti ..	..	..	..

Petitioner.
Respondents.

Under clause 5 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied in this Court for declaring that (1) M. L. R. M. Lakshmanan Chetti (minor), one of deceased Rameswaram Chetti, residing in Puvankudi, Srirangam District Muzo, represented by his uncle the 2nd respondent as guardian, and (2) M. L. R. M. Lakshmanan Chetti, son of Lakshmanan Chetti, now residing in the village of Tiruvankkudi near Kumbakonam in French Territory, are minors and that his application is posted to the 15th day of March 1912 for hearing.

District Court, Tanjore,
12th March 1912.

G. S. SPENCER,
District Judge.

NO. 3 OF 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, TANJORE.

M. KESAVATH RAO, son of Kallu Mahomed Ibrahim, residing at Amrutha Railway Station Street, Pongannur taluk ..	..	..	..
K. Shank Abdul Kader Ibrahim and eight others ..	..	..	..

Petitioner.
Respondents.

Under clause 5 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied in this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 15th day of April 1912.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Tanjore,
12th March 1912.

G. VENKOTA RAO,
Subordinate Judge.

No. 2 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Tanak.

Haraji Vennawamy, son of Sattaya of AME	Petitioner.
Tripanasala Garasidham and others	Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Keren Vennawamy, son of Sattaya, residing in AME, Tanaka taluk, Kistna district, has applied for being declared as insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 15th April 1913.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by vald on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Tanaka,
25th March 1913.

K. KALIANASWAMI,
District Munsif.

No. 3 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Tanak.

Chidambaram Tamselabalam and Chidambaram Sankaranadaripala	Petitioners.
Chidambaram Sanyaga and others	Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, of Act III of 1907, that the petitioners above-named have been adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 13th day of March 1913, and that the further hearing of the latter is adjourned to the first day of March 1913. The creditors are hereby to present their claims according to law as or before the aforesaid date when a schedule of creditors will be drawn up.

District Munsif's Court, Tanak,
13th March 1913.

K. SARASINNAM,
As District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1912 in the Court of the Additional District Judge, Tanak.

Srinivasulu Aiyar, son of Krishna Aiyar, residing at Thayyapalam	Petitioner.
Thenn, Kallakudi, Nanganal taluk	Quasi-petitioners.
Sankaranatha Vethar and eight others	(Creditors).

It is hereby given notice that the above petitioner has filed a petition praying that he may be declared an insolvent and the petition is posted on 15th April 1913.

Additional District Munsif's Court, Tanak,
15th March 1913.

T. M. FRIEDMAN,
Additional District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Tanak.

Ayyanar Aiyar	Petitioner.
Gundala Periyann Pillai and twenty others	Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Ayyanar Aiyar, son of Ayya Periyann Aiyar, residing at East Car Street, Coimbatore Taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared as an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on the 15th day of April 1913.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vald on the said date.

Dated this 15th day of March 1913

K. S. RAMASWAMI RAO,
District Judge.

No. 2 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Tanak.

In the matter of Subramania Mappanar and another

S. K. Krishna Aiyar	Petitioner (Creditors).
S. M. A. Subramaniam Mappanar and S. M. A. Mathaniam Mappanar	Respondents.
(Debtors) and S. M. Subramaniam Mappanar (creditor)	

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that S. K. Krishna Aiyar, son of Lakshmanan Aiyar, residing at Kallidattar, Anaimadurai taluk, and at Tanak Taluk, Tanak Taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared as an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on the 15th day of April 1913.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vald on the said date.

Dated this 15th day of March 1913.

D. S. WALLIS,
As District Judge.

No. 2 of 1912 (No. 2 of 1912, District Munsif's Court, Tanak) in the Court of the District Judge, Tanak.

In the matter of G. M. Pappan Pillai.

G. M. Pappan Pillai	Petitioner.
Pappan Pillai and five others	Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that G. M. Pappan Pillai, residing at Tanak Taluk, Tanak Taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared as an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on the 15th day of April 1913.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vald on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Tanak,
15th March 1913.

P. A. GOPALAN,
District Munsif.

No. 6 of 1913 (No. 38 of 1912, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, TINSUKIALY) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TINSUKIALY.

In the matter of Palanis Pillai alias Satheswami Pillai.

Palanis Pillai alias Satheswami Pillai
Thangachetti Theras and nine others .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Palanis Pillai alias Satheswami Pillai, son of Sthanayogan Pillai, residing at Palamedu, Tinsukialy taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 17th day of February 1913; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinsukialy,
14th March 1913.

P. A. GOPALIAH,
Official Receiver.

No. 7 of 1913 (No. 39 of 1912, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, TINSUKIALY) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TINSUKIALY.

In the matter of Vekachannai Nayudu.

Vekachannai Nayudu .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Terrasani Mullick and five others .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Vekachannai Nayudu, son of Kaseeli Nayudu, residing at Maniravayalapuram, Tinsukialy taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 27th day of February 1913; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinsukialy,
14th March 1913.

P. A. GOPALIAH,
Official Receiver.

No. 10 of 1913 (No. 42 of 1912, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, TINSUKIALY) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TINSUKIALY.

In the matter of Muthu Nader.

Muthu Nader .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Lakshminarasappa Aiyar and twelve others .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Muthu Nader, son of Kulacharan Nader, residing at Muppilayapuram, Kankinadam taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 14th day of March 1913; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinsukialy,
14th March 1913.

P. A. GOPALIAH,
Official Receiver.

No. 11 of 1913 (No. 44 of 1912, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, TINSUKIALY) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TINSUKIALY.

In the matter of S. Muralidhri Nayudu.

S. Muralidhri Nayudu .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Ammaswami Chettiar and twenty-four others .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that S. Muralidhri Nayudu son of Sankarappa Nayudu, residing at Koonam Street, Tutukudi, Solvadam taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 14th day of March 1913; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinsukialy,
14th March 1913.

P. A. GOPALIAH,
Official Receiver.

No. 12 of 1913 (No. 45 of 1912, DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, TINSUKIALY) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TINSUKIALY.

In the matter of Vengu Aiyar.

Vengu Aiyar .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Sankaranarasappa Pillai and eleven others .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Vengu Aiyar, son of Sankarappa Aiyar alias Palani Aiyar, residing at Pundarikapuram (Maddur) Banasidhi thero, Vaidik Venkateswaram, Amburamandram taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that the application is pending for hearing on the 26th day of April 1913.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by valia in the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinsukialy,
14th March 1913.

P. A. GOPALIAH,
Official Receiver.

No. 16 of 1913 (No. 1 of 1912, Tenthredinidae Group) is the Child of the Tenthredinidae Group. *Thymus*, *Thymus*.

In the matter of Mohammed Salimov Zolot.

Mohammed Solaiman Lebbi	..	..	..	..	<i>Prisoner</i>
Hassan Ali Akmal and five others	..	..	..	..	<i>Criminals</i>

Notice is hereby given, under clause 3 of section 72 of Act 114 of 1903, that Muhammad Saidman Labadi, son of Western Ibrahim Labadi, residing at Amalade Marikur street, Kandy, Ceylon, Trinobander taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that this application is posted for hearing to the 8th day of April 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by writ in the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Thiruvallur,
14th March 1913.

P. A. UPPALATH,
Chief Engineer

No. 1 of 1912 is the Court of the District Judge, TROBENHART.

Kashinara Bowler, Palapatti, Kaveri ..	"	"	"	Resident.
The Official Assurances, Madras ..	"	"	"	Petitioner (Civilian)

All persons alleging themselves to be the authors of the above-named polymer are required to tender proof of their claims on or before 8th April 1913. If they fail to do so, a dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Reviewer's Court, Tokyo, Japan,
19th March 1913.

G. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHY AITAPPA, *Off-ice Review*

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 31st MARCH 1919

Assets		Liabilities	
Capital paid in	\$1,000,000	Accounts payable	\$1,000,000
Reserves	750,000	Other liabilities	250,000
Total	\$1,750,000	Total	\$1,250,000
Assets		Liabilities	
Capital paid in	\$1,000,000	Accounts payable	\$1,000,000
Reserves	750,000	Other liabilities	250,000
Total	\$1,750,000	Total	\$1,250,000

* See also Fed. Tax. Reg. 1.6039-1(a)(2)(ii)(B).

the Dodge of the Thimble.

J. SUTHERLAND,
*Ex. Off. Accountant*W. B. HUNTLEY,
Author and The author

State has Demand Letter—\$ per month

Percentage of Cash in Liquidity portfolio on demand—47.67.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 17th March 1913

學院地址: 111 號, 德輔道中, 香港

Balance held in each of the Five Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of—

February 1911	44	77	22	57	22	77	17,16,78,000.
February 1912	55	66	77	22	57	44	18,74,78,000.
February 1913	67	77	44	77	40	57	20,21,81,000.

11th March 1988.

11-11

J. F. GRAHAM,
Off. Assistant General, Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

A sum of Rs 73-7-20 due to deceased place-worker Agna Nalaka for repairing the Weired tank in the Pottalawa Division, estimate No. 2115—is outstanding in the accounts of this office since August 1912. The sum of the deceased should apply to the undersigned with liability certificate for the reimbursement of the amount as early as possible.

Tanjore, 15th February 1913.

J. M. LAFFEY,
Executive Engineer, Ponnai District.

It is hereby notified that a sum of Rs. 134, being the sale-proceeds of a shed constructed by Maruthi Abdul Wahab Subhan Public Works, land is plot No. 8 on the left bank of Rander canal at Chinnampalayam, is outstanding unpaid in the duplicate schedule as the whereabouts of the party are not known.

If the amount is not claimed within three months from the date of this notification, it will be credited to Government.

1st March 1913.

L. H. GREGG,
Executive Engineer, Madurai District.

Notice is hereby given that the following sums due to the parties mentioned below, are outstanding in the accounts of this division and that they will be credited to Government if not claimed within three months from date of this notification:—

	Rs.	S.	D.
1. Syed Abdul Khader, Dock owner, Wagon for lot to 4th September 1912.	1	3	2
2. Hooping Janner channel, estimate No. 488—			
(a) Dattana Sahib of Pannampuzh Pottaramam	2	4	4
(b) Ponnampottu Venkayya of Agastipalem	3	6	4
(c) Kuppirudi Krishnamo	4	12	7
3. Deeping right side parallel channel above No. 3 dam, No. 76—			
(a) Pallikonda Pallak	5	12	11

Chittipon, 26th March 1913.

A. H. MORIN,
Executive Engineer, Godavari District.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Quetta, the 7th day of March 1913.

Number, rank and name, 9457, Private James Allen; age, 25 years less months; height, 5 feet 8 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, grey; eyes, brown; teeth, to be mended; date of enlistment, 25th March 1908; place of enlistment, Birmingham; parish and county in which born, Gloucestre, St. Saviour; date of desertion or absence, 4th March 1913; place of desertion or absence, Kherchi, India; marks, numerous, small pitted scars on back of neck; on furlough; under five years' service.

H. DELMER-BADOLLETS, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from No. 2 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Kirkee, the 10th day of March 1913.

Number, rank and name, 14245 Qn. D. Mahomed Assem S.D. Jevan Khan; age, 18 years 6 months; height, 5 feet 3 inches; date of enlistment, 15th September 1911; place of enlistment, Kirkee; district, etc., Peshwar Khurist; date of desertion or absence, 7th January 1913; place of desertion or absence, Kirkee; marks, mole on right cheek, scar near side right leg; under two years' service.

H. H. FEEBLES, Lieut., R.F.A.,
Commanding 2nd Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters of Leicestershire, dated at Bombay, the 15th day of March 1913.

Number, rank and name, 31165 Private Alfred William Simon; age, 21 years and 8 months; height, 5 feet 11 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey; marks, numerous; date of enlistment, 26th November 1909; place of enlistment, Birmingham; parish and county in which born, Sandwyke, Warwick; date of desertion or absence, 8th March 1913; place of desertion or absence, Bombay; marks, none; was sent on furlough; under eight years' service.

W. R. MARSHALL, Colonel,
Commanding 1st Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters.

List of Vessels which passed through the PARADE CHANNEL during the month of February 1913.

No. of month.	Reg.	Tonn.	No. of month.	Reg.	Tonn.
10	Guyenne	4,300	2	Kalah	110
11	Exposit	1,000	3	Exposit	1,000
12	Exposit	1,000	4	Exposit	1,000
13	Exposit	1,000	5	Exposit	1,000
14	Exposit	1,000	6	Exposit	1,000
15	Exposit	1,000	7	Exposit	1,000
16	Exposit	1,000	8	Exposit	1,000
17	Exposit	1,000	9	Exposit	1,000
18	Exposit	1,000	10	Exposit	1,000
19	Exposit	1,000	11	Exposit	1,000
20	Exposit	1,000	12	Exposit	1,000
21	Exposit	1,000	13	Exposit	1,000
22	Exposit	1,000	14	Exposit	1,000
23	Exposit	1,000	15	Exposit	1,000
24	Exposit	1,000	16	Exposit	1,000
25	Exposit	1,000	17	Exposit	1,000
26	Exposit	1,000	18	Exposit	1,000
27	Exposit	1,000	19	Exposit	1,000
28	Exposit	1,000	20	Exposit	1,000
29	Exposit	1,000	21	Exposit	1,000
30	Exposit	1,000	22	Exposit	1,000
31	Exposit	1,000	23	Exposit	1,000
32	Exposit	1,000	24	Exposit	1,000
33	Exposit	1,000	25	Exposit	1,000
34	Exposit	1,000	26	Exposit	1,000
35	Exposit	1,000	27	Exposit	1,000
36	Exposit	1,000	28	Exposit	1,000
37	Exposit	1,000	29	Exposit	1,000
38	Exposit	1,000	30	Exposit	1,000
39	Exposit	1,000	31	Exposit	1,000
40	Exposit	1,000	32	Exposit	1,000
41	Exposit	1,000	33	Exposit	1,000
42	Exposit	1,000	34	Exposit	1,000
43	Exposit	1,000	35	Exposit	1,000
44	Exposit	1,000	36	Exposit	1,000
45	Exposit	1,000	37	Exposit	1,000
46	Exposit	1,000	38	Exposit	1,000
47	Exposit	1,000	39	Exposit	1,000
48	Exposit	1,000	40	Exposit	1,000
49	Exposit	1,000	41	Exposit	1,000
50	Exposit	1,000	42	Exposit	1,000
51	Exposit	1,000	43	Exposit	1,000
52	Exposit	1,000	44	Exposit	1,000
53	Exposit	1,000	45	Exposit	1,000
54	Exposit	1,000	46	Exposit	1,000
55	Exposit	1,000	47	Exposit	1,000
56	Exposit	1,000	48	Exposit	1,000
57	Exposit	1,000	49	Exposit	1,000
58	Exposit	1,000	50	Exposit	1,000
59	Exposit	1,000	51	Exposit	1,000
60	Exposit	1,000	52	Exposit	1,000
61	Exposit	1,000	53	Exposit	1,000
62	Exposit	1,000	54	Exposit	1,000
63	Exposit	1,000	55	Exposit	1,000
64	Exposit	1,000	56	Exposit	1,000
65	Exposit	1,000	57	Exposit	1,000
66	Exposit	1,000	58	Exposit	1,000
67	Exposit	1,000	59	Exposit	1,000
68	Exposit	1,000	60	Exposit	1,000
69	Exposit	1,000	61	Exposit	1,000
70	Exposit	1,000	62	Exposit	1,000
71	Exposit	1,000	63	Exposit	1,000
72	Exposit	1,000	64	Exposit	1,000
73	Exposit	1,000	65	Exposit	1,000
74	Exposit	1,000	66	Exposit	1,000
75	Exposit	1,000	67	Exposit	1,000
76	Exposit	1,000	68	Exposit	1,000
77	Exposit	1,000	69	Exposit	1,000
78	Exposit	1,000	70	Exposit	1,000
79	Exposit	1,000	71	Exposit	1,000
80	Exposit	1,000	72	Exposit	1,000
81	Exposit	1,000	73	Exposit	1,000
82	Exposit	1,000	74	Exposit	1,000
83	Exposit	1,000	75	Exposit	1,000
84	Exposit	1,000	76	Exposit	1,000
85	Exposit	1,000	77	Exposit	1,000
86	Exposit	1,000	78	Exposit	1,000
87	Exposit	1,000	79	Exposit	1,000
88	Exposit	1,000	80	Exposit	1,000
89	Exposit	1,000	81	Exposit	1,000
90	Exposit	1,000	82	Exposit	1,000
91	Exposit	1,000	83	Exposit	1,000
92	Exposit	1,000	84	Exposit	1,000
93	Exposit	1,000	85	Exposit	1,000
94	Exposit	1,000	86	Exposit	1,000
95	Exposit	1,000	87	Exposit	1,000
96	Exposit	1,000	88	Exposit	1,000
97	Exposit	1,000	89	Exposit	1,000
98	Exposit	1,000	90	Exposit	1,000
99	Exposit	1,000	91	Exposit	1,000
100	Exposit	1,000	92	Exposit	1,000
101	Exposit	1,000	93	Exposit	1,000
102	Exposit	1,000	94	Exposit	1,000
103	Exposit	1,000	95	Exposit	1,000
104	Exposit	1,000	96	Exposit	1,000
105	Exposit	1,000	97	Exposit	1,000
106	Exposit	1,000	98	Exposit	1,000
107	Exposit	1,000	99	Exposit	1,000
108	Exposit	1,000	100	Exposit	1,000

Pondicherry Port Office

4th March 1913

J. H. COOPER,

Port Officer

(See page.)

Pondicherry Port Office, Madras,

12th March 1913

W. B. HENDERSON, Commander, R.M.S.

Only Port Officer

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

JANMAM REGISTRATIONS.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1894, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to S. Nos. 312 to 317 of Pottayaludi Gramam No. 109 of Chirakkal taluk, which were treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement, but a portion of which are now found to be occupied, will be held by the Talukdar's Divisional Officer in order that the same of the janmam may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorized agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act as or before 31st June 1913 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,

5th March 1913.

C. A. INNES,

Ap. Collector.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1894, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to S. Nos. 1-7, 9-5, 11-2 and 10-8 of Moludi Gramam No. 65 of Kottayam taluk, which were treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement, but a portion of which are now found to be occupied, will be held by the Talukdar's Divisional Officer in order that the same of the janmam may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorized agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act as or before 31st June 1913 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,

5th March 1913.

C. A. INNES,

Ap. Collector.

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Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,

5th March 1913.

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All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorized agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act as or before 31st June 1913 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,

5th March 1913.

C. A. INNES,

Ap. Collector.

NOTIFICATION

The Board of Revenue wishes to notify, for the information of the public, that it is proposed to apply certain methods the rules specially applicable to the companies employed on the Karachi, Hyderabad, and Belgaum-Bombay branches of the Railway District published at pages 1415 and 1416 of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 22nd October 1911, to the companies employed on the Kandahar-Bombay branch and the Taptal and Kothel branches of the same district from or after 1st July 1913 and that all suggestions or objections relating to the rules should be submitted, so as to reach the Board before that date.

Board of Revenue (Lead Revenue),
Chowk, 18th March 1913.

W. B. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE PREPARATION OF INCOME-TAX RETURNS.

The principal officers of all companies are hereby reminded that, under section 11 of Act II of 1912, they are required to prepare and deliver or cause to be delivered to the Collector and Commissioner of Income-tax, Madras, on or before the 15th April 1913 a statement in Form E (published below) signed by them of the net profits made by the company during the year ending on the day on which the company's accounts were last made up, or if the accounts were not made up within the year ending on the 31st March 1913 then of the net profits made during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1913.

2. Failure to comply with the requirements of section 11 of the Act is punishable under section 24 of the Act.

Office of the Collector and Commr. of Income-tax,
Madras, 16th March 1913.

R. F. AUSTIN,
Collector of Madras and Commissioner of Income-tax.

FORM E.

Annual return of net profits to be delivered by the Principal officer of a Company under section 11.

Names of company.	Place of business.	Income of company.	Amount of Income derived from each of these sources during the period ending which the Income Tax return was last made up.	Remarks.

I ()—here enter designation of office—do declare that the income stated in column 3, the principal place of business being specified, is the net profit made by the company during the year ending on the day on which the company's accounts were last made up, or if the accounts were not made up within the year ending on the 31st day of March 1913 then of the net profits made during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1913.

(Signature)

Dated

1913.

(Date/office)

INSTRUCTIONS HOW TO FILL IN THE ABOVE FORM

1. If the company making the return has several places of business, they should all be mentioned in column 2, the principal place of business being specified.

2. In column 3 should be entered in detail every separate source of income accruing and arising in British India.

3. In column 4 should be entered the income accruing and arising during the year ending on the day on which the company's accounts were last made up, or if the company's accounts were not made up within the year ending on the 31st day of March 1913 then of the net profits made during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1913.

4. Against the gross receipts, no deductions should be made on account of debentures, or expenses not wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the business, nor shall any deduction be allowed on account of any tax, rate or cess in which the income is liable, other than a tax or rate imposed on the income, in respect of immovability of any buildings or lands not used for agricultural purposes, under sections 27, 105, 145 and 146 of Act III of 1904 (Madras), sections 22 and 74 of Act IV of 1912 (Madras), section 57 (1) and (2) of Act V of 1914 (Madras), and section 11 of Act XIII of 1912 (India).

5. Deductions from the gross receipts may be allowed on account of the following items:—

(a) In the case of firms or partnerships—

(1) Sums expended in the repair of implements, utensils or articles used solely for the purposes of the profession or trade.

(2) Sums expended for insuring or keeping insured the buildings, machinery, implements and stock used for the purposes of profession or trade, and the total paid for any premium used for such profession or trade, provided that if such premium shall not have been exclusively used for such profession or trade, a fair proportion only of such sum shall be deducted from the gross receipts.

- (5) Actual expenditures during the year on repairs and renewal of such premises, if such repairs and renewal are in the name of the company.
- (6) Bonds expended in the payment of persons employed solely in such profession or trade.
- (7) The amount of any losses of stock in trade.—The losses not sustained in any one or more professions or trades over and above the profits thereof may be set off against the excess profits of any other professions or trades conducted by the same company.
- (8) The amount of any bad debts (or debts) due and upon reasonable grounds written off as irrecoverable within the year, provided—
 - (i) that such bad debts (or debts) have been regularly brought forward in the ledger from year to year from the date on which the debt arose;
 - (ii) that it was not written off in profit and loss before; and
 - (iii) that when such a particular debt has been due and upon reasonable grounds written off in profit and loss in one year, as parties of such debt can be ascertained.

Ans.—In working all had debts agreed the terms of my poor new steel buttons to see that the amount is not unnecessarily deducted and not deducted more than once.

- (2) Interest paid on money borrowed for the purpose of the trade or profession
- (3) Amount actually expended from the profits of the year as ordinary maintenance, repair of machinery and plant.
- (4) Such amount as may be actually set apart from the profits of the year for depreciation, up to a limit of 10 per cent. on the value of the machinery and plant.

Note.—That does not look like building. No definition is advisable for Organization in the relevant buildings.

- (2) Any part or portion paid by the estate on account of such losses or their items, but not taxes or interest on income other than such taxes or interest according to paragraph 4, may be deducted.
- (3) Actual expenditure, including loss and keeping occurred, such losses.
- (4) Actual expenditure during the year on repairs and renewal of such premises, if such repairs are essential and in the line of the necessity.
- (5) Be expended in obtaining the rent not exceeding the cost of the same year.
- (6) Actual interest payable to a mortgagee not in possession.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 19, SUB-SECTION (3), CLAUSE (E) OF ACT II OF 1894

3. Persons who fail to comply with the above requirements will be assessed on the best information available.

Office of the Collector and Comm. of Income tax,
Madras, 6th March 1919.

R. E. AUSTIN,
Collector of Herbs and Cereals of Indiana

MEETING 8

Discussion

Name of genus	In species, give morphological number of specimens and name of person to which the collection is made. In monotypic genera, give the name of the single species.	Reproduction of figures of locusts.		Season of season.		Amount of grain lost and decreased from each of farms over which the period during which the locusts from which locusts has been detected.		Total difference.	Amount of net profits.	Remarks.
		Particulars of the persons of persons to whom the collection is made.	Particulars of the persons of persons to whom the collection is made.	Number of persons in each season.	Number of persons.	Amount of grain lost.	Amount of grain lost.			
42. a. b.								42. a. b.	42. a. b.	

Discussion

¹ As declared that the income stated in the return is truly accounted for all the sources of income therein mentioned; that there has been declared below to be allowable a

deductions have been deducted in arriving at the net profits; that the income under such source has actually accrued within the period stated; and that it has to other sources of income liable to taxation.

Signature

(Signature)

Dated

1928.

(Designation)

N.B.—Please give the place of residence with door number and street in addition to the place of business in the second column of the return.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE TRUE RETURN OF INCOME REFERRED TO ABOVE.

(1) In the case of a firm, the ordinary designation of the firm should be entered in column 1.
(2) If the person or firm making the return has several places of residence or business, they should all be mentioned in column 2, the principal place of residence or business being specified.

(3) Column 3 should show all sources and amounts of income, specifying separately those chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of Schedule II of the Act, and the number of shares in each source and the names of shareholders. In this column should be entered in detail every separate source of income accruing and arising in British India. Salaries, pensions, annuities and gratuities are chargeable under Part I, Interest on Government and other securities under Part II and other sources of income including the rental value of buildings occupied by persons other than the assessee under section 25 of the Act, and interest on fixed deposits in any bank, post office savings or other trustworthy firm are chargeable under Part IV of Schedule II of the Act.

(4) In column 4 should be entered the gross income accruing and arising during the year ending on the day on which the person's accounts have been last made up or if the person's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the 31st day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then during the year ending on the 31st day of March. In this column, the period during which the income from each source has been derived should be specified.

(5) Against the gross receipts, no deductions should be made on account of disbursements or expenses wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the profits returned, nor on account of the maintenance of the assessee himself or his family or domestic establishment, nor shall any deduction be allowed on account of any loss, gain or cost in which the assessee is liable, other than a tax or rate imposed on the assessee, in respect of the ownership of any buildings or lands not used for agricultural purposes under sections 27B, 116, 141 and 147 of Act III of 1924 (Madras), sections 24 and 75 of Act IV of 1924 (Madras), sections 61 (1) and (2) of Act V of 1924 (Madras) and section 47 of Act XIII, 1929 (India), (Notification No. 212, dated 11th April 1929, published on page 145, Part 2 of Port St. George Gazette, dated 20th April 1929).

(6) A deduction for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a pension for wife or children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company should not be excluded from column 4, but should be included in the column headed "Total Deductions" and supported by the vouchers and bills for such deduction or payment.

REMARKS ON DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS INCOME WHICH ARE ADMISSIBLE

(a) In the case of trade or profession.

(1) Items actually expended in the course of legitimate, taxable or taxable, used solely for the purpose of the profession or trade.

(2) Items expended in wearing or keeping (leased) the buildings, machinery and plant, implements, and stock used for the purpose of the profession or trade. The deduction is confined to the genuine (including subscriptions, etc.) paid during the year upon the income accruing in which the tax is assessed.

(3) The amount of rent paid for any premises exclusively used for such profession or trade.
N.B.—Where they are not exclusively used for such profession or trade, only a *pro-rata* proportion of such rent is admissible for deduction.

(4) The amount actually expended on repairs and renewals of such premises if the repairs and renewals are of the nature of the business. The assessee must be prepared to prove the amount spent by means of vouchers.

(5) The amount expended as salaries of persons employed solely and exclusively in the profession or trade. When a firm has investments both in and out of India and makes profit in both by reason of an establishment maintained in India is common; for both, only a *pro-rata* deduction is allowed (the exact proportion of which will be determined by the assessing officer) during the year.

(6) The amount of any loss in trade or of the stock in trade actually written off during the year. In cases where there is loss in one trade or profession and profit in another, the loss may be set off against the profit, and any excess loss deducted. It also includes under any one part of the Schedule may be set off against income under any other part.

(7) The amount of any bad debts (or debts) how *filed* and upon reasonable grounds written off as irrecoverable within the year, provided—

(i) that such bad debt (or debts) has been regularly brought forward in the ledger from year to year from the date on which the debt arose;

(ii) that it has been written off to profit and loss before;

(iii) that when such a particular debt has been *how filed* and upon reasonable grounds written off to profit and loss in one year, no portion of such debt can be carried forward so as to be set off against or taken in deduction of the profit of the next or any succeeding year.

Note.—In writing off bad debts against the income of any past year when it takes to see that the amount is not unaccountably deducted and not included more than once.

(8) Interest paid on borrowed capital. The assessors may be requested to satisfy the assessing officer that any interest actually employed in his trade is taken into account in this certificate.

N.B.—When the whole capital is not entirely employed in the trade, only a *fair proportion* of the interest paid shall be deducted.

- (9) Such interest as was and ought to be charged as Commission or Discount—
Postage, Telegraphy, Law, Advertising and Stationery charges
Shipping, Freight, Railway and other Transit charges.

N.B.—The nature of the charge and the amount entered under each should be fully and satisfactorily demonstrable.

(10) Payments actually made to Insurance Companies for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity on a provision for wife or children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company, but not those made to form an Insurance Fund.

- (11) Charges incurred in providing title for estates, debts and securities.

(12) Amount actually expended from the profits of the year on ordinary maintenance repair of machinery and plant.

(13) Such amount as may be actually set apart from the profits of the year for depreciation up to a limit of 10 per cent. on the value of the machinery and plant.

N.B.—Care should be taken to see that the deduction allowed represents the repairs and depreciation of only one year, i.e., the year the income of which is assessed.

(b) In case of houses owned and let by the owner for rent.

(1) Sums expended in insuring or keeping insured such houses, the deduction being confined only to the sums (including subscriptions, &c.) paid during the year upon the income accruing in which the sum is assessed.

(2) Actual expenditures during the year on repairs and renewal of houses, if such repairs are at the cost of the assessors, but not depreciation in the value of such buildings.

(3) Sums expended in collecting the rent not exceeding 6 per cent. of the gross rental. The deduction applies only to direct payments.

(4) Any interest payable on mortgages not in possession, whether the interest has or has not been actually paid during the year.

(5) Any rent or quit rent paid by the tenants as assessed of such houses, or their sites (*Notwithstanding* No. 99, dated 30th February 1888, printed on pages 269 and 310, Part I of *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 26th March 1889).

(c) In case of houses occupied by the owner for dwelling purposes under section 34 of Act II of 1882.

(1) When buildings are occupied by their owners as dwelling houses, one-sixth of the estimated annual rent thereof shall be added to the net income under Part IV and the sum total assessed, provided that, where one-sixth of the annual rental value exceeds 10 per cent. of the assessors' income from all sources whether taxable or not, the excess shall be deducted from the one-sixth of the rental value and the remainder added to the net income under Part IV.

(2) Houses reserved for the use of the owner, but not occupied by him during the period which serves as the basis of assessment.

N.B.—The term reserved as used in the return refers only to such works as are intended to put the building in the same state as it was in when it was originally constructed, while any additional accommodation provided or any material alteration to the plan of the building shall be treated as an addition.

When a portion of the house is occupied by the owner and the remainder let out on hire, the portions should be treated as if they were separate houses and deductions allowed accordingly, i.e., either a sixth of the annual rent-value or actual expenditures on repairs and renewals, as the case may be.

EXAMPLES OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS RENTALS WHICH ARE NOT ALLOWABLE.

- (1) Amounts expended by Taxpayers on the purchase of Law books and stationery.
- (2) Amounts set apart to form a Reserve Fund in cases where allowance is made for repairs under the value.
- (3) Amounts not spent as a Reserve Fund out of profit to meet anticipated or contingent losses.
- (4) Amounts set up or set apart for repayment of debts.
- (5) Interest on capital put in by the partners of the firm.
- (6) Partners' allowances.
- (7) Paid or doubtful debts not written off.
- (8) Any set off out of the profits of the year on account of unassessed losses of previous years.
- (9) Value or paid rates, taxes, or taxes other than such taxes or rates as under paragraph (b) of the instructions give a claim to be deducted. (*Notwithstanding* No. 99, dated 30th February 1888, printed on pages 269 and 310, Part I of *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 26th March 1889.)
- (10) Cost of maintenance of the structure himself or his family or domestic.
- (11) Sums paid to domestic servants.
- (12) Christmas presents to domestic servants.
- (13) Subscriptions to clubs, churches and schools, &c.
- (14) Gifts or presents of partners of a firm when these can be separately ascertained.
- (15) Interest not received in cash, a bond being taken for the same.
- (16) Deductions for depreciation in the value of buildings.
- (17) Payments made to form an Insurance Fund against future losses.
- (18) Outlay on the purchase of machinery, plant, &c.

NOTIFICATION.

The Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue) having transferred the control over the Kottampore survey from the Salt Department to the Land Revenue Department, the notification R.O. No. 264 of 1912, dated 21st July 1912, already published, regarding the assignment of land referred to therein is hereby cancelled.

Salt, Abbeys and Customs Department,
Asst. Commr's Office, Madras (Salt-Office),
20th March 1913.

H. D. E. WAITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXTRACT from the Gazette of India, dated the 1st March 1913.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th February 1913.

No. 498-Ap.—Mr. A. H. Sparking, Deputy Postmaster-General, Third Grade, Madras, is granted privilege leave for three months continued with effect from the 1st March 1913.

Mr. C. A. Stowell, Superintendent of Post Offices, First Grade, and Forward Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Penja and North West Frontier, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Postmaster-General, Third Grade, Madras, during the absence of Mr. A. H. Sparking on such further orders.

2. This supersedes this office notification No. 108-Ap., dated the 14th January 1913.

The 26th February 1913.

No. 498-Ap.—Mr. T. W. Coombes, First Assistant Postmaster, Madras, pay Rs. 300—400, is granted privilege leave for three weeks, with effect from the 2nd February 1913.

The following officiating appointments are made during the absence on privilege leave or until further orders:—

Mr. E. W. Hawkins, Second Assistant Postmaster, Madras, to act as First Assistant Postmaster, Madras, from the 2nd to the 6th February 1913, inclusive.

Mr. M. Krishnaswamy Saida, Hongkong, Dead Letter Office, Madras, to act as First Assistant Postmaster, Madras, from the 6th February 1913.

W. MAXWELL,

Off. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

EXTRACT from the Gazette of India, dated the 26th March 1913.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th February 1913.

No. 501-Ap.—Mr. E. W. Hawkins, Second Assistant Postmaster, Madras, is appointed to officiate as First Assistant Postmaster, Madras, pay Rs. 300/400, with effect from the 10th February 1913 and until further orders, over Mr. M. Krishnaswamy Saida, officiating First Assistant Postmaster, Madras, on privilege leave.

The 26th March 1913.

No. 500-Ap.—The following officiating appointments are made with effect from the date noted against each, over Mr. E. F. Coombes, Postmaster, Lucknow, pay Rs. 500/600, appointed to act as Postmaster, Bangalore.

Mr. H. W. Vaughan, Postmaster, Hyderabad (Deccan), pay Rs. 450/500, to act as Postmaster, Lucknow, from the 26th January 1913.

Mr. E. Sudhram Rangaswamy, Postmaster, Hyderabad (Deccan), pay Rs. 500/600, to act as Postmaster, Bangalore, pay Rs. 450/500, from the 2nd February 1913.

Mr. J. S. Goss, Postmaster, Chittagong, pay Rs. 300/400, to act on his own pay as Postmaster, Hyderabad (Deccan), from the 10th February 1913.

3. This supersedes this office Notification No. 516-Ap., dated the 26th February 1913.

W. MAXWELL,

Off. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF GREEN MANURE SEEDS.

An arrangement has already to be made for the collection and purchase of a 100 baidgi (Kalgil) (Gorakhpur), Kurail (Korail), Katurail (Korail), seed, and as it is impossible to procure any fresh supply after August, it would greatly assist the Agricultural Department if those who require seed for sowing after the next winter crop would book their orders now, stating what quantity will be required and by when it should be supplied.

Without such co-operation between intending purchasers and the Agricultural Department, it is all possible to forward with any accuracy what the demand is likely to be and hence many intending purchasers who put off their applications send the sowing season arrives are likely to be disappointed.

The present green manure seed depot of the Agricultural Department are—

Eastern district.	Madras district.	Western district.
Thayur.	Madras.	Kallipadi Farm.
Kumbakonam.	Melur.	South Arcot district.
Shajel.	Kanara (Makkhalaludak).	Talar Farm.
Kumbakonam.	Shivamangala.	North Arcot district.
Mangalore Farm.	Tirupathi.	Office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Tiruchengode.

All orders previously booked will be issued from the nearest depot, savings to pay. The South Indian Railway kindly allow a maximum rate of 1/20th pice per mile per mile over their rates as all seedlings are of seed sent by goods train, which are carried by the Agricultural Department to be low, 1/20th pice per mile.

During the rise in wages in the area where the seeds are collected, it may be necessary to allow the price of the seed from 1 anna to 2 annas 2 pice per Madras measure.

All orders for seed from districts south of Madras should be addressed to the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division, Tiruchengode.

Office of the Director of Agriculture,
Madras, 2nd March 1912.

D. T. CHADWICK,
Director of Agriculture, Madras.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF KEROSENE-OIL AT OOTACAMUND.

Notice is hereby given that tenders will be received up to 2 o'clock on Monday, the 19th April 1912, by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, for the supply of 500 gallons of kerosene-oil of 19° to be delivered to the Branch Press at Ootacamund Hill, Ootacamund, in such quantities and such times as may be ordered. Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10 which will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

Government Press, Mint Buildings,
Madras, 10th March 1912.

T. FISHER,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF WOOD, METAL, NAILS, OILS, BRUSHES, KEROSENE-OIL, DATE MATS, ROPES, CANTAS, TIN POKAS, SOAP, PUTAH, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 2 p.m. on Monday, the 19th March 1912, by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, for the supply, for a period of one year, from 1st April 1912 of all or any of the articles mentioned in the following groups: group I, wood, etc.; group II, metal, tools, nails, etc.; group III, oil, kerosene, etc.; group IV, date mats, ropes, etc.; group V, brushes; group VI, kerosene-oil; group VII, tin and tinware; group VIII, soap, country, etc.; and group IX, putah, country, etc. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 20 for each of the groups, which will be returned if the tender is not accepted. The price per unit, in the estimated current value of the accepted tender should be deposited and the remainder must accompany an agreement to supply the articles within the time stated or of the quality required. The Superintendent reserves the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for doing so. The articles should be weighed and delivered at the Mint Buildings, Forestry Branch and Kerosene Branch at the cost of the applicant.

Mint Buildings,
Madras, 9th March 1912.

T. FISHER,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF SHEDDING.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 2 o'clock on Friday, the 19th March 1912, by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, for the supply of 5,000 sheeps, feeding size, not smaller than 15" x 19"; also 2,000 sheep 20" x 19". Each tender must be accompanied with sample and a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

2. The shampoos supplied should, in all respects, be equal to the sample accepted. All the shampoos must be delivered within one month from the date of acceptance of tender. Ten per cent. of the amount of the accepted tender must be deposited. This deposit will be forfeited in case of failure to supply shampoos of the correct size and quality within the time mentioned. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders and in ordering the quantities from two or more tenders without assigning any reason for doing so.

Government Press, Mill Buildings,
Madras, 24th March 1913.

T. FISHER,
Superintendent.

AUCTION FOR THE SUPPLY OF RATION ARTICLES.

Notice is hereby given that an auction will be held at the Central Jail, Coimbatore, on Wednesday, the 27th April 1913, at 2 p.m., for the supply of the following articles of food required for the official year 1913-14:—

Articles.	For the quantity.
Paddy	210,000 lb.
Rice (Bangalore)	800,000 "
Wheat (any variety), clean	25,000 " (in 3 instalments).
Chickpeas, new and clean	10,000 "
Chickpeas, new and clean	4,000 "
Coriander, new and clean	2,500 "
Yamroot	500 "
Onions	10,000 " (in 3 instalments).
Sugar	400 "
Garlic	25 "
Peanut	100 tons.

2. Interested bidders for each should deposit Rs. 500, for paddy and shell Rs. 100 each, for firewood Rs. 100 and for other articles Rs. 50 as earnest money which, in the case of successful bidders, will be returned immediately after the auction is over. In the case of successful bidders for rice, paddy, shell and firewood, these amounts will be kept as security. In the case of successful bidders for other articles, they will be required to deposit a sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of the value of articles contracted for. Further, they will execute a contract bond within 7 days from the date of their being informed of the acceptance of the tenders, and pay stamp duty for the bonds. In case of failure to undertake the supply they will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.

3. The contract will be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

4. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all bids without assigning any reason for so doing.

5. Samples of articles proposed to be supplied should be produced at the time of auction and the supplies should be strictly in accordance with the samples.

6. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment for the articles supplied will be made as soon as they are received.

7. A fee not exceeding Rs. 2 will be levied at the discretion of the Superintendent for any endorsement or signature of the contract, or for the supply of inferior articles; or if frequently repeated, the contract may be annulled and security forfeited to Government.

8. Wastage exceeding 10 per cent. in clearing in; the case of rice and 20 per cent. in peeling in the case of paddy will have to be made good by the contractor.

Coimbatore Central Jail,
2nd March 1913.

W. CHAMBER,
Superintendent.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR THE MANUFACTORY DEPARTMENT OF THE CENTRAL JAIL, COIMBATORE.

Tender-bidder will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore, up to 4 p.m. on Thursday the 27th March 1913, for the supply of the articles enumerated in the accompanying schedule from 1st April 1913 to 31st March 1914.

3. No tender will be received after the date and hour specified above.

4. Tenderers should be superintended "Tender for the supply of miscellaneous articles for the Coimbatore Central Jail."

5. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by Rs. 25, earnest money, which will be returned to the successful tenderers and which will be forfeited in the case of successful tenderers if he fails to deposit in cash not less than Rs. 100 and not more than 10 per cent. of the value of the articles contracted for by him and to execute a bond for the due performance of his contract within one week from the date of the acceptance of the tender being made known to him.

6. Tenderers may be two or more or all of the articles enumerated in the schedule.

7. The quantities given in the schedule are only approximate and the contractor will be required to supply more or less according to the Superintendent's orders.

8. The contract is subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

9. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

10. Further information can be had from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore.

Figure 1. Study design.

[illegible]

Corrections for articles that are at different times should be made for each issue.

Central Adm. Directorate,
17th February 1945

E. H. GAEDDEN,
Superintendent

MADRAS STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

Persons tender for the supply of the articles of clothing and for tailoring charges referred to in the appended list will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery not on 16 noon on Thursday the 29th March 1912.

General Conditions.

1. Tender should be accompanied "Tenders for clothing." They should specify the rates at which the tenderer undertakes to supply or to stitch per unit. They should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent. on the value of the tender. This deposit should be retained in the Bank of Madras and the Bank's receipt attached to the tender. No such will be accepted.

2. Tenderers are at liberty to tender under any one or more parts of the notification and that separately for any one or more parts.

3. Samples of the cloth and other articles proposed to be supplied should invariably accompany the tender. The samples should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit to security 10 per cent. on the value of his tender, together with the necessary stamp duty, and to sign a certain bond (the form of which can be seen at this office) within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure his deposit of 5 per cent. delivered with the tender will be liable to forfeiture, and his tender will be cancelled.

5. The numbers of each and other articles mentioned above are approximate; the actual quantities required will be indicated to the contractor from time to time and should be delivered at the rate and rate of the contractor at the Stationery Office, Madras, previously on the dates fixed in the orders issued, failing which the terms of the contract bond will be strictly enforced.

6. The Superintendent of Stationery reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Forms of tender and any further information can be obtained on application at the Stationery Office on any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

8. Clothing should be supplied according to specified measurements or in the case of public offices in the Presidency town, according to measurements to be taken at the office by the tenderer.

9. The contract will be for a period of one year from the 1st April 1912.

List showing the probable requirements of articles of clothing, etc., for the year 1912-1913

PART I

Clothing required for the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, Chief or Divisional Sanitary Inspectors and qualified Sanitary Inspectors:-

	Probable quantities required.
1. Coats (cotton) with badges	No. 80
2. Coats (cotton) without badges	" 26
3. Coats (woollen with lining) with badges	" 15
4. Do. without badges	" 16
5. Trowsers (cotton)	Faths 32
6. Do. (woollen with lining)	" 20
7. Cotton pyjamas (with gold lace at one end)	No. 68
8. Brass buttons (with dories)	" 2
9. Cotton gaiters	Faths 20
10. Knickerbockers (cotton)	" 50
11. Do. (woollen)	" 10
12. Hiding trowsers (cotton)	" 20
13. Do. (woollen)	" 16
14. Stockings	" 50
15. Silk pyjamas (with gold lace at one end)	No. 20
16. Tapes (solar girth)	" 2

Clothing required for qualified Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and for Vaccinators:-

1. Coats (cotton) with badges	No. 30
2. Do. without badges	" 16
3. Coats (woollen) with badges	" 16
4. Do. without badges	" 16
5. Trowsers (cotton)	Faths 32
6. Do. (woollen)	" 20
7. Cotton pyjamas	No. 68
8. Brass buttons (with dories)	" 2
9. Cotton gaiters	Faths 20
10. Knickerbockers (cotton)	" 50
11. Do. (woollen)	" 10
12. Hiding trowsers (cotton)	" 20
13. Do. (woollen)	" 16
14. Stockings	" 50
15. Tapes (solar girth)	" 2

Specification of the above clothing:-

Cloth.—Cotton cloth, Band Mince, pattern No. 1125. In the case of men employed in the hills, woollen cloth which will be supplied by this office should be used and the tender for woollen clothing should provide for other charges only.

PART III.

Judicial.

(a) Courts.

	Possible quantities required.
White coats (long cloth)	No. 500
White long coats (long cloth)	do 80
Trowsers (drill) with waist-band	Yards 500
White gowns (long cloth)	No. 30
Wool buttons (white)	do 300
White drill suits (as per specification below) with sleeves and man- gumans	do 3
White drill suits (as per specification below) without sleeves and mangumans	do 10

Each suit consists of a white drill tunic and trousers, the tunic to be made with shoulder straps and rolled collar and to be faced with white broad and if necessary ornamented with white metal buttons at the points of the collar and the mangumans G.R.I. or the Royal Arms on the shoulder straps—

Tucked caps (after the pattern worn by Army Warrant Officers) with

a crown to front)	No. 8
White canvas helmets like those worn by Police Inspectors	do 8
Footgears, red cloth, for chubbards	do 50
Waist bands (long cloth)	do 40
Turbans, turkey red cloth (5 yards long)	do 20
Jaquays	do 20
Mail turbans	do 100
Silver-laced turbans	do 10

(1) Commissioner of Police, Malacca.

	Possible quantities required.
White short coats (drill)	No. 6
White drill trousers with waist-bands	do 14
Turbans (made up for horse-keepers)	do 6
Turbans (made up for drivers)	do 1

PART IV.

Military.

	Possible quantities required.
Short coats (drill)	No. 400
Long coats (drill)	do 30
Trowsers with waist-bands (drill)	Yards 800
Buttons of stout drill (dark cloth)	No. 10
Shirts rose coloured partly or fully (16 inches x 8 inches)	do 500
Kaki suits (regiment)	do 5
Red tunics with yellow borders	do 200
Blue cloth turbans (18 inches x 18 inches)	do 20
Turbans, red turkey cloth (5 yards)	do 30
Wool buttons (with the initials "G. H." and the Crown and King)	do 200
Brass buttons, plate	do 170
Buttons, aluminium, plate	do 20
Shirts across white with red borders and red points (18 inches x 24 inches)	do 80
White red print shirts women elastic (18 inches x 24 inches)	do 10
White shirts across with a blue border about 4 inches wide (18 inches x 24 inches)	do 25
Turkey red cloth for apak (18 inches x 24 inches)	do 15
do. do. (24 inches x 24 inches)	do 5
do. do. (27 inches x 24 inches)	do 30
Cosmetic cloth, red, for female toilet, yellow lined and white bordered (18 inches x 24 inches)	do 40
Tidy across, cosmetic (18 inches x 24 inches)	do 50
Cosmetic cloth for women, red and blue, with white lines and red borders (18 inches x 24 inches)	do 20
Mail across (18 inches x 24 inches)	do 2
Cloth for bodies (turkey red cloth) to be supplied in pieces of ½ yard or more	Yards 100
Shirts, white with red or black print for bodies (to be supplied in pieces of ½ yard or more)	do 40
Shirts light blue or pink for bodies (to be supplied in pieces of ½ yard or more)	do 40
White long coats for bodies to be supplied in pieces of ½ yard or more	do 25
Shirts long cloth (18 inches x 24 inches)	do 8
Kaki suits, women's, military pattern	do 80
do. do. military pattern	do 80

PART V.

Articles of clothing, general in more than one department, such as General Administration, Land Forces, &c.

	Possible quantities required.
White gowns (long cloth)	No. 400
White long coats (long cloth) .. .. .	.. 500
White trousers with waistcoat (long cloth) .. .. .	.. 100
Kaki suits consisting of one suit and one pair of trousers (superior quality) .. .. .	.. 20
Kaki suits for cycle mess .. .. .	.. 50
Waterproof suits made of oil cloth (big size) .. .. .	.. 5
Do. (small size) .. .. .	.. 5
Do. with tartan skirts, rubber-coated suit .. .. .	.. 10
Waterproof aprons for workmen .. .. .	.. 10
Turkish, red smoking cloth (5 yards long) .. .. .	.. 40
Turkish, red lined, first sort .. .. .	.. 20
Do. second sort .. .. .	.. 20
Waterproof umbrellas (12 ribs) .. .. .	.. 40
Do. (8 ribs) .. .. .	.. 5
English leather boots .. .. .	.. 10
Race drill suits with departmental words worked in red thread .. .. .	.. 10
Race drill suits without departmental words .. .. .	.. 10
Race drill suits with white lining .. .. .	.. 24
Stance caps with two white aprons .. .. .	.. 10
Hell and white made at Buckingham Mill cloth .. .. .	.. 5

PART VI.

Materials required for sundry work.

	Possible quantities required.
Gold line, 1½" wide	Yds. 5
Do. 1" .. .. .	.. 50
Do. ¾" .. .. .	.. 60
Do. ½" .. .. .	.. 75
Do. ¼" .. .. .	.. 20
Gold cord .. .. .	.. 100
Red cord, woollen .. .. .	.. 50
Gold fringe .. .. .	.. 10
Yellow fringe .. .. .	.. 50
Do. tape, 1½" wide .. .. .	.. 5
Dark blue, 1½" wide .. .. .	.. 400
Dark blue, 1" .. .. .	.. 200
White blue, 1" .. .. .	.. 50
Black wool .. .. .	.. 50
Gold (gilt) buttons	No. 1000

Secretary Office, Madras,
25th February 1915.

B. F. AUSTIN,
Superintendent of Stationery.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR THE CENTRAL JAIL, CANNANORE

The Superintendent, Central Jail, Cannanore, will receive sealed tenders for the supply of the articles enumerated in the list given below for the period from 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916.

1. Tenders will be received up to 31st March 1915.

2. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for supply of Miscellaneous Articles to the Central Jail, Cannanore," and to be accompanied by Rs. 25 earnest money which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenders.

3. The articles shall be supplied in such quantities and at such times as the Superintendent may order.

4. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

5. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment will be made for the articles supplied by the undersigned.

6. The contract need not be written.

7. The contract is subject to confirmation by the Inspector General of Prisons.

³ The unsuccessful tenderer will be required to deposit a sum equivalent to 5 per cent. of the value of the contract awarded for as security for the due performance of contract and to sign a contract bond within a week from the date of the announcement of his contract being made known to him.

16. The Superintendent exercises in himself the right of requiring the essential material to supply greater or smaller quantities than those mentioned in the list and quantities ordered should be delivered at the fall within a week from receipt of order.

11. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

List of vehicles retained for the Control List. Dimensions

A/Cases.		Positive quantity.	A/Cases.		Positive quantity.	
East's wall	.. .. .	36	25	25	12	
Bottom of main, iron	green	20	Paint benches	.. .. .	20
Do. iron	10	Long chain	.. .. .	10
2nd soldier	25	Thin plate	.. .. .	25
Shoe	Cast iron	.. .. .	2
Paintwork	100
Hand paper	300	Grey wood, first quality	.. .. .	10
Unused oil	Wedge, Pa. stone	.. .. .	..
Wet cloth, copper	Do 10th do.	.. .. .	..
Wet cloth, of stone	Do 10th do.	.. .. .	..
Marble	100	Do 10th do.	.. .. .	..
American floor	125	Wooden moldings	.. .. .	..
Chick	100
Unfinished beam, maple	25	..	.. .. .	100
Thin plate	100
Round nail	100
Oil paint	100
Green paint	100
Strip nails, white and black	100
Japan enamel	100
Long oil	100
Band	100
Soft rolls	100
Crushed oil, empty	100
Beams	100
Crushed moldings, wooden	100
Do.	100
Do	100
Alum	100
Chisel	100
Iron nails and iron bars, with	100
Flat, uncut	100
Flat, with teeth	100
Flat, with	100

Central Jail, Cincinnati,
10th March 1878.

W. CHAGLER,
Superintendent

AUCTION FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND MANUFACTURES.

Notice is hereby given that the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bellary, will hold a public auction at the Central Jail Office, Bellary, on Monday the 2nd March 1915, at 11 a.m., for the supply of the following articles required for the Jail during 1914-1915 :-

Article	Produce year (17 (bushels or tons)	
	25.	
Paddy	288,000 ..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time.
or Rice boiled not more than 8 months' old.	125,000 ..	
Chickens, white	218,000 ..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time, free from bunk; weight in closing must not exceed 8 per cent.
Terminated, free from seed	12,800 ..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time, clean and free from seed and stone.
Chickens	3,900 ..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time, new and well criss.
Terminated	400 ..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time, free from seed and mud.

ARTICLES.	Quantity (more or less)	Remarks.
Oats	20,000 ..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time, clean and good quality.
Wheat	100,000 ..	To be delivered in quantities as may be required from time to time, clean and free from stones, chaff and weed, wastage not to exceed 2 per cent.
Grass	100 ..	Best seed; daily as required.
Vegetables	50,000 ..	Daily or weekly as required.
Station: about	2,000 ..	Daily, without leave as required.
as as much as required.		
Hay	200 ..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time, and to be of good quality.
Sugar	400 ..	To be delivered in quantities as may be ordered from time to time, and to be of good quality.
Flour, dry	1000 ..	To be in bulk of ordinary size and not in bags.
Extrane oil	10 ..	Of good quality; in quantities, as may be ordered from time to time.
Coconut oil	80 ..	Of good quality; in quantities as may be ordered from time to time.
Cow milk	10,000 ..	Best quality, up to 10 weeks daily. To be drawn at the Jail.
Chicken mixed wool, first quality, long staples for cloths.	1,000 ..	Wastage not to exceed 10 per cent.
Chicken mixed wool, second quality, superior	1,000 ..	Wastage not to exceed 10 per cent.
Chicken mixed wool, second quality.	10,000 ..	Do. do.
Chicken black wool, second quality, superior	2,000 ..	Do. do.
Wool	100 ..	
Wool	200 ..	
Gingali seed, best	50,000 ..	Wastage must not exceed 10 per cent. Orders should be not less than 40 per cent.
Jaggery	500 ..	Of good quality.
Alse rice	10,000 ..	Wastage must not exceed 10 per cent.
Do.	10 ..	
Twist, No. 1's white	10 ..	
Twist, No. 1's white	10 ..	

The articles flour, milk, wool, sugar, gingali seed and jaggery should be delivered in such quantities as may be ordered from time to time.

3. Intending bidders should deposit Rs. 10 as earnest money. The deposits of successful bidders will be retained by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bellary, and the deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the auction is over. Bidders are at liberty to bid for all or any of the articles they may wish to supply up to the quantity required.

4. The successful bidder will be required to deposit as security for the due performance of the contract a sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of the value of articles contracted for and to execute a bond within 10 days of the date of the auction, failing which their deposits will be held in exoneration. In case of failure to undertake the supply, the bidder will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.

5. Samples of articles should be furnished for inspection at the time of auction and bidders by order should not fail to send to their samples in time. The date of supply will be intimated by the Superintendent in person or by letter. The cost of the articles will be paid upon delivery but an advance will be made on any account.

6. The contract will be subject to the confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

7. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason for so doing; also the right of requiring the successful tenderer to supply produce or other quantities of articles than those mentioned above. The quantities ordered by the Superintendent shall be delivered within 10 days from the date of order.

8. In the case of those merchandise liable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be considered provided they reach the Superintendent on or before 5 p.m. of the 31st March 1913 and are accompanied by the deposit. These tenders will be opened only at the time of the auction and the rules applied will be considered with the auction bids. Tenders should specify by words as well as in figures

the rates offered, which should be in pounds per ream delivered at the Central Jail, Bellary. The award should be addressed to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bellary, superscribed "Tenders for supply of articles."

1. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid or tenders.
2. Reasonable wages will be made good by the contractor.

Bellary Central Jail Office,
6th March 1913.

C. A. KEER,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF sundry ENGINEERING STORES.

Tenders for the supply of sundry engineering stores to the Public Works Workshops and Stores for twelve months from April 1st 1913 to March 1914 will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Thursday, March 27th. Prices and conditions of tender and samples can be obtained from the office of the undersigned on and after Thursday, March 27th.

Public Works Workshops and Stores,
Madras, 6th March 1913.

H. B. FEEDCK,
General Superintendent, P.W. Workshops and Stores.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CANNABINA ROOTS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Thursday, March 27, for the supply of the following during 1913-14:-

Cannabina roots in pieces small enough to be put through the furnace door of the bottom of the Public Works Workshops, per ton.

1. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes or interest-money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.
2. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit a further sum of Rs. 100 and execute an agreement within seven days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the earnest-money will be forfeited.
3. Tenders should be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of Cannabina Roots."
4. Full name and address should be given below the signature of tenders.
5. The General Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.
7. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Workshops and Stores,
Madras, 6th March 1913.

H. B. FEEDCK,
General Superintendent, P.W. Workshops and Stores.

TENDERS FOR CARTS AND COOLIES.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Thursday, March 27, for the supply of carts and coolies for despatch of articles from Public Works Workshops and Stores during 1913-14.

1. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 25 in cash or currency notes or interest money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.
2. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit Rs. 100 and enter into an agreement within seven days from date of acceptance of his tender.
3. Tenders should specify rates for the following:-

- Rates per reddy per mile.
- a. from 1 to 10 carts, per cart per mile.
 - " from 11 to 20 carts, per truck per mile.
 - " from 21 to 30 carts, per truck per mile.
 - " from 31 to 40 carts, per truck per mile.
 - " per ton for articles weighing more than 1 ton per mile.
- Loading and unloading heavy articles per ton.
- Loading and unloading other articles per ton.

Note.—Carts and trucks should be supplied by the contractor.

4. That the contractor will be present once a day to see that all the articles delivered over to him are despatched.
5. The contractor will obtain and deliver the Railway receipts from the Railway Station and be answerable for demurrage caused by delay.
7. The contractor should accept the distances laid down in the Madras Railway Carriage Act of 1911 published in Supplement to Port St. George Gazette, dated 17th December 1912, pages 24 and 25, between Madras Station and other places, as being the same as those from the Public Works Stores.
8. Tenders should be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of carts and coolies."

8. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer.
10. The General Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.
12. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Workshops and Stores,
Madras, 26th March 1923.

H. B. FERRER,
General Superintendent, P.W. Workshops and Stores.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OILS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Thursday, March 22, for the supply of the following oils during 1923-24 :-

- (1) Coconut oil, per gallon.
- (2) Turpentine, per gallon.
- (3) Linseed oil, double boiled, per gallon.
- (4) Linseed oil, pale boiled, per gallon.
- (5) Linseed oil, raw, per gallon.
- (6) Wood oil, double boiled, per gallon.
- (7) White cotton waste, per cwt.
- (8) Lamp oil, per cwt.

1. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 200 in cash or currency notes in current money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.
2. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit Rs 200 and execute an agreement for the supply of the above within seven days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the current money will be forfeited.
4. Tenders should be made for all of the above and be accompanied by the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of oils."
8. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer.
10. The General Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.
12. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Workshops and Stores,
Madras, 26th March 1923.

H. B. FERRER,
General Superintendent, P.W. Workshops and Stores.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PACKING CASES, CRATES, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Thursday 15th March 1924 for the supply of the following during 1923-1924 :-

Packing cases, crates, trays and gunnies, etc.

1. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 200 in cash or currency notes in current money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.
2. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit Rs 200 and execute an agreement for the supply of the above within seven days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the current money will be forfeited.
4. Tenders should be accompanied by the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of packing cases, crates, etc."
5. Tenders should specify rates for the following :-
 Packing cases under 4 x 6 ft.
 Packing cases 4 to 6 x 6 ft.
 Packing cases 6 to 8 x 6 ft.
 Packing cases per c. ft.
 Heavy packing per c. ft.
 Purchasing distressed cases from France per ton.
 Gunny bags including stitching, etc., for each gunny.
 Straw bands, each.
6. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer.
7. The General Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.
8. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Workshops and Stores,
Madras, 26th March 1923.

H. B. FERRER,
General Superintendent, P.W. Workshops and Stores.

RECOVERY OF WRONGS.

Notice is hereby given that, under section 78 of Act III of 1920, the undermentioned article has been seized within the port limits of Theruvukkeddy and all claims therein must be entered and proved within 60 six months from the date of publication in the District Gazette before the Port Conservator, Orissalam, after which period the article will be sold in public auction :-

Description of property.	Mark.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
One basket, measuring 12" 2" in length and 1" in diameter.	251	2nd February 1915.	Dorchester.

Dorchester, 19th February 1915.

S. MUTHIAH PILLAY,
Port Commissioner.

Notice is hereby given that, under section 78 of Act III of 1910, the undermentioned articles have been salvaged within the limits of Dorchester and all claims thereto must be asserted and proved within six months from the date of publication in the Port St. George Gazette before the Port Commissioner, Dorchester, after which period the articles will be sold in public auction.

Description of property.	Mark.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
One wooden cask, empty, measuring 2' 2" long, 2' in diameter.	252	25th Sept. 1913	Tanks of the Dutch Customs House, near the wharf.

Tomb, 26th January 1915.

Port Commissioner.

Notice is hereby given that, under section 78 of Act III of 1910, the undermentioned articles have been salvaged within the limits of Dorchester and all claims thereto must be asserted and proved within six months from the date of publication in the Port St. George Gazette before the Port Commissioner, Dorchester, after which period the articles will be sold in public auction.

Description of property.	Mark.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
One joggled log, measuring 2' 2" in length and 2' 2" in diameter.	253	25th February 1915	Dorchester
One joggled log, measuring 12' 2" in length and 2' 2" in diameter.	254	Do.	Do.
One joggled log, measuring 12' 2" in length and 2' 2" in diameter.	255	25th February 1915	Do.

Sea Customs House, Dorchester,
26th February 1915.S. MUTHIAH PILLAY,
Port Commissioner.

Notice is hereby given, under section 78 of Act VII of 1910, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claims should be asserted within three months from the date of the gazette and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Revenue, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
One barrel of 16 tons stone, 4' x 4'.	A damaged with "201" in the middle and "Madras 252" on the right.	15th March 1915	Within the Madras Harbour.
Two flat iron bars	256	15th	Do.
One square flat bar	257	15th	Do.
Five gal. slippers	M. & S. M. S.	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	258	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	259	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	260	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	261	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	262	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	263	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	264	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	265	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	266	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	267	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	268	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	269	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	270	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	271	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	272	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	273	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	274	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	275	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	276	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	277	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	278	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	279	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	280	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	281	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	282	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	283	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	284	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	285	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	286	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	287	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	288	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	289	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	290	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	291	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	292	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	293	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	294	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	295	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	296	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	297	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	298	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	299	15th	Do.
One gal. slippers	300	15th	Do.

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 Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
 The Superintendent, North Borneo Chartered Company, Singapore.
 Messrs. M. A. Thompson & Co., Calcutta.
 Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
 Messrs. Cambridge & Co., Mount Road, Madras.
 Messrs. J. J. G. & Co., Mount Road, Madras.
 Messrs. V. V. Chatterjee & Co., Calcutta, Madras.
 Messrs. G. S. Chatterjee & Co., Calcutta.
 Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
 The Superintendent, North Borneo Chartered Company, Singapore.
 Messrs. M. A. Thompson & Co., Calcutta.
 Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
 Messrs. Cambridge & Co., Mount Road, Madras.
 Messrs. J. J. G. & Co., Mount Road, Madras.
 Messrs. V. V. Chatterjee & Co., Calcutta, Madras.

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 10, Change Alley, London, W.C.
 Messrs. G. S. Chatterjee & Co., Calcutta.
 Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
 The Superintendent, North Borneo Chartered Company, Singapore.
 Messrs. M. A. Thompson & Co., Calcutta.
 Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
 Messrs. Cambridge & Co., Mount Road, Madras.
 Messrs. J. J. G. & Co., Mount Road, Madras.
 Messrs. V. V. Chatterjee & Co., Calcutta, Madras.
 Messrs. G. S. Chatterjee & Co., Calcutta.
 Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
 The Superintendent, North Borneo Chartered Company, Singapore.
 Messrs. M. A. Thompson & Co., Calcutta.
 Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
 Messrs. Cambridge & Co., Mount Road, Madras.
 Messrs. J. J. G. & Co., Mount Road, Madras.
 Messrs. V. V. Chatterjee & Co., Calcutta, Madras.

[A Catalogue of all Indian Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Mount Road, Madras.]

[The amounts written parenthetically are for printing and postage.]

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

1. **REPORT OF COMMISSIONER TO THE LIST OF GENERAL REVENUE AND OTHERS.** List No. 1 of 1912. A. 4. 10s. 6d. (8 p.)
 2. **MONTHLY LIST OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,** continued up to 31st January and 31st February 1913. Royal Ser. Each A. 5. (8 p.)
 3. **REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1911-12.** Footstep 50s. 10s. 6d. (20 p.)
 4. **THE QUARTERLY CIVIL SERVICE LIST,** continued up to 31st December 1912. Royal Ser. paper cover. A. 15. (2 p.)
 5. **MONTHLY CIVIL LIST,** continued up to 29th February 1913. Daily Ser. paper cover. B. 1.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

1. **THE QUARTERLY LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY OF RANKS OF Rs. 50 AND UPWARDS,** continued up to 31st December 1912. A. 5 or 6d. (1 p.)
 2. **LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.** List of Officers Nos. 27 and 31. Each Price 2 (6 p.) for 20s. 10s. 6d.
 3. **NEW 50 and 50. Each Price 2 (6 p.) for 20s. 10s. 6d.**
 4. **REPORT ON THE STATISTICS OF CIVIL COURTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1912.** Footstep. bound. A. 10. (2 p.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

1. **TWENTY-FOUR LIST OF COMMISSIONERS TO THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.** Part 5. (8 p.)
 2. **THIRD LIST OF COMMISSIONERS TO THE SPECIAL PAPER CODE.** (Third edition.) Part 5. (8 p.)
 3. **TWENTY-FOUR LIST OF COMMISSIONERS TO THE LOCAL PAPER CODE.** (Second edition.) Part 5. (8 p.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

TABLES OF REVENUE (REVENUE SETTLEMENT, GENERAL, LAND REVENUE AND ADMINISTRATION).

1. **REVENUE DEPARTMENT OF LAND REVENUE AND ADMINISTRATION.** Royal Ser. No. 66. Continued in the Government and General Gazette. Reprinted 1912. A. 5 or 6d. (8 p.)

TABLES OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE—FOUR).

1. **CLASSIFIED LIST OF PAPER OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY (WITH CODES),** continued up to 31st January and 31st February 1913. Royal Ser. Each Area 1. (8 p.)

TABLES OF REVENUE (SEPARATE REVENUE).

1. **QUARTERLY LIST OF SETTLEMENTS OF THE MADRAS GOVT. AREA AND SEPARATE REVENUE DEPARTMENT,** continued up to 31st December 1912. Royal Ser. paper cover. A. 1 or 2d. 6d. (2 p.)

2. **REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAND REVENUE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1911-12.** Footstep 50s. 10s. 6d. B. 1-2. (2 p.)

3. **REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAND REVENUE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1911-12.** Footstep 50s. 10s. 6d. A. 15. (2 p.)

4. **SCHEDULE IV OF THE LAND TAXES ACT VIII OF 1901,** continued up to 31st January 1913. Area 1. (8 p.)

BOARD OF REVENUE (REVENUE SETTLEMENT, SURVEY, LAND REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE)

BOARD OF EVIDENCE (KANSAS CATTLEMAN, 1907-1908)

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE TAMIL MANUSCRIPTS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
LIBRARY, MADRAS. By M. BENGUELI, M.A., MRS. SUBBARAO. Vol. 1—Alphabetical Order.
Bombay: The Government of India Press. 1914. Pp. 1-14-8 of 24, 24 (7 1/2).

A Descriptive Catalogue of Haploids Manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscript Library, Madras, by M. KAMACHANDRA, M.A., San Francisco, Vols. XII and XIII. Moh. 1333-1334. Published 1915. Havel Bros. bound. Each No. 1-75. (8 ss.)

ROMANSKYI, I. I. 1912. *Trudy Kharkovskogo gos. univ.* 1: 1-10. (In Russian.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

INDIAN CIVILIZATION ACTS, 1881 TO 1908, AND REGULATIONS AND RULES THEREUNDER. Published 1913.
Bound two bound. 25. 1-16. (1.00)

List of Books published from 1st July to 31st December 1912

作者地址：上海 浦东区 川沙镇 南汇公路 100 号

RECEIVED: COPIES OF THIS MEMORANDUM TO THE HONORABLE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 1, 1934.

From and Correspondence Bureau, 1440-81. Footnote, head. No. 1 or 2a. 1d. (2a.)

The Market Exchange Hotel, 1639 Ave. 1 to 4, N.Y.; Frank G. Anthony of 487 4th Ave. near the
 Grand Central Ave. 12 to 1311 For further information, in English, French, Spanish, German or Japanese.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPTON DIVISION IN THE MARINE TRANSMITTER FOR THE YEAR 1911. *Feeling*,
 prepared by Am. No. 10. (10)

THE QUARTERMASTER GUN-NUMBER 2200, awarded up to 100 September 1955. Rapid fire, paper wad. An 11 in. in. M
743

1917. February 16th, Mon. At 10:15 A.M. (Sat.)

STUDIAL VERANTWOORDING

Source: *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, 1997, 160, 1, 1-16.

For 19 and 20. Each Pin 6, (2 μ) for Chingyong; Nos. 21 to 23. Each Pin 6 to 1.0, 10 μ for Kinta
Nos. 10. Each Pin 6 to 1.0, 10 μ for Kinta; Nos. 1 to 2. Each Pin 6, 10 μ for Tishengyong; Nos.
1 to 2. Each Pin 6, 10 μ for Kinta.

The Quarantine Law is: Chapter 1 of the Law, Enactment of the Marine Transportation or Migration of the 99th
 Session and Chapter 1, Enactment of the 100th Session and 101st Session of the 101st Session. (101)
 Notice of the Administration of the Quarantine, Distribution of the Marine Transportation and the 101st Session

1. *See* the *Annals of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 1911, p. 101.

Law of creation of the Reconstruction Department in the Ministry of Finance, approved up to 19th August 1912 (Imperial Decree, paper cover). 844 + 86. (3 vol.)

Report of the Administration of the Public Department in the Fiscal Year 1900-1901.

图 1 为图 2 中 A 点的放大图, 由图 1 可知, 在 A 点处, 由于受到来自上方和侧方的应力, 使得 A 点处的材料发生塑性变形, 从而在 A 点处形成了一个微小的孔洞。随着应力的进一步增大, 这个微小的孔洞会逐渐扩大, 最终导致材料的断裂。

Let's Find Out, Revised Edition, *Words and Things in Latin America*. Book Set A: Vol. 2d (8 p.).
 Master. Separates on one Civil Service Personnel, Fourth Edition, address and Corrections, Vol. 11 to 1
 and 2d. Book Set B: Vol. 1d (8 p.), Vol. 2d and 3d. Book Set C: Vol. 1d (8 p.).

Mineralogical Academy, Second Edition: *Soviet Union of Geologists*. As Vol. 10 of *U.S.S.R. Eighth Year, 1958*. (1958)

708 *Maclean* *Journal* *Notes*, 1910-1911. Teeth and Stomach Data of *Canis lupus*. Teeth Series 1 to 16. (8 p.)
Teeth List, Front or 1d. (5 p.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NEWSPAPER DEPARTMENT

[illegible]

reactions in the Chemistry of Amino Compounds, p. 10. Published 1965. *Polymers*, 4th-6th, nylon and paper, *Abstracts*, Volume XI, Part I—Paper. No. 1-207 to 224 (1-2) Part II—Synthetic and Polymeric, Tables No. 1-4 to 14 (1-2) Part III—Abstracts of Papers, Nos. 14 to 17 (1-2) (1965, 1-2) *Volume XI—Index*. This volume contains: An. 208 to 214, Volume XI—Index. Printed in Great Britain. 1965. 1-2.

Adams, Vernon, or von den-Adams, Tadeusz, and Katarzyna, or von, *Placówka Pogranicza*, and of the district post office of the Mikolajskie pole for the year 1931-32. Published 1932. Polishing title, bound. 26, 4 or 6. (28 or 32 p.)

BOOKS OF MEMOIRS (LARRY HARRMAN)

Board of Directors (Laurie Harrison)

Watanabe Gensho on the Brant in Japanese (1907 version). Early version is in Volume 1, item 1 (8 p.)
Volume 12, Part 6. (8 p.)

Written Examinations for the posts of Clerks, pay Rs. 10, in the Post Office in the division comprising the districts of Chingleput and South Arcot.
Copies of testimonials must accompany applications.

Office of the Supt. of Post Office, Chingleput Division,
Rayachoti, Madras, 27th February 1913.

MURAHAD ABDUL RAHIM,
Superintendent of Post Office.

Appointments are invited from candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination or obtained 80 per cent. of the marks in each of the subjects under A class in the School Final Examination for the post of a temporary Clerk on Rs. 10 per mensem in the Chingleput Sub-Division, Chittoor. The appointment is likely to last for some length of time.

Office of the Executive Engineer, T. E. S. Div.,
IT Circle, Velloor, 1st March 1913.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AITAP,
Executive Engineer.

Written for the office of the Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government on or two Mohammadees knowing Persian and Urdu and qualified for Government service to serve as scribes.

Preference will be given to those who are selected, on the occurrence of any vacancy whether temporary or permanent.

Persian and Hindustani Translator's Office,
Rayachoti, 4th March 1913.

A. R. NETHESOLE, Major,
Persian and Hindustani Translator
to Government.

Appointments are invited from candidates who have passed the Overseer's Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of a Sub-Overseer, First Grade, on Rs. 48. The appointment will be on probation for one year with prospect of confirmation at the end of that period. Preference will be given to candidates already in service and possessing experience in the Public Works Department. The applicants should state in their applications, their age, qualification and past experience. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th April 1913. None but passed men need apply.

Madras, 8th March 1913.

A. G. BOWLEY,
Executive Engineer, Cury.

Appointments are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate test of the Madras Civil Engineering College for the post of a Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer which has fallen permanently vacant in this division. The post carries a salary of Rs. 39 per mensem.

Kanaka Collector's Office,
8th March 1913.

E. A. LEEDS,
Collector.

Appointments are invited from candidates who are qualified under the Public Service Notification and who have also passed the Government type-writing examination for the post of temporary Clerk on Rs. 20 per mensem. None but those who are just immediately on receipt of orders need apply. Preference will be given to those already in Government service.

Government Museum, Madras,
9th March 1913.

A. E. A.,
Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.

Appointments are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate or Diploma test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of second Draftsman on Rs. 40-4-0. The appointment is a permanent one.

Applicants should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th April 1913 with copies of testimonials. None but passed men need apply.

Madras, 10th March 1913.

A. G. BOWLEY,
Executive Engineer, Cury.

In future all candidates for the signalling establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department will be required to qualify in writing from dictation from which paper both handwriting and spelling will be judged.

Candidates when applying for admission must submit their School Final Examination certificate.

Madras, 10th March 1913.

H. G. LEE,
Director of Telegraphs, Madras Circle.

Advertisements are invited from candidates who have passed the old Madrasank Bank or the present Lower Subordinate's Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for employment as a Tracer on Rs. 15.

Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 15th March 1913.

The work is expected to last for three months.

Chennai, 12th March 1913.

A. H. MORIN.

Executive Engineer, Madras Water Division.

Advertisements are invited for the post of District Mines Irrigation Overseer, Belkaveri District, on a salary of Rs. 80 per mensem. None but those who have passed the Overseer's test from the Madras College of Engineering need apply. Applicants should enclose testimonials as to their character and previous service, if any. Preference will be given to a man who knows Telugu well.

Chennai, 10th March 1913.

E. S. ELWIN,

Collector.

Wanted a Typist/ Clerk for the District Board Office, Nellore, from 1st April 1913. The appointment is permanently vacant and the salary is Rs. 20. Applications are invited from qualified candidates. Preference will be given to those who are qualified under the examination rules and have previous experience of office routine.

Apply sharp to the President, District Board, Nellore.

Nellore District Board's Office,
16th March 1913.

B. RAMACHANDRA RAO,

President.

Advertisements are invited from Matrimonials and qualified school leavers who can read easily from Tamil manuscripts by appointment as permanent and acting Clerks on Rs. 15 and 18 in the Nellore District office in the South Arcot District. Experience of handwriting in English and Tamil - both necessary, three applications. The applicants should state their age, native place, caste and sect and relationship in the district and whether they possess any landed property or their own means in the name of any other person. In the latter case, they should give details regarding the same.

South Arcot Engineer's Office,
10th March 1913.

M. MA. HUSSAIN,

Engineer.

Wanted at once District Board Engineer, permanent, for Anantapur. Pay Rs. 300-10-000.

Candidates must be duly qualified.

Apply President, District Board, Anantapur.

District Board Office, Anantapur,
10th March 1913.

W. FRANCIS,

President.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAKSHI takes notice that, on or about the 1st of April, I intend moving the High Court of Judicature, Madras, for appointment as a Vakil thereof.

Bellary, 26th February 1913.

H. SARAYANARAU, Esq., B.A.

On or after the 17th April I intend moving the High Court for my enrolment as a Vakil thereof.

Madras, 16th March 1913.

H. T. KRISHNAMACHARI.

Notice is hereby given that Government Promissory note STREMA of the year 1905 for Rs. 3,200 at 54 per cent, which was assigned to Government and by her transferred to me, P. S. Nallathambi Pillai and P. S. Doraswami Pillai the undersigned, in the year 1908 and registered in our names in the office of the Treasury in charge of the British Resident of Travancore and Cochin at Travancore, has been lost. Any person who happens to find the same is requested to return the same to the undersigned.

Travancore, 22nd February 1913

P. S. NALLATHAMBI PILLAI.

P. S. DORASWAMI PILLAI.

Address: c/o M.S. Ry. N. Desaiwami Pillai, & Co., Esq., Vakils,
Vannamper, Vennuvilly Bridge.

NOTICE.

MADRAS EQUITABLE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Madras Equitable Assurance Society will be held on Wednesday the 26th March 1913 at 3 p.m. at the office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, Messrs. Ramsay & Co., Ramsay's Buildings, South, Madras, for transacting the following business:—

- (1) Adoption of the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year 1912, which have been certified as correct.
- (2) Appointing a Director in place of one retiring by rotation.
- (3) Appointing an Auditor or Auditors and fixing his or their remuneration.
- (4) To consider the motion of the present Table of Surrender Values.
- (5) To consider an application from the Secretaries and Treasurers for an increased office allowance.

(By order of the Board of Directors.)

Madras, 15th March 1913

RAMSAY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.

THE REVEREND WILLIAM LEMMING, DECEASED.

THE Administrator of the estate and effects, entitled to the Trusteeship of Madras, of the Reverend William Lemming, late of 54, Grosvenor Park, Ealing, in the County of Middlesex, but late of Southampton, South Terrace, Littlehampton, in the County of Sussex, England, Clerk to Holy Orders, but now deceased, who died at Southampton aforesaid, on or about the 14th day of August 1912, being about to close the accounts of the deceased's estate, notice is hereby given that all creditors and all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are required to send particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of April 1913, at the undersigned address, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled therein, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice, and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Reverend William Lemming deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

High Court House, Madras,
15th March 1913.

G. MURPHY,
Administrator of the Estate of the
Reverend William Lemming, deceased.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 111

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, 1911.

[PRICE, 1 ANNA.]

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATION.

NOTIFICATION

The following bye-laws made and the list of fees and table of distances fixed by the Commissioner of Police, with the approval of the Governor in Council, under section 56 of the Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1911 (V of 1911), are published for general information:—

Bye-laws made by the Commissioner of Police, with the approval of the Governor in Council, under section 56 of the Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1911.

Examination and qualifications of drivers and the conditions under which they may be employed.

1. No person shall be licensed to drive a hackney carriage unless he satisfies the Commissioner (1) that he knows how to drive and is in all respects a fit person for such employment, and (2) that he is acquainted with the principal roads and public places in all parts of the town.

2. A driver leaving Madras shall deposit his badge in the Office of the Commissioner of Police where it will be kept and given back to him on his return.

Description of driver, harness or other articles, harness and other things to be used with hackney carriages, dimensions of such carriages and the condition in which such carriages and the driver, harness or other articles used thereon shall be kept.

3. Every hackney carriage brought for registration shall be sound throughout. The springs and axles shall be in perfect order and the wheels must not rattle. The roof shall be water-tight. The doors must close properly and the windows, ventilators and blinds must work easily and be in serviceable order. The lamps shall be two in number and adequate in all respects. Each lamp shall have a red glass window in the back and shall be so placed that the light from the windows is visible from behind. The lining and cushions shall be clean and in good condition.

4. Hackney carriages shall be registered in three classes and every carriage shall have a plate affixed in some conspicuous part of the outside of the carriage signifying the class, the number of such class in the register, and the number of persons it is licensed to carry.

Note.—This bye-law shall not apply to carriages already on the register until the expiration of one year after their registration has been made.

H. D. C. 1

5. First-class hackney carriage boxes shall only be granted for comfortable, easy running vehicles of a superior description. No carriages drawn by a pair of horses shall be licensed in the first class unless both animals are at least 14 2 hands high, in good condition and fit for their work, and no license shall be granted for a carriage drawn by a single horse unless the animal is in good condition and thoroughly up to work and at least 13 hands high.

6. No carriage shall be given a second-class license unless it be in a thoroughly fit and proper condition, and conform to the following minimum dimensions:—

	MINIMA.
Breadth of carriage inside	36
Depth of seat	12
Width of well of carriage between cushions	16
Height of seat	27

7. No carriage drawn by a pair of horses shall be licensed in the second class unless both animals are fit for their work and are at least 13 hands high, and those drawn by a single horse unless the animal is fit for its work and at least 14 hands high.

8. No carriage shall possess a third-class license unless it be in a clean and safe condition and have sufficient room inside to seat four persons. There shall be an aperture or glass window, at least 8 inches square, on either side of the box. Panels shall be at least 11 hands in height and thoroughly up to work.

9. Harness must be of good description and strong. No chain or rope traces, unless they be covered with leather, and no string harnesses, will be allowed.

10. Reins shall be provided with a water-proof head and a water-proof spout, and shall be fitted with two back-stays. Reins for two persons shall be drawn by two reins, and have a seat not less than 20 inches in width by inside measurement.

11. It shall be the duty of the registering officer upon receiving proper information or complaint in writing that any vehicle registered under the Hackney Carriage Act or here used therewith is unfit for use, to send for the same, and if after due inquiry he is satisfied of such unfitness, he shall, by written notice, suspend the working of such horse or vehicle for a period not exceeding one month, after which period he shall again examine the horse or vehicle. It shall be obligatory on the owner to produce within 24 hours any horse or vehicle so sent for.

Inspection of the premises on which carriages, horses, bullocks or other animals, harness and other things are kept.

12. It shall be lawful for any Police officer of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector, at any time between sunrise and sunset, to enter any premises, on which any hackney carriages or the harness, bullocks or other animals, harness or other things used therewith are kept, in order to carry out any provision of this Act or these bye-laws, and the owner of such premises or his agent shall afford every facility for such officer's inspection.

Protection of such, horse and quality horse, bullocks or other animals.

13. No horse, bullock, or other animal shall be used in a hackney carriage in a state unfit for such work.

14. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner at any time to cause any animal used in a hackney carriage to be produced before him for the purpose of inspection, and it shall be obligatory upon the owner to produce within 24 hours after the receipt of the notice any animal so sent for.

15. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner by written order to declare any animal used in a hackney carriage to be unfit for such work and to suspend the working of such animal for a period not exceeding one month, after which period he shall again examine the animal.

16. The owner of any animal declared under the preceding clause unfit for use in a hackney carriage shall, if he disposes of it or removes it from the premises on which it is exhibited, give notice of the fact to the Commissioner within 24 hours of such disposal or removal, intimating at the same time the name and address of the person to whom he has disposed of it or the place to which it has been removed.

Fulfilment of list of firms and table of distances.

17. The list of firms and table of distances fixed by the Commissioner with the sanction of the local Government duly notified shall be published by the authority of the same in some conspicuous part of his office and in such other place in the City of Madras as in his own opinion proper. An abstract of the distances and these printed on enamelled plates shall be affixed under the orders of the Commissioner in a conspicuous place in each hackney carriage after such carriage has been licensed.

Regulation of the amount and weight of baggage to be carried with or without additional charge.

16. A small box or hand bag (not exceeding 24 x 16 x 9 inches) and a bundle of bedding or rugs shall be carried free in all classes of carriages, provided that no rickshaw shall be compelled to take more than 20 lbs. of baggage. For every other article of baggage, a charge not exceeding two annas may be levied. No hackney carriage shall carry baggage in excess of the following weights:—

Class of carriage.				In addition to full licensed complement of passengers	Taxes allowed for every passenger before licensed number.
First and second—				LB. STONE.	LB. STONE.
If drawn by two horses	..	..	..	120 40	120 40
Do one horse	..	..	..	80 40	120 40
Third—					
If drawn by one horse	..	..	..	20 10	60 30
Do two bullocks	..	..	..	100 40	120 40
Do one bullock	..	..	..	40 20	60 30

General.

19. The clothing of drivers and horsekeepers shall be clean, and the drivers of first and second class carriages shall wear heavy clothing of a coat, breeches, belt and boots. Horsekeepers may wear khaki-clothing. Rickshawmen shall wear a coat, shirt, or jersey and a waist-cloth or breeches reaching at least half way between the thigh and knee joints. They shall also wear a head covering or cloth tied round the head.

20. Any person hiring a hackney carriage of any description is entitled to the exclusive use of it provided that he pays the prescribed fare. No other passenger shall be admitted without his consent.

TABLE OF FARES AND OBTAINERS.

(a) *Fares of Rickshaws.*

Time.	Four horse carriages.	Carriage drawn by a single horse or pair of ponies.		Rickshaw and rickshawmen's carriage.	Single bullock carriage and rickshawmen.
		Set time	Not set time		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
For day (5 A.M. to 5 P.M.).	7 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 2 0
For half-day (5 A.M. to 11 A.M. or 12 noon to 5 P.M.).	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0
For half-day (11 A.M. to 12 noon or 12 noon to 5 P.M.).	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 3 0
For half-day (12 noon to 5 P.M.).	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
Rate of speed	5 miles an hour.	5 miles an hour.	5 miles an hour.	5 miles an hour.	5 miles an hour.
Stoppage over 1 hour	2 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0

* For every 5 minutes additional.

Date	Description of marriage.	Particulars.											
		Married	Divorced	Married	Divorced	Married	Divorced	Married	Divorced	Married	Divorced	Married	Divorced
1890	Married	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
1891	Married	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
1892	Married	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
1893	Married	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
1894	Married	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
1895	Married	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0
1896	Married	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0
1897	Married	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
1898	Married	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
1899	Married	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
1900	Married	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0
1901	Married	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0
1902	Married	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0
1903	Married	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0
1904	Married	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0
1905	Married	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0
1906	Married	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0
1907	Married	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0
1908	Married	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0
1909	Married	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
1910	Married	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0
1911	Married	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0
1912	Married	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0
1913	Married	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0
1914	Married	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0
1915	Married	26	0	26	0	26	0	26	0	26	0	26	0
1916	Married	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0
1917	Married	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	0
1918	Married	29	0	29	0	29	0	29	0	29	0	29	0
1919	Married	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0
1920	Married	31	0	31	0	31	0	31	0	31	0	31	0
1921	Married	32	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	32	0
1922	Married	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0
1923	Married	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0
1924	Married	35	0	35	0	35	0	35	0	35	0	35	0

[illegible]

Station.	Station.	Description of mortgages.						
		For loan mortgage.	For purchase mortgage.	For purchase mortgage.	For purchase mortgage.	For purchase mortgage.	For purchase mortgage.	For purchase mortgage.
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
From Colchester Railway Station.								
24	Managers' Clerical	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Managers' Clerical	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Managers' Clerical	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Managers' Clerical	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Managers' Clerical	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Managers' Clerical	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Managers' Clerical	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Managers' Clerical	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Managers' Clerical	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Managers' Clerical	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Managers' Clerical	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
From Colgate Bell & Co.								
4	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
79	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
89	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
91	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
93	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
94	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	Admiral's Clerk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Stations.	No. of	From Annual Statistical	Examples of outcries.											
			Fair house mortgage.											
			First-class mortgage.			Second-class mortgage.			Third-class mortgage.			Fourth-class mortgage.		
			No.	Per cent.	Value.	No.	Per cent.	Value.	No.	Per cent.	Value.	No.	Per cent.	Value.
1	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
2	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
3	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
4	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
5	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
6	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
7	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
8	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
9	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
10	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
11	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
12	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
13	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
14	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
15	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
16	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
17	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
18	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
19	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
20	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
21	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
22	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
23	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
24	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
25	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
26	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
27	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
28	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
29	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
30	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
31	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
32	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
33	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
34	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
35	4	From New York City and vicinity.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0				

Station.	Station.	Description of carriage.						
		Full-time carriage.	Private carriage.	Private carriage.	Private carriage.	Private carriage.	Private carriage.	
No. 1.	From Top House, Singapore, to	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
1	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
5	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
7	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
8	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
9	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
10	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
11	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
12	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
13	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
14	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
15	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
16	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
17	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
18	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
19	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
20	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
21	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
22	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
23	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
24	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
25	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
26	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
27	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
28	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
29	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
30	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
31	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
32	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
33	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
34	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
35	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
36	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
37	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
38	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
39	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
40	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
41	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
42	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
43	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
44	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
45	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
46	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
47	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
48	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
49	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
50	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
51	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
52	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
53	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
54	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
55	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
56	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
57	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
58	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
59	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
60	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
61	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
62	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
63	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
64	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
65	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
66	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
67	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
68	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
69	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
70	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
71	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
72	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
73	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
74	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
75	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
76	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
77	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
78	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
79	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
80	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
81	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
82	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
83	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
84	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
85	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
86	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
87	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
88	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
89	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
90	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
91	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
92	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
93	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
94	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
95	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
96	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
97	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
98	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
99	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	
100	Admiral's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	

Station.	Name.	Description of storages.									
		P.M. James storages.					J.P. James storages.				
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1	From Sea Camp to—port.										
2	St. James Cathedral	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	St. Peter's R.C. Church	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	St. John's ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	St. Mary's ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	St. Michael's ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	St. Thomas ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	St. Vincent ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	St. George ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	St. Andrew ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	St. Patrick ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	St. Nicholas ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	St. Basil ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	St. John the Baptist ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15	St. George's ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16	St. Michael's ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17	St. Thomas ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18	St. Vincent ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19	St. George ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20	St. Andrew ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21	St. Patrick ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22	St. Nicholas ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23	St. Basil ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24	St. John the Baptist ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25	St. George's ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26	St. Michael's ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27	St. Thomas ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28	St. Vincent ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29	St. George ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30	St. Andrew ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31	St. Patrick ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
32	St. Nicholas ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
33	St. Basil ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
34	St. John the Baptist ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
35	St. George's ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
36	St. Michael's ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
37	St. Thomas ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
38	St. Vincent ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
39	St. George ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
40	St. Andrew ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
41	St. Patrick ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
42	St. Nicholas ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
43	St. Basil ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
44	St. John the Baptist ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
45	St. George's ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
46	St. Michael's ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
47	St. Thomas ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
48	St. Vincent ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
49	St. George ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
50	St. Andrew ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
51	St. Patrick ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
52	St. Nicholas ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
53	St. Basil ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
54	St. John the Baptist ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
55	St. George's ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
56	St. Michael's ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
57	St. Thomas ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
58	St. Vincent ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
59	St. George ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
60	St. Andrew ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
61	St. Patrick ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
62	St. Nicholas ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
63	St. Basil ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
64	St. John the Baptist ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
65	St. George's ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
66	St. Michael's ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
67	St. Thomas ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
68	St. Vincent ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
69	St. George ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
70	St. Andrew ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
71	St. Patrick ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
72	St. Nicholas ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
73	St. Basil ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
74	St. John the Baptist ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
75	St. George's ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
76	St. Michael's ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
77	St. Thomas ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
78	St. Vincent ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
79	St. George ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
80	St. Andrew ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
81	St. Patrick ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
82	St. Nicholas ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
83	St. Basil ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
84	St. John the Baptist ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
85	St. George's ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
86	St. Michael's ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
87	St. Thomas ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
88	St. Vincent ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
89	St. George ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
90	St. Andrew ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
91	St. Patrick ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
92	St. Nicholas ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
93	St. Basil ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
94	St. John the Baptist ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
95	St. George's ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
96	St. Michael's ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
97	St. Thomas ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
98	St. Vincent ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
99	St. George ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
100	St. Andrew ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Station.	Description of message.	M. A. P.											
		M.	A.	P.	M.	A.	P.	M.	A.	P.	M.	A.	P.
1	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	8	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	0
2	Port St. George	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
3	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
4	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
5	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
6	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
7	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
8	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
9	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
10	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
11	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
12	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
13	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
14	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
15	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
16	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
17	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
18	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
19	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
20	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
21	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
22	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
23	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
24	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
25	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
26	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0
27	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0
28	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0
29	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0
30	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0
31	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0
32	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0
33	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0
34	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0
35	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0
36	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0
37	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0
38	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0
39	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0
40	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
41	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
42	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0
43	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0
44	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0
45	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0
46	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0
47	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0
48	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0
49	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0
50	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0
51	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0
52	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0
53	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0
54	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0
55	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0
56	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0
57	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0
58	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0
59	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0
60	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0
61	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0
62	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0
63	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0
64	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0
65	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0
66	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0
67	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0
68	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0
69	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0
70	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0
71	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0
72	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0
73	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0
74	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0
75	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0
76	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0
77	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0
78	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0
79	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0
80	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0
81	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0
82	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0
83	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0
84	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0
85	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0
86	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0
87	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0
88	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0
89	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0
90	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0
91	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0
92	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0
93	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0
94	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0
95	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0
96	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0
97	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0
98	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	0
99	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	0
100	Providence Reformatory, South, Ryer.	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0

[illegible]

Line.	Station.	Description of earnings.											
		Per cent.											
		Passenger earnings.	Freight earnings by a single car.	Freight earnings by a full car.	Special class earnings.	Express earnings by a single car.	Express earnings by a full car.	Freight and passenger earnings by a single car.	Freight and passenger earnings by a full car.	Freight and passenger earnings by a single car.	Freight and passenger earnings by a full car.	Freight and passenger earnings by a single car.	Freight and passenger earnings by a full car.
1	From Farmington Road Station to	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	Adopted Station	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Offices.	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252
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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 12.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, 1915.

[PART, 2 p.m.]

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

Minutes of a Board Meeting, No. 25 of 1915-1916, held on the 29th February 1915.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir Francis J. E. Spring, K.C.S.I., Chairman.

Mr. A. S. A. Westrop, I.C.S.
Commander W. B. Redden, R.N.M.
Mr. S. D. Pann.
Mr. H. Pann.
Mr. O. W. Mitchell.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. Madhav Rao.

Elan Muktar Muhammad Abdul Kader
Rafiah Sahib.
M.S.S. Rao Bahadur P. Thangappa Chetti
Capt. R.A.
M.R.S. Rao Bahadur G. Narayanaswami
Chetti Gera.

245. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday the 14th February 1915.

246. Recorded G.O. No. 88, Madras, dated the 29th February 1915, accepting the resignation tendered by Mr. C. B. Sanyal of his appointment as a Member of the Port of Madras and requesting the Chairman of Commerce, Madras, to arrange for the election of a Member in his place.

248. Read a note by the Trust's Chief Engineer submitting for sanction an estimate amounting to Rs. 27,100 of the cost of the reconstruction of the old water screen gate, and being asked for a like sum by way of contribution of the old water's bearing the estimate will be.

Resolved that the estimate be approved under section 75 and be submitted to Government for sanction to the debt to Capital, up to a limit of Rs. 10,000, of any expenditure that may here to be incurred prior to the completion of the proposed works.

247. Read a note by the Trust's Chief Engineer submitting for sanction an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,00,000 for the cost of a new dock to be built in line with and adjacent to the dock with the existing water screen gate and to stand opposite the new almost completed section of the western ship-gate.

Resolved that the plan and estimate be approved under section 75 and be submitted under the same section to Government for sanction as well as under section 75 for sanction of the debt of the expenditure to Capital, funds to be provided from the Trust's Revenue balance suggested, as it is hoped they may be, by a Government grant or loan.

248. Read a note by the Trust's Chief Engineer submitting for sanction an estimate amounting to Rs. 17,500 for the provision of fuel for the new dock.

Resolved that the estimate be approved under section 75 and be submitted to Government for sanction of the debt of the expenditure to Capital under section 75 of the Port Trust Act, funds to be provided from the Trust's Revenue balance by means of a contribution to Capital.

249. It was resolved, upon the recommendation of the Chairman, that letters terminating their services on the 31st March 1915, be served on Section Master B. J. Maxwell and Assistant Section Master A. Brown.

250. Resolved, on the recommendation of the Chairman after receiving Messrs. Agnew, the Police, the Customs and Excise and the Traffic Manager, that the number of 'barbers' and 'sweepers' be reduced gradually to about one-third of the present number.

251. Resolved G.O. No. 72, Madras, dated the 29th February 1915, granting 10 days' privilege leave from or after 1st May to the Hon'ble Sir Francis J. E. Spring, K.C.S.I., and approving of Mr. H. E. G. Mitchell's acting as Chairman during Sir Francis Spring's absence with an allowance of Rs. 200 per annum.

252. Recorded the chart showing soundings and dredging in the Madras Harbour for the month of January 1915.

[S. 15-16]

255. The following statement comparing Harbour dues collected in and up to the end of January 1912, with those for the corresponding period of the previous year, was ordered to be recorded:—

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of January 1912.

	1911.			1912.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
<i>A. Harbour Dues:—</i>						
(1) Dues on imports	65,153	6	5	61,624	2	11
(2) Dues on exports	31,815	11	0	32,422	50	4
(3) Dues on ships' provisions	34	10	0	—	—	—
(4) Storage, ordinary, imports	4,980	11	0	5,550	3	4
(5) Storage, ordinary, exports	525	2	11	221	10	0
(6) Storage, special, imports	303	30	0	776	3	6
(7) Storage, special, exports	173	14	0	147	14	0
(8) Railway terminal charges	2,556	14	8	3,465	18	3
(9) Charges	18,011	2	1	16,424	0	4
(10) Postage, special	459	8	4	490	0	2
(11) Demurrage	146	35	9	278	30	0
<i>B. Wharf, fuel and provisions:—</i>						
(12) Wharf of provisions	865	7	8	3,908	0	2
(13) Coalwharf	21,389	9	2	21,193	0	0
(14) Fuel and provisions	58	7	3	50	11	0
(15) Railway tolls	1,556	6	0	3,310	6	3
<i>C. Dues:—</i>						
(16) Water sold to boats	1,076	8	2	1,413	8	11
(17) Do. works	278	0	0	267	8	1
<i>D. Interest:—</i>						
(18) Interest on investments	453	0	11	458	0	11
<i>E. Miscellaneous:—</i>						
(19) Profit on investments	—	—	—	—	—	—
(20) Items awaiting adjustment	3	8	0	178	0	8
(21) Commission on Corporation Railway business	693	0	0	705	10	8
Total ..	1,11,026	4	2	1,28,740	2	2

* Includes overtime pay from April to December 1911 which is included in charges for steamers, now shown separately as per G.O. No. 1971, dated 29 January 1912.

	Statement of 31-12-1911.			Statement of 31-12-1912.			Increase or decrease.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
April	77,855	5	5	70,503	8	8	—	3,420	35	5
May	84,264	4	5	87,062	4	8	+	2,120	0	4
June	78,708	18	2	87,108	35	0	+	39,519	14	7
July	79,505	16	8	94,487	7	5	+	14,634	22	4
August	81,378	3	2	83,481	6	5	+	18,381	6	0
September	71,372	8	8	80,320	11	2	+	4,796	3	7
October	71,450	3	8	1,00,171	75	12	+	38,180	12	4
November	85,505	4	11	88,850	1	4	+	3,216	17	5
December	85,408	8	8	1,03,096	0	5	+	16,742	18	3
January	1,05,830	4	2	1,23,760	3	3	+	32,298	14	2
Total ..	8,33,287	5	4	9,41,777	8	5		4,1,51,202	2	1

256. The following statement of estimated expenditure since the 14th February 1912, was ordered to be recorded:—

Statement of estimates by Chairman and Board.

Serial number.	Authority.		Years of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Balance of budget statement available.	Chargeable to	Remarks.
	Proviso.	Para.					
7	Chairman.	19th February 1912.	Expend Major Works	40			
			201				
			Major Works				
			210				
			Minor Port Fund.				
7	Chairman.	19th February 1912.	Expenditure in relation of Pilgrims, pilgrims.	420		Deputed Amount C-Work.	
			Expend Pilgrims Fund.				
			210				

355. Resolved G.O. No. 24, Marine, dated 14th February 1913, authorizing as a special case the grant from the Madras Pilgrage Fund of an allowance of Rs. 100 to each of the Harbour Master, Messrs. Brown and Campbell in consideration of extra services rendered by them.

356. Resolved G.O. No. 15, Marine, dated 21st February 1913, continuing the re-appropriation statement for a net additional allotment of Rs. 1,500 over the existing budget grant of the Madras Pilgrage Fund—viz. Board's Resolution No. 332, dated 14th February 1913.

357. Resolved G.O. No. 71, Marine, dated 25th February 1913, continuing the re-appropriation statement as amended providing funds for an additional allotment of Rs. 10,000 for Madras Port Fund for the current year.

358. Receipts and cash held by the Bank of Madras, for the Madras Port Trust on the 27th February 1913, were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Government securities.		Cash balances.	
	Rs.	S. P.	Rs.	S. P.
Revenue Account	2,80,000		98,568	15 4
President Fund Account	3,75,500		3,308	12 8
Deposit Fund Account	15,000		897	7 1
Eden Sallies' Home Charity Account	60,000		5,104	8 0
Daniel's Endowment's Fund Account	30,000		1,373	8 10
Pilgrage Fund Account	74,400		7,219	8 8
Harbour Dues Advances Account	501		61,858	18 11

For Trust Office, Madras,
14th March 1913.

F. J. E. SPRING
Chairman.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 11.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1913.

[Price, 4 pds.]

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY RECORDS.

Date.	Barometer reduced to 32° F.	Temperature					Winds from 10 fathoms.	Wind		Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	General weather.	
		General Daily Mean.		Observed Extremes.				Direction.	Force.						
		Dry.	Wet.	Max.	Min.	Max.									Min.
Hour.	1 value.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
59th Dec.	59.000	82.3	74.8	86.7	71.0	127.9	77	8.0 E	115	..	10	12.0	Fin		
17th Jan.	59.000	81.0	74.8	86.4	71.8	127.8	74	8.0 E	112	..	8	9.8	Do.		
22nd Feb.	59.000	82.4	75.6	84.4	71.4	127.8	80	8.0 E	112	..	8	7.8	Do.		
12th Mar.	59.000	80.4	71.0	84.4	70.0	127.8	84	8.0 E	111	..	8	12.4	Do.		
16th Apr.	59.000	80.0	72.0	82.0	71.8	127.8	80	8.0 E	110	..	8	9.8	Do.		
18th May.	59.000	81.1	74.8	85.0	71.4	127.8	80	8.0 E	110	..	8	9.8	Do.		
18th Jun.	59.000	80.1	72.0	82.0	71.4	127.8	80	8.0 E	110	..	8	9.8	Do.		

The Standard Barometer and Thermometer are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The station of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the pressure of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the present Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 0.14 inch, the average due for the same period being 1.50 inches.

R. L. JONES,
Deputy Director.

MADRAS Observatory, 17th March 1913.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 11.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1913.

[Price, 2 pice.

**ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK
ENDING THE 15TH MARCH 1913.**

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Agriculture.	RAINFALL IN INCHES		PRICE IN RUPEES (10 SEYERS) PER SEYER.									
	In the week.	By week end of the week ending on April.	Rice		Sorghum		Millet		Wheat		Barley	
			Average of all years.	Last week.	Average of all years.	Last week.	Average of all years.	Last week.	Average of all years.	Last week.	Average of all years.	Last week.
General.												
Tamil Nadu	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Malabar	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Coastal	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Interior	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
North	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
South	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Season.												
General	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Malabar	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Coastal	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Interior	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
North	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
South	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Forecast.												
General	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Malabar	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Coastal	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Interior	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
North	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
South	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Notes.												
General	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Malabar	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Coastal	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Interior	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
North	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
South	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

A. or Agency. * Average of the 10 years ending 1912-1913. In or District.

11-12-17.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANTAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Bunds and floodbanks reservoir 200 and 250 feet deep, respectively. Transplantation of sugi proceeding and of light paddy commencing. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane, sugarcane, homogram, greengram, ragi and gingerly; cotton fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment not available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of paddy proceeding; transplantation of sugi proceeding or concluding. Standing crops thriving. Harvested sweet potatoes, chilies, ragi, sugarcane, greengram, guar, blackgram and tobacco; cotton fair to normal. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GOOLVARI.

Water-supply sufficient. Bunds 20 feet below anicut, but discharge adequate. Flinging in progress; planting of sugarcane commenced; transplantation of paddy continues. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, cotton, rice, cotton and tobacco, fair; chilies, sugarcane, blackgram, blackgram, homogram and greengram, fair to normal. Pasture insufficient in two taluks and two divisions; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but underfed in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Kistna 25 feet below anicut, but discharge adequate. Transplantation of paddy concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and chilies, cotton fair to normal; homogram, redgram, cotton, cotton and tobacco, fair. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but underfed in two villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient in two taluks. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton, tobacco, chilies, pulses, cowpeas, sugarcane, cotton, wheat and cotton; cotton fair to normal; cotton, fair. Pasture generally scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good, but underfed and malnourished in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GURNOOL.

Water-supply generally sufficient except in parts under rain-fed tanks. Trenches 4-6 feet below anicut, but discharge sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, cotton and homogram; cotton fair to normal. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

RANGUNAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton; cotton fair to normal. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

ELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of two taluks. Flinging for early crops, sowing of second crop paddy, sowing of seed grain and weeding of seed crops going on in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but white cholera affected by mildew in parts of one taluk. Harvested white chilies and pulses, cotton fair to normal; sugarcane, longer; cotton, poor to normal. Pasture insufficient in some taluks; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle not reported; underfed in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Flinging and weeding of seed grain. Standing crops good. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good, but foot and mouth disease in three villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

ANAPATAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of five taluks. Sowing and weeding of paddy and sugi going on in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and sugarcane, cotton fair to normal; cotton, poor to fair; ragi, homogram, cotton, cotton, chilies and tobacco, fair. Pasture scarce in parts of two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply insufficient in parts under tanks. Ploughing, sowing of ragi, paddy, gingelly, tobacco, ridge and beans, transplanting of ragi and paddy in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, horsegram, choline, ragi, beans and sugarcane and cotton; cotton fair to normal, tobacco and ridge generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but foot and mouth disease in two tanks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLOR.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over Nellore and Bangun andhaya no discharge from Bangun andh; discharge from Nellore andh sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and transplanting of ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good generally. Harvested paddy, ragi, choline, cotton and horsegram; cotton fair to normal. Pasture available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but blackquarter, anthrax and malignant are-thrax in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CHINLEKUPU.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, winging and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sorghum, ground-nut and ragi; cotton not reported. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle good, but anthrax, spleen and dysentery each in one tank. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KADRIAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCON.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of three tanks. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, ground nut, ridge and choline, transplanting and sowing of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, sorghum, choline, sugarcane and ground-nut; cotton fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient and available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHUTTOB.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, transplanting and sowing of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and horsegram; cotton poor to normal. Pasture available; fodder scarce in one district. Condition of cattle generally good, but blackquarter in parts of one tank. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

NORTH ARCON.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of one tank and one division. Ploughing of second crop paddy, transplanting of paddy, ragi and sugarcane and sowing in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and sugarcane; cotton fair to normal. Pasture getting scarce in two tanks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but foot and mouth disease in parts of one tank. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALRI.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of five tanks. Sowing of paddy and choline and transplanting of paddy, ragi and sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and sugarcane in parts; cotton poor to normal; ragi poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GOURHATON.

Water-supply sufficient. Three feet of water in the Cutaway at Bhado. Transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy in parts; cotton normal. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TECHINDIPOLY.

Water-supply insufficient except in river channels. Sowing of paddy, choline and cotton and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, choline and cotton; cotton fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient in four tanks. No flow over grand anicut, but supply adequate. Tobacco cultivation in progress in one tank. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ground-nut and ragi in parts; cotton fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax and mad-rage each in one tank. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Cultivation of second crop paddy and garden crops in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but wet crops affected by insects in parts. Harvested paddy, cotton fair. Pasture insufficient; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply inefficient in parts. Discharge from the Formal 1,817 acres. Ploughing of garden lands and sowing of paddy and cotton and transplanting of paddy in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cottons poor to fair; ragi, not reported. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

KANNAD.

Water-supply inefficient in parts. Ploughing for second crop paddy and sowing of gingelly, cotton, maize and second crop paddy, working of cotton and gingelly and transplanting in progress. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, cottons poor to fair; ragi, maize and cotton, fair. Pasture inefficient in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over Srivastipuram aches, but discharge sufficient. Ploughing of wet lands in progress and sowing of cotton and gingelly continuing. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; cottons poor to fair, maize poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture satisfactory in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but not free from disease and malignant sore-throat in one taluk. Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply sufficient generally. Ploughing and sowing of third rice crop almost completed. Standing third rice crop generally good. Harvested second rice crop; cottons fair to normal. Pasture satisfactory in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply inefficient in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested first paddy crop; cottons fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing and rearing of milk crops and sowing seedlings. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee; cottons fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 25th March 1913.—No rain. Standing crops fair to good. Harvests of dry crops, paddy, sugarcane proceeding; cottons fair to normal. Sowings of dry crops, paddy proceeding normally in parts. Condition of cattle generally good; fodder and water generally sufficient. Prices show an upward tendency.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND RES. & AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
18th March 1913.

S. VENKATARAMANADAS,
Secretary.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 3.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, 1913.

[PART. 6 of 3 p.]

Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

CONTENTS.

Report of the Select Committee on the White Phosphorus Matches Prohibition Bill, 1912, with the Bill as amended by the Committee	37
Report of the Select Committee on the Muesum Bill Vindicating Bill, 1912, with the Bill as amended by the Committee	40
Bill No. 2 of 1913.—The Indian Criminal Law Amendment Bill, with Statement of Objects and Reasons	42
Art. No. 1 of 1913.—An Act to amend the Indian Criminal Law, 1908	43
Art. No. 17 of 1913.—An Act to amend and amend the law relating to the office of Official Trustee	48
Art. No. 111 of 1913.—An Act to amend and amend the law relating to the office and duties of Attorneys-at-Law	70
General	81
Report of the Select Committee on the Indian Companies Bill, 1912, with the Bill as amended by the Committee	81
Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India submitted for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Tuesday the 25th February 1913	103

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bill introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 21.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to prohibit the importation and sale of matches with white phosphorus was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th February 1913:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill is referred the report:

From the 1.—Endorsed by Department of Commerce and Industry, dated 25th January 1913, and made of matches made with white phosphorus was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us amended thereto.

2. We have amended clause 4 of the Bill so as to provide that orders under this clause shall only be made by Provincial Magistrates, Sub-divisional Magistrates and Magistrates of the first class, where in cases for one party verbal changes, the Bill has not been amended.

3. We have amended the question as to whether sub-clause (3) of clause 1 should be amended so as to postpone the date upon which the Act will come into operation, but we do not think that sufficient reasons have been given for any amendment in the Bill at this report.

4. The publications ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

Gazette.	In English.	Date.
Gazette of India	26th November 1913.
Fort St. George Gazette	18th December 1913.
Bombay Government Gazette	26th December 1913.
Calcutta Gazette	18th December 1913.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Government Gazette	26th December 1913.
Punjab Government Gazette	18th December 1913.
Burma Gazette	18th December 1913.
Siber and Orissa Gazette	26th December 1913.
Central Provinces Gazette	18th December 1913.
Coorg District Gazette	2nd January 1914.
Assam Gazette	18th December 1913.
South-West Frontier Province Gazette	18th December 1913.

5. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

AYED ALI IMAM
W. H. CLARK.
A. M. MONYRATH.
D. M. CHITSAVIS.
S. R. AMCHUR.
S. G. G. CAIRN.
C. P. LUKIN.
J. WALKER.
R. E. ENNINGTON.
SITA NATH SINGH.
SRI RAM.

The 24th February 1913.

[As amended by Select Committee.]

[Wards printed in Italics indicate amendments suggested by the Select Committee.]

A Bill to prohibit the exportation, manufacture and sale of matches made with white phosphorus.

Whereas it is expedient to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of matches made with white phosphorus; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent. 1. (1) This Act may be called the White Phosphorus Matches Prohibition and Amendment Act, 1913.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of July 1913, with the exception of section 5, which shall come into force on the first day of July 1914.

Interpretation. 2. In this Act, "white phosphorus" means the substance commonly known as white or yellow phosphorus.

Prohibition of importation by Articles II, section 18, Act VIII of 1904. 3. To section 18 of the *Mer Customs Act, 1904*, the following clause shall be added, namely:—

"(g) matches made with white phosphorus."

Prohibition of use of white phosphorus in manufacture of matches. 4. (1) No person shall use white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

(2) Any person who uses, or permits the use by any person, under his control of, white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Power of Inspector of Factories to take samples of matches and to manufacture. 5. (1) Every person who manufactures matches shall allow an Inspector of Factories appointed under the *Indian Factories Act, 1912*, at any time to take for analysis sufficient samples of any material in use, or mixed for use, in such manufacture.

Provided that any such person may, at the time the sample is taken, and on producing the necessary appliances, require the Inspector to divide the sample so taken into two parts, and to mark each and deliver to him one part.

(2) Any person who refuses to permit any such Inspector of Factories as aforesaid to take a sample, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1), shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Prohibition of sale. 6. (1) No person shall sell, or offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession for the purposes of sale, any matches made with white phosphorus.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) may, as respects any such matches in his possession, and any matches so forfeited shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Magistrate may direct.

W. H. VINCENT.

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislation Dept.

(Depublished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

C. DAVIDSON.

Asy. Secy to Govt., Legislation Dept.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare the rights of Musalmans to make settlements of property by way of "waki" in favour of their families, children and descendants was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of laying Laws and Regulations on the 25th February 1913:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to declare the rights of Musalmans to make settlements of property by way of "waki" in favour of their families, children and descendants was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of laying Laws and Regulations on the 25th February 1913:—

- Pages No. 1.—Endorsed by Home Department, dated 7th April 1911, and enclosure.
 Pages No. 2.—Endorsed by Assistant Private Secretary to Viceroy, dated 18th April 1911; Endorsed by Home Department, dated 21st April 1911, and telegrams from Lord Curzon, dated 21st April 1911, and enclosure.
 Pages No. 3.—From Subordinate Secretaries, Lucknow, dated 24th May 1911, and enclosure.
 Pages No. 4.—From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 2018, dated 24th July 1911.
 Pages No. 5.—From Chief Commissioner and Agent to Director, Coorg, North-West Frontier Province, No. 14747, dated 15th July 1911, and enclosure.
 Pages No. 6.—From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 2759, dated 2nd August 1911.
 Pages No. 7.—From Government, Burma, No. 211-L-10, dated 11th August 1911, and enclosure.
 Pages No. 8.—From Agent, Government Central, and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, No. 201, dated 20th August 1911, and enclosure.
 Pages No. 9.—From Chief Commissioner, Central Province, No. 1020-N, 4-4, dated 7th September 1911, and enclosure.
 Pages No. 10.—Circulars by Mr. Mahomed Ismail, Fakhri, High Court, Calcutta, dated 22nd July 1911.
 Pages No. 11.—From Government, Bengal, No. 1027-T B, dated 7th September 1911, and enclosure.
 Pages No. 12.—From Government, Bombay, No. 1027, dated 10th September 1911, and enclosure.
 Pages No. 13.—From Government, Punjab, No. 493 (Chief-Judicial), dated 10th September 1911, and enclosure.
 Pages No. 14.—From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 1034, dated 2nd October 1911, and enclosure.
 Pages No. 15.—From Government, Eastern Bengal and Assam, No. 206-2 T L, dated 10th September 1911, and enclosure.
 Pages No. 16.—From Government, United Provinces, No. 2118, dated 20th August 1911, and enclosure.
 Pages No. 17.—From Government, Madras, No. 1015, dated 10th October 1911, and enclosure.
 Pages No. 18.—From Government, Mysore, dated 10th October 1911, and enclosure.
 Pages No. 19.—From Government, Hyderabad, dated 10th October 1911, and enclosure.
 Pages No. 20.—From Secretary, All-India Muslim League, No. 4007, dated 10th November 1911.
 Pages No. 21.—From President, Muslim Brotherhood of Progress, London, dated 21st November 1911.
 Pages No. 22.—From Secretary, All-India Muslim League, Lucknow, dated 1st May 1912, and enclosure.
 Pages No. 23.—From Secretary, All-India Muslim League, dated 1st May 1912, and enclosure.

The Bill is intended to declare the rights of Musalmans to make settlements of property by way of "waki" in favour of their families, children and descendants. The Bill is intended to declare the rights of Musalmans to make settlements of property by way of "waki" in favour of their families, children and descendants. The Bill is intended to declare the rights of Musalmans to make settlements of property by way of "waki" in favour of their families, children and descendants.

4. The inclusion of these clauses has made it possible to make many of the definitions and to shorten the Bill considerably.

5. We have added a clause to make it clear that no suit is to be deemed to be barred merely because the ultimate defendant in the suit or other charitable object of a permanent nature is postponed until after the extinction of the family of the person creating the suit.

6. We have further provided that nothing in the Bill shall affect any sentence or local custom or usage.

7. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	Date.
Gazette of India	18th March 1911.
Port of Port George Gazette	18th March 1911.
East India Government Gazette	18th March 1911.
Calcutta Gazette	18th March 1911.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Government Gazette	18th March 1911.
Punjab Government Gazette	18th March 1911.
Burma Gazette	18th March 1911.
Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette	18th March 1911.
Central Province Gazette	18th March 1911.
Coorg District Gazette	18th March 1911.
Madras Gazette	18th March 1911.

In the Provinces.			In the Federations.		Date.	
Province.			Language.			
Madras .. .. .	..	..	Hindustani	..	2nd May 1911.	
Bombay .. .. .	..	..	Marahti .. ..	..	} 26th June 1911.	
			Gujarati .. ..	..	
			Kanarese .. ..	..	
Bengal .. .. .	..	..	Bengali .. ..	..	18th May 1911.	
			Hindi .. ..	..	2nd May 1911.	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ..	..	..	Urdu .. ..	..	18th June 1911	
			Urdu .. ..	..	1st May 1911.	
Punjab .. .. .	..	..	Urdu .. ..	..	26th June 1911.	
Eastern Bengal and Assam .. ..	..	..	Bengali .. ..	..	27th May 1911.	
Central Provinces .. .. .	..	..	Hindi .. ..	..	18th July 1911.	
Sindh .. .. .	..	..	Sindhi .. ..	..	18th July 1911.	

4. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-presentation, and we recommended that it be passed as now amended.

SYED ALI IHAM.
R. H. GRADDOCK.
H. WHEELER.
H. O. O. CARR.
W. L. KALES.
A. L. RICHMOND.
* W. H. VINCENT.
* ISRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.
A. K. ABU AHMAD KHAN GHURNAVI.
S. QURRUL HUDA.
FUSULSHOH ORRISHOHY ISRAHIM.
S. R. ARTHUR.
M. A. JENNAR.

The 22nd February 1912.

* I do not wish to make any objection to the Bill as it now stands on the distinct assumption that it does not make any change in the Mussulman Law of wills, but merely restores it to the position which it occupied prior to the recent decisions of the Privy Council. In my opinion a declaratory form would have been preferable.

ISRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

[BILL AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

A BILL to declare the rights of Mussulmans in such settlements of property by way of "wills" as favour of their families, children and descendants.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen regarding the validity of wills executed by persons professing the Mussulman faith in favour of themselves, their families, children and descendants and ultimately for the benefit of the poor or for other religious, pious or charitable purposes; and whereas it is expedient to remove such doubts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Enacted this 22nd day of February 1912. A. (2) This Act may be called the Mussulman Wills Validating Act, 1911.

(3) It extends to the whole of British India.

Enacted. 2. In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

(1) "Wills" means the testamentary dispositions by a person professing the Mussulman faith of any property for any purpose recognized by the Mussulman law as religious, pious or charitable.

(2) "Mussulman" means a follower of the Mussulman faith who conforms to the tenets and doctrines of the Hanafi school of Mussulman law.

Power of Mussulman. 3. It shall be lawful for any person professing the Mussulman faith to make a testamentary will which in all other respects is in accordance with the provisions of the Mussulman law, for the following among other purposes:—

(a) for the maintenance and support wholly or partially of his family children or descendants, and

(b) where the person executing a will is a Mussulman, also for his own maintenance and support during his lifetime or for the payment of his debts and of the debts and debts of the property bequeathed.

Provided that the elements herself is in such cases expressly or impliedly covered for the poor or for any other purpose recognized by the Mussulman law as religious, pious or charitable purposes of a permanent character.

Will not to be valid by reason of restriction of benefit to poor, etc. 4. No such will shall be deemed to be valid, merely because the benefit reserved therein for the poor or other religious, pious or charitable purposes of a permanent nature is postponed until after the extinction of the family, children or descendants of the person executing the will.

Effect of local and personal laws. 5. Nothing in this Act shall affect any custom or usage, whether local or prevalent, among Mussulmans of any particular class or area.

W. H. VINCENT.
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

[Reprinted by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.]

L. DAVIDSON.
Asy. Secy. to Govt., Legislative Dept.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated, the 26th February 1913.

No. 25.—The Governor General has been pleased, under Rule 13 of the Rules for the conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General, to order the publication in the *Gazette of India* in English of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, and the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information:—

No. 2 of 1913.

A Bill for amending the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

- Enactment of section of Indian Penal Code.
- Enactment of new Chapter in the Indian Penal Code.
1. This Act may be called the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1913.
2. In section 88 of the Indian Penal Code, after word and figures "Chapter IV," the word, figure and letter "Chapter V" shall be inserted.
3. After Chapter V of the said Code, the following Chapter shall be inserted, namely:—

-CHAPTER V.

CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY.

Definition of criminal conspiracy. 120A. When two or more persons combine and agree to do or cause to be done—

- (1) an illegal act; or
- (2) an act which is not illegal by legal means, such an agreement is designated a criminal conspiracy.

Provided that no agreement except an agreement to commit an offence shall amount to a criminal conspiracy unless some act besides the agreement is done to effect the object thereof by one or more parties to such agreement.

Explanation.—It is immaterial whether the illegal act is the ultimate object of such agreement, or is merely incidental to that object.

120B. (1) Whoever is a party to a criminal conspiracy to commit an offence punishable with death, transportation or rigorous imprisonment for a term of two years or upwards shall, where no express provision is made in this Code, for the punishment of such a conspiracy, be punished in the same manner as if he had abetted such offence.

(2) Whoever is a party to a criminal conspiracy other than a criminal conspiracy to commit an offence punishable as aforesaid, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding six months, or with fine or with both."

Insertion of Schedule II of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, after the entries relating to the Chapter V, the entries contained in the Schedule herein amended shall be inserted.

-CHAPTER V.

Conspiracy.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
120B	Enacted conspiracy to commit an offence punishable with death, transportation or rigorous imprisonment for a term of two years or upwards.	Any amount without amount if event for the offence which is the object of the conspiracy may be made without amount, but not otherwise.	Amounting to a conspiracy to commit an offence punishable for the offence which is the object of the conspiracy.	Amounting to the offence which is the object of the conspiracy is included in the offence.	Not punishable.	The same punishment as that provided for the offence which is the object of the conspiracy.	The Court by which the offence which is the object of the conspiracy is tried.
	Any act which is not illegal by legal means.	Shall not extend without a statement.	Penalises.	Excludes.	Do.	Imprisonment of either description for six months and fine or both.	Penalises. Punishes as if he had done."

STATEMENT OF GROUPOUS AND REASONS

The sections of the Indian Penal Code which deal directly with the subject of conspiracy are those mentioned in Chapter V and section VIIA of that Code. Under the latter provision it is an offence to conspire to commit any of the offences punishable by section 131 of the Indian Penal Code, or to conspire to deprive the King of the sovereignty of British India or of any part thereof, or to massacre, by means of criminal force or the show of criminal force, the Government of India or any Local Government, and to maintain a conspiracy under this section it is not necessary that any act or illegal omission should take place in pursuance thereof. Under section 103 offence includes the abetting with one or more persons or persons in any conspiracy for the doing of a thing, if an act or illegal omission takes place in pursuance of that conspiracy, and in order to the doing of that thing. In other words, except in respect of the offences particularised in section 131A, conspiracy, per se is not an offence under the Indian Penal Code.

On the other hand by the common law of England if two or more persons agree together to do anything necessary in law, or to use unlawful means in the carrying out of an object not otherwise unlawful, the persons who so agree commit the offence of conspiracy. In other words conspiracy in England may be defined as an agreement of two or more persons to do an unlawful act or to do a lawful act by unlawful means, and the parties to such a conspiracy are liable to indictment.

Experience has shown that dangerous conspiracies are entered into in India which have for their object those acts which the commission of the offences specified in section VIIA of the Indian Penal Code, and that the existing law is inadequate to deal with modern conditions. The present Bill is designed to assimilate the provisions of the Indian Penal Code to those of the English law with the additional safeguard that it is the case of a conspiracy other than a conspiracy to commit an offence against the Government to bring the conspiracy within the purview of the criminal law. The Bill makes criminal conspiracy a substantive offence, and when such a conspiracy is to commit an offence punishable with death, transportation or rigorous imprisonment for a term of ten years or upwards, and no express provision is made in the Code, provides a punishment of the same nature as that which might be awarded for the abetment of such an offence. In all other cases of criminal conspiracy the punishment contemplated is imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding six months or with fine or with both.

H. H. CHADDOCK,

The Bill Secretary E.M.L.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secy. to the Secy. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Deposited by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. BAYLON,

Secy. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 27th February 1913, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. 1 of 1913.

An Act to amend the Indian Extradition Act, 1903.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Extradition Act, 1903; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Enacted in the

1. This Act may be called the Indian Extradition (Amendment) Act, 1913.

27th 1913

2. (1) In sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903, after the words "such person is believed to be," the words "or if such person is believed to be in any Presidency-town to the Chief Presidency Magistrate of such town" shall be inserted.

(2) In sub-section (2) of the same section after the words "accused person when arrested shall" the words "be produced before the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate, as the case may be, who shall record any statement made by him; such accused person shall then" shall be inserted.

(3) In sub-section (3) of the same section after the words "District Magistrate," the words "or Chief Presidency Magistrate" shall be inserted.

Addition of new section after section 8, Act XV, 1903

3. After section 8 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"8A. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 7, sub-section (3) or in section 8, when an accused person arrested in accordance with the provisions of section 7 is produced before the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate, as the case may be, and the statement (if any) of such accused person has been recorded, such Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, before proceeding further report the case to the Local Government and, pending the receipt of orders on such report, may detain such accused person in custody or release him on his executing a bond with sufficient sureties for his attendance when required."

Power to report case for removal of Local Government.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,

Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 27th February 1913, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II of 1912.

THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEES ACT, 1912.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Sections.

1. Short title, extent and commencement.
2. Interpretation clause.
3. Extent of jurisdiction of High Courts.

PART II.

THE OFFICE OF OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

4. Official Trustees.
5. Appointment and powers of Deputy Official Trustee.
6. Official Trustee to be corporation sole, to have perpetual succession and official seal, and to sue and be sued in his corporate name.

PART III.

RIGHTS, POWERS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

7. General powers and duties of Official Trustee.
8. Official Trustee may, with consent, be appointed Trustee of settlement by grantor.
9. Appointment of Official Trustee as trustee by will.
10. Power of High Court to appoint Official Trustee to be trustee of property.
11. Power of private trustees to appoint Official Trustee to be trustee of property.
12. Executor or administrator may pay to Official Trustee legacy, share, etc., of intestate or lunatic.
13. Official Trustee not to be required to give bond or security.
14. Entry of Official Trustee not to constitute notice of a trust.
15. Liability of Government.
16. Notice of suit not required in certain cases.

PART IV.

Fees.

17. Fees.
18. Disposal of fees.

PART V.

Audits.

19. Auditors to be appointed to examine Official Trustee's accounts, etc., and to report to Government.
20. Auditor's power to examine witnesses and to call for documents.
21. Costs of audit, etc., how paid.
22. Right of beneficiary to inspection and copies of accounts.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTIONS.

23. Transfer to Government of accumulations in the hands of Official Trustees.
24. Mode of proceeding by claimant to recover money so transferred.
25. Power of High Court to make orders in respect of property vested in Official Trustees.
26. Who may apply for order under Act.
27. Order of Court to have effect of a decree.
28. General powers of administration.
29. Transfer of trust property by Official Trustees to original trustee or any other trustee.
30. Rules.
31. Division of Presidency into Provinces.
32. Saving of provisions of Indian Registration Act, 1908.
33. Repeals.

THE SCHEDULE—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Law constituting the office of Official Trustees.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law constituting the office of the Official Trustees; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. [7] This Act may be called the Official Trustees Act, 1913.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Southern Parganas, and applies also to all British and Indian subjects of His Majesty in the territories of Native States in India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, may direct.

2. In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Government" means the Governor General in Council, so far as the Act relates to the Presidency of Bengal, and the Local Governments of Madras and Bombay, respectively, so far as the Act relates to those Presidencies;

(2) "High Court" means His Majesty's High Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, in the exercise of their original civil jurisdiction.

(3) "Official Gazette" means, in the case of the Presidency of Bengal, the Gazette of India, in the case of the Presidency of Madras, the Fort St. George Gazette, and in the case of the Presidency of Bombay, the Bombay Government Gazette;

(4) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules under this Act;

(5) (a) "Presidency of Bengal" includes the territories for the time being under the government of the Governor of Fort William, in Bengal in Council, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Provinces of the Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, the province of Delhi, Ajmer and Marwar, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and such of the territories of any Native State as the Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India direct,

(b) "Presidency of Bombay" includes the territories for the time being under the government of the Governor of Bombay in Council, the Province of British Baluchistan, and such of the territories of any Native State as the Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India direct,

(c) "Presidency of Madras" includes the territories for the time being under the government of the Governor of Port St. George in Council, the Province of Coorg, and each of the territories of any Native State to the Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India direct.

(d) "Presidency" means any of the Presidencies mentioned in clause (c).

Effect of Jurisdiction of
High Courts

8. For the purposes of this Act the Presidency-town shall have jurisdiction throughout the Presidency.

PART II.

THE OFFICE OF OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Official Trustees.

4. (1) In each of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, the Government shall appoint an Official Trustee.

(2) No person shall be appointed to the office of Official Trustee of any of the said Presidencies who is not—

- (a) a Barrister; or
- (b) an Advocate, Attorney or Vakil enrolled by a High Court; or
- (c) a person holding the office of Deputy Administrator General at the commencement of this Act.

(3) The said Official Trustees shall be called respectively, the Official Trustee of Bengal, the Official Trustee of Madras and the Official Trustee of Bombay.

5. The Government may appoint a Deputy or Deputies to assist the Official Trustee; and any Deputy so appointed shall, subject to the control of the Government and the general or special orders of the Official Trustee, be competent to discharge any of the duties and exercise any of the powers of the Official Trustee, and when discharging such duties or exercising such powers shall have the same privileges and be subject to the same liabilities as the Official Trustee.

Official Trustee to be
incorporated into, to have
permanent address and
official seal, and to sue
and to be sued in his
corporate name.

6. The Official Trustee shall be a corporation sole by the name of the Official Trustee of the Presidency for which he is appointed and, as such Official Trustee, shall have perpetual succession and an official seal, and may sue and be sued in his corporate name.

PART III.

RIGHTS, POWERS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

General powers and
duties of Official Trustee.

7. (1) Subject to, and in accordance with, the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder, the Official Trustee may, if he thinks fit,—

- (a) act as an ordinary trustee;
- (b) be appointed trustee by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) Save as hereinafter expressly provided, the Official Trustee shall have the same powers, duties and liabilities and be entitled to the same rights and privileges and be subject to the same control and orders of the Court as any other trustee acting in the same capacity.

(3) The Official Trustee may decline, either absolutely or except on such conditions as he may impose, to accept any trust.

(4) The Official Trustee shall not accept any trust under any composition or scheme of arrangement for the benefit of creditors, nor of any estate known or believed by him to be insolvent.

(5) The Official Trustee shall not, save as provided by any rules made under this Act, accept any trust for a religious purpose or any trust which involves the management or carrying on of any business.

(6) The Official Trustee shall not administer the estate of a deceased person, unless he is expressly appointed sole executor of, and sole trustee under, the will of such person.

(7) The Official Trustee shall always be sole trustee, and it shall not be lawful to appoint the Official Trustee to be trustee along with any other person.

8. (1) Any person intending to create a trust other than a trust which the Official Trustee is prohibited from accepting under the provisions of this Act may, by the instrument creating the trust and with the consent of the Official Trustee, appoint him by that name or any other sufficient description to be the trustee of the property subject to such trust:

Provided that the content of the Official Trustee shall be recited in the said instrument and that such instrument shall be duly executed by the Official Trustee.

(2) Upon such appointment the property subject to the trust shall vest in such Official Trustee, and shall be held by him upon the trusts declared in such instrument.

9. When the Official Trustee has by that name or any other sufficient description been appointed trustee under any will, the executor of the will of such testator or the administrator of his estate shall, after obtaining probate or letters of administration, notify in the prescribed manner the contents of such will to such Official Trustee; and, if such Official Trustee consents to accept the trust, then upon the execution by such executor or administrator of an instrument in writing transferring the property subject to the trust to the Official Trustee, such property shall vest in such Official Trustee, and shall be held by him upon the trusts expressed in the said will.

Provided that the content of the Official Trustee shall be recited in the said instrument and that such instrument shall be duly executed by the Official Trustee.

10. (1) If any property is subject to a trust other than a trust which the Official Trustee is prohibited from accepting under the provisions of this Act, and there is no trustee within the local limits of the ordinary or extraordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court willing or capable to act in the trust, the High Court may on application make an order for the appointment of the Official Trustee by that name with his consent to be the trustee of such property.

(2) Upon such order such property shall vest in the Official Trustee and shall be held by him upon the same trusts as the same was held previously to such order, and the previous trustee or trustees (if any) shall be exempt from liability as trustees of such property save in respect of acts done before the date of such order.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1855, or the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

11. (1) If any property is subject to a trust other than a trust which the Official Trustee is prohibited from accepting under the provisions of this Act, and all the trustees or the surviving or continuing trustees or trustees and all persons beneficially interested in the trust are desirous that the Official Trustee shall be appointed in the room of such trustee or trustees, it shall be lawful for such trustee or trustees, by an instrument in writing to appoint the Official Trustee by that name or any other sufficient description with his consent to be the trustee of such property:

Provided that the consent of the Official Trustee shall be recited in the said instrument and that such instrument shall be duly executed by him.

(2) Upon such appointment, such property shall vest in the Official Trustee and shall be held by him upon the same trusts as the same was held previously to such appointment, and the previous trustee or trustees shall be exempt from all liability as trustees of such property save in respect of acts done before the date of such appointment.

12. (1) If any infant or idiotic is entitled to any gift, legacy or share of the assets of a deceased person, it shall be lawful for the person by whom such gift is made, or executor or administrator by whom such legacy or share is payable or transmissible, or any trustee of such gift, legacy or share, to transfer the same by an instrument in writing to the Official Trustee by that name or any other sufficient description with his consent:

Official Trustee may with consent be appointed trustee of settlement by will.

Appointment of Official Trustee as trustee by will.

Power of High Court to appoint Official Trustee to be trustee of property.

Power of private trustees to appoint Official Trustee to be trustee of property.

Executor or administrator may appoint Official Trustee as trustee, where, etc., all such persons interested.

REVISED
1898.
13 OF 1902.

Provided that the consent of the Official Trustee shall be recited in the said instrument and that such instrument shall be duly executed by the Official Trustee.

(2) Any money or property transferred to the Official Trustee under this section shall vest in him and shall be subject to the same provisions as are contained in this Act as to other property vested in such Official Trustee.

Official Trustee not to be required to give bond or security.

13. (1) No Official Trustee shall be required by any Court to enter into any bond or security on his appointment in any capacity under this Act.

(2) No Official Trustee or Deputy Official Trustee shall be required to verify otherwise than by his signature any petition presented by him under the provisions of this Act, and if the facts stated in any such petition are not within the Official Trustee's personal knowledge, the petition may be verified and subscribed by any person competent to make the verification.

14. The entry of the Official Trustee by that name in the books of a company shall not constitute notice of a trust; and a company shall not be entitled to object to enter the name of the Official Trustee in its register by reason only that the Official Trustee is a corporation; and, in dealing with property, the fact that the person dealt with is the Official Trustee shall not of itself constitute notice of a trust.

15. (1) The revenues of the Government of India shall be liable to make good all sums required to discharge any liability which the Official Trustee, if he were a private trustee, would be personally liable to discharge, except when the liability is one to which neither the Official Trustee nor any of his officers has in any way contributed or which neither he nor any of his officers could by the exercise of reasonable diligence have ascertained, and in either of those cases the Official Trustee shall not, nor shall the revenues of the Government of India, be subject to any liability.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to render the revenues of the Government of India or any Official Trustee appointed under this Act liable for anything done by or under the authority of any Official Trustee before the commencement of this Act.

V of 1908.

Notice of suit not to spread in certain cases.

16. Nothing in section 80 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, shall apply to any suit against the Official Trustee in which no relief is claimed against him personally.

PART IV.

FEES.

17. (1) There shall be charged in respect of the duties of the Official Trustee such fees, whether by way of percentage or otherwise, as the Government may prescribe.

Provided that in the case of a trust accepted by the Official Trustee before the commencement of this Act the fees prescribed under this section shall not exceed the fees leviable in respect of such trust under the Official Trustees Act, 1904, as subsequently amended.

(2) The fees under this section may be at different rates for different properties or classes of properties or for different duties, and shall, so far as may be, be arranged so as to produce an amount sufficient to discharge the salaries and all other expenses incidental to the working of this Act (including such sum as Government may determine to be required to insure the revenues of the Government of India against loss under this Act).

18. (1) All expenses which might be retained or paid out of the trust fund, if the Official Trustee were a private trustee, shall be so returned or paid, and any fees leviable under this Act shall be retained or paid in like manner as and in addition to such expenses.

(2) The Official Trustee shall transfer and pay to such authority and in such manner and at such times as the Government may prescribe, all fees received by him under this Act, and the same shall be carried to the account and credit of the Government of India.

PART V.

AUDIT.

Auditor to be appointed
to audit Official Trusts
accounts, and to
report to Government.

19. (1) The accounts of the Official Trustees shall be audited at least once annually and at any other time if the Government so direct by the prescribed person and in the prescribed manner.

(2) The auditor shall examine such accounts, and shall forward to Government a statement thereof in the prescribed form, together with a report thereon and a certificate signed by him showing—

- (a) whether the accounts contain a full and true account of everything which ought to be contained therein, and
- (b) whether the books, which by any rules made under this Act are directed to be kept by the Official Trustees, have been duly and regularly kept, and
- (c) whether the trust funds and accretions have been duly kept and invested and deposited in the manner prescribed by this Act or any rules made thereunder.

or (as the case may be) that such accounts are deficient, or that the Official Trustee has failed to comply with this Act or the rules made thereunder, in such respects as may be specified in such certificate.

Auditor's power to
summon witnesses and to
take oaths.

20. (1) Every auditor shall have the powers of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

V of 1908.

- (a) to summon any person whom he may think necessary to attend him from time to time, and
- (b) to examine any person, on oath to be by him administered, and
- (c) to issue a commission for the examination on interrogatories or otherwise of any person, and
- (d) to summon any person to produce any document or thing, the production of which appears to be necessary for the purposes of such audit or examination.

(2) Any person who, when summoned, refuses, or without reasonable cause neglects to attend or to produce any document or thing or attends and refuses to be sworn, or to be examined, shall be deemed to have committed an offence within the meaning of, and punishable under, section 148 of the Indian Penal Code, and the auditor shall report every case of such refusal or neglect to Government.

XIV of 1908.

21. The cost of and incidental to every such audit and examination shall be determined in accordance with rules made by the Government and shall be defrayed in the prescribed manner.

Costs of audit, etc., how paid.

22. Every beneficiary under a trust which is being administered by the Official Trustees shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, be entitled, at all reasonable times, to inspect the accounts of such trust, and the report and certificate of the auditor and, on payment of the prescribed fee, to be furnished with copies thereof or extracts therefrom and nothing in the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, shall effect the provisions of this section.

Right of beneficiary to
inspect and copies of
accounts.

II of 1902.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

23. When any moneys payable to a beneficiary under a trust have been in the hands of any Official Trustees for a period of twelve years or upwards whether before or after the commencement of this Act in consequence of the Official Trustees having been unable to trace the person entitled to receive the same, such moneys shall be transferred in the prescribed manner to the account and credit of the Government of India:

Provided that no such moneys shall be so transferred if any suit or proceeding is pending in respect thereof in any Court.

Transfer to Government
of accumulations in the
hands of Official Trustees.

24. (1) If any claim is made to any moneys so transferred and such claim is established to the satisfaction of the prescribed authority, the Government of India shall pay to the claimant the amount in respect of which the claim is established.

(2) If such claim is not established to the satisfaction of the prescribed authority, the claimant may, without prejudice to his right to take any other proceedings for the recovery of such moneys, apply by petition to the High Court against the Secretary of State for India in Council, and, after taking such evidence as it thinks fit, such Court shall make such order on the petition in regard to the payment of such moneys as it thinks fit, and such order shall be binding on all parties to the proceedings.

(3) The Court may further direct by whom all or any part of the costs of such proceedings shall be paid.

Power of High Court to make orders in respect of property vested in Official Trustees.

Who may apply for order under Act.

Order of Court to have effect as a decree.

General powers of administration exercisable by him, in case of expenditure—

- (a) on such acts as may be necessary for the proper care and management of any property belonging to any trust administered by him; and
- (b) with the sanction of the High Court on such religious, charitable and other objects and on such improvements as may be reasonable and proper in the case of such property.

Transfer of the property by Official Trustees to original trustee or any other trustee.

- (a) the original trustee (if any); or
- (b) any other lawfully appointed trustee; or
- (c) any other person if the Court so directs.

(2) Upon such transfer such property shall vest in such trustee, and shall be held by him upon the same trusts as those upon which it was held prior to such transfer, and the Official Trustee shall be exempt from all liability as trustee of such property except in respect of acts done before such transfer.

Provided that, in the case of any transfer under this section, the Official Trustee shall be entitled to retain out of the property any fees payable in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

30. (1) The Government shall make rules for carrying into effect the objects of this Act and for regulating the proceedings of the Official Trustee in the discharge of his duties.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

- (a) the accounts to be kept by the Official Trustee and the audit and inspection thereof;
- (b) the safe custody, and deposit of the funds and securities which come into the hands of the Official Trustee;
- (c) the remittance of sums of money to the hands of the Official Trustee in cases in which such remittances are required;
- (d) the statements, schedules and other documents to be submitted by the Official Trustee to Government or to any other authority and the publication of such statements, schedules or other documents;
- (e) the regulation of the cost of preparing any such statements, schedules or other documents;
- (f) subject to the provisions of this Act, the fees to be paid thereunder and the collection and accounting for any fees so fixed;

- (g) the manner in which and the person by whom the costs of and incidental to any suit under the provisions of this Act are to be determined and defrayed;
- (h) the manner in which summonses issued under the provisions of section 20 are to be served and the payment of the expenses of any persons summoned or examined under the provisions of this Act and of any expenditure incidental to such examination;
- (i) the acceptance by the Official Trustee of trusts for religious purposes and trusts which involve the management or carrying on of business; and
- (j) any matter in this Act directed to be prescribed.

(3) Rules made under the provisions of this section shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

31. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Act, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India,—

- (a) remove any of the territories included in the Presidency of Bengal from such Presidency and constitute the same into provinces for the purposes of this Act;
- (b) direct that for the purposes of this Act any of the territories of any Native State in India shall be included in any Province so constituted; and
- (c) appoint any person qualified in accordance with the provisions of subsection (2) of section 4, or who holds office under Government to be an Official Trustee for any such Province, to be called the Official Trustee of the Province,

and subject to the provisions of this section the following consequences shall thereupon ensue, namely:—

- (i) the Official Trustee of a Province shall by that name have the like rights, powers, privileges and disabilities, and perform the like duties in the Province as the Official Trustee of the Presidency within which such territories were included had and performed as Official Trustee therein, and shall be deemed to be his successor in office;
- (ii) the powers and duties of the Government under this Act shall, as regards the Province, be exercised and discharged by the Governor General in Council, or by such Local Government as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint in this behalf; and the Gazette of the Government exercising and discharging such powers and duties shall be the official Gazette of the Province for the purposes of this Act;
- (iii) the powers and duties assigned by the foregoing provisions of this Act to the High Court shall be exercised and discharged in respect of such Province by such Court as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint in this behalf;
- (iv) in the foregoing provisions of this Act, the word "Presidency" shall be deemed to include a province; and
- (v) generally, the provisions of the foregoing sections with respect to the High Court and the provisions of this Act and of any other enactment for the time being in force with respect to the Official Trustee of a Presidency shall, in relation to a Province, be construed so far as may be to apply to the Court and the Official Trustee respectively appointed for the Province under this section.

(2) Any proceeding which was commenced before the publication of the notification constituting the province and to or in which the Official Trustee of any Presidency within which any territories constituted into a Province are situated was a party or was otherwise concerned shall be continued as if the notification had not been published.

(3) If by reason of the constitution of provinces for the purposes of this Act it appears to the Governor General in Council that any property vested in the Official Trustee of any Presidency should be vested in the Official Trustee of a Province, he may direct that the property shall be so vested, and thereupon it shall vest in the Official Trustee of the Province as fully and effectually for the purposes of this Act as if it had originally been vested in him under this Act.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 27th February 1913, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. III of 1913.

THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S ACT, 1913.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Sections.

1. Short title, extent and commencement.
2. Interpretation clause.

PART II.

THE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL.

3. Appointment and designation of the Administrator General in the three Presidencies.
4. Appointment and powers of Deputy Administrator General.
5. Administrator General to be a corporation sole, to have perpetual succession and official seal, and to sue and be sued in his corporate name.

PART III.

RIGHTS, POWERS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL.

(a) *Grants of Letters of Administration and Probate.*

6. As regards Administrator General, High Court at Presidency-towns to be deemed a Court of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of granting probate or letters of administration.
7. Administrator General entitled to letters of administration, unless granted to next-of-kin.
8. Administrator General entitled to letters of administration in preference to creditor, non-universal legatee or friend.
9. When Administrator General is to administer estates of persons other than exempted persons.
10. Power to direct Administrator General to apply for administration.
11. Power to direct Administrator General to collect and hold assets until right of succession or administration is determined.
12. Grant of probate or letters of administration to person appearing in the course of proceedings taken by Administrator General under sections 7, 10 and 11.
13. Grant of administration to Administrator General in certain cases.
14. Administrator General not precluded from applying for letters within one month after death.

(b) *Estate of Persons subject to the Army Act.*

15. Act not to affect Regimental Debts Act, 1893.
16. Letters of administration not necessary in respect of small estates administered by Administrator General in accordance with the Regimental Debts Act, 1893.
17. Power to grant Administrator General letters limited to purpose of dealing with assets in accordance with the Regimental Debts Act, 1893.

(c) Revocation of Grants.

Sections.

18. Recall of Administrator General's administration, and grant of probate, etc., to executor or testator.
19. Cost of obtaining administration, etc., may, on revocation, be ordered to be paid to Administrator General out of assets.
20. After revocation, letters granted to Administrator General to be deemed as to him to have been voidable only.
21. Payments made by Administrator General prior to revocation.

(d) General.

22. Administrator General's petition for grant of letters of administration.
23. Probates or letters to be granted to Administrator General by his name of office, and powers of that officer in cases in which probate or letters of administration have been granted to the Ecclesiastical Registrar.
24. Effect of probate or letters granted to Administrator General.
25. Transfer by private executor or administrator of interest under probate or letters.
26. Distribution of assets.
27. Appointment of Official Trustee as trustee of assets after completion of administration.
28. Power for High Court to give directions regarding administration of estate.
29. No security now only to be required from Administrator General.
30. Manner in which petitions to be verified by Administrator General and his Deputy.
31. Entry of Administrator General not to constitute notice of a trust.
32. Power to examine on oath.

(e) Grant of Certificate.

33. In what cases Administrator General may grant certificate.
34. Grant of certificate to creditors and power to take charge of certain estates.
35. Administrator General not bound to grant certificate unless satisfied of claimant's title, etc.
36. Effect of certificate.
37. Revocation of certificate.
38. Surrender of revoked certificate.
39. Administrator General not bound to take out administration on account of assets for which he has granted certificate.
40. Transfer of certain assets from British India to executor or administrator in country of domicile for distribution.

(f) Liability.

41. Liability of Government.
42. Creditors' suits against Administrator General.
43. Notice of suit not required in certain cases.

PART IV.

Fees.

44. Fees.
45. Disposal of fees.

PART V.

AUDIT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S ACCOUNTS.

46. Audit of Administrator General's accounts.
47. Auditors to examine accounts and report to Government.
48. Power of auditors to summon and examine witnesses and to call for documents.
49. Costs of audit, etc.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTIONS.

48. General powers of administration.
49. Power of person beneficially interested to inspect Administrator General's accounts, etc., and take copies.
50. Power to make rules.
51. False evidence.
52. Assets undisturbed for twelve years to be transferred to Government.
53. Mode of proceeding by claimant to recover principal money on transferment.
54. District Judge in certain cases to take charge of property of deceased persons, and to report to Administrator General.
55. Succession Act and Companies Act not to affect Administrator General and saving of provisions of Presidency Police Acts as to petty estates.
56. Order of Court to be equivalent to decree.
57. Provisions for administration by Consular Officer in case of death in certain circumstances of foreign subject.
58. Division of Presidency into Provinces.
59. Saving for provisions of Indian Registration Act, 1908.
60. Repairs.

THE SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS REFERRED.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the office and duties of Administrator General.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the office and duties of Administrator General; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent, and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Administrator General's Act, 1913.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including the Sonthal Parganas and British Baluchistan, and applies also to all British and Indian subjects of His Majesty in the territories of Native States in India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct.

Interpretation clause. 2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "assets" means all the property, moveable and immovable, of a deceased person, which is chargeable with, and applicable to, the payment of his debts and legacies, or available for distribution among his heirs and next-of-kin;

(2) "exempted person" means an Indian Christian, a Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi or Buddhist, or a person exempted under section 332 of the Indian Succession Act, 1925, from the operation of that Act;

(3) "Government" means the Governor General in Council, so far as the Act relates to the Presidency of Bengal and the Local Governments of Madras and Bombay respectively, so far as the Act relates to those Presidencies;

(4) "Indian Christian" means a Native of India who is or in good faith claims to be of unadmixed Asiatic descent, and who professes any form of the Christian religion;

(5) "Letters of Administration" includes any letters of administration, whether general or with a copy of the will annexed, or limited in time or otherwise;

(6) "next-of-kin" includes a widower or widow of a deceased person, or any other person who by law would be entitled to letters of administration in preference to a creditor or legatee of the deceased;

III—e

(7) "Official Gazette" means, in the case of the Presidency of Bengal, the Gazette of India, and in the case of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, the Port St. George and Bombay Government Gazettes, respectively:

(8) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules under this Act:

(9) (a) "Presidency of Bengal" includes the territories for the time being under the government of the Governor of Port William in Bengal in Council, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the provinces of the Panjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, the province of Delhi, Ajmer and Merwara, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and such of the territories of Native States aforesaid as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct:

(b) "Presidency of Bombay" includes the territories for the time being under the government of the Governor of Bombay in Council, the Province of British Baluchistan, and such of the territories of Native States aforesaid as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct:

(c) "Presidency of Madras" includes the territories for the time being under the government of the Governor of Port St. George in Council, the province of Coorg, and such of the territories of Native States aforesaid as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct:

(10) "Presidency" means any of the Presidencies mentioned in clause (9).

PART II.

THE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL.

Appointment and designation of the Administrator General in the three Presidencies.

3. (1) In each of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, the Government shall appoint an Administrator General.

(2) No person shall be appointed to the office of Administrator General of any of the said Presidencies who is not—

(a) a Barrister; or

(b) an Advocate, Attorney or Vakil enrolled by a High Court; or

(c) a person holding the office of Deputy Administrator General at the commencement of this Act.

(3) The said Administrators General shall be called respectively the Administrator General of Bengal, the Administrator General of Madras, and the Administrator General of Bombay.

4. The Government may appoint a Deputy or Deputies to assist the Administrator General; and any Deputy so appointed shall, subject to the control of the Government and the general or special orders of the Administrator General, be competent to discharge any of the duties and to exercise any of the powers of the Administrator General, and when discharging such duties or exercising such powers shall have the same privileges and be subject to the same liabilities as the Administrator General.

Administrator General to be a corporation sole, to have perpetual succession and official seal, and to use and be used in his corporate name.

5. The Administrator General shall be a corporation sole by the name of the Administrator General of the Presidency for which he is appointed and, as such Administrator General, shall have perpetual succession and an official seal, and may sue and be sued in his corporate name.

PART III.

RIGHTS, POWERS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL.

(a) Grants of Letters of Administration and Probate.

As regards Administration the District, High Courts of Madras, Bombay to be deemed a Court of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of granting probate or letters of Administration.

6. So far as regards the Administrator General of any Presidency, the High Court at the Presidency-town shall be deemed to be a Court of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of granting probate or letters of administration under any law for the time being in force whatsoever within the Presidency the estate to be administered is situate.

Administrator General
entitled to letters of
administration, unless
granted in such case.

Administrator General
entitled to letters of
administration in such
case in such case, non-
universal legatee or friend

- (a) a creditor; or
- (b) a legatee other than a universal legatee; or
- (c) a friend of the deceased.

When Administrator
General is to administer
estate of person who
has no next of kin.

and if no person to whom any Court would have jurisdiction to commit administration of such assets has, within one month after his death, applied in such Presidency for probate of his will, or for letters of administration of his estate,

the Administrator General of the Presidency in which such assets are shall, subject to any rules made by the Government, within a reasonable time after he has had notice of the death of such person, and of his having left such assets, take such proceedings as may be necessary to obtain from the High Court at the Presidency-town letters of administration of the estate of such person.

10. Whenever any person has died leaving assets within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court at a Presidency-town, the Court, on being satisfied that danger is to be apprehended of misappropriation, deterioration or waste of such assets unless letters of administration of the estate of such person are granted, may, upon the application of the Administrator General or of any person interested in such assets or in the due administration thereof, make an order, upon such terms as to indemnifying the Administrator General against costs and other expenses as the Court thinks fit, directing the Administrator General to apply for letters of administration of the estate of such person:

Provided that, in the case of an application being made under this section for letters of administration of the estate of an exempted person, the Court may refuse to grant letters of administration, if it is satisfied that such grant is unnecessary for the protection of the assets; and in such case the Court shall make such order as to the costs of the application as it thinks fit.

Power to Grant Admin-
istrator General to
collect and hold assets
until right of succession
or administration is
determined.

and such Court is satisfied that there is no person immediately available, who is legally entitled to the succession to such assets, or that danger is to be apprehended of misappropriation, deterioration or waste of such assets, before it can be determined who may be legally entitled to the succession thereto, or whether the Administrator General is entitled to letters of administration of the estate of such deceased person,

the Court may, upon the application of the Administrator General or of any person interested in such assets, or in the due administration thereof, forthwith direct the Administrator General to collect and take possession of such assets, and to hold, deposit, realise, sell or invest the same according to the directions of the Court, and in default of any such directions according to the provisions of this Act so far as the same are applicable to such assets.

(2) Any order of the Court made under the provisions of this section shall entitle the Administrator General

- (a) to maintain any suit or proceeding for the recovery of such assets, and
- (b) if he thinks fit, to apply for letters of administration of the estate of such deceased person, and
- (c) to retain out of the assets of the estate any fees chargeable under rules made under this Act, and to reimburse himself for all payments made by him in respect of such assets which a private administrator might lawfully have made.

7. Any letters of administration, which are granted after the commencement of this Act by the High Court at any Presidency-town, shall be granted to the Administrator General of the Presidency, unless they are granted to the next-of-kin of the deceased.

8. The Administrator General of the Presidency shall be deemed by all the Courts of the Presidency to have a right to letters of administration other than letters *pro tempore* in preference to that of—

9. If any person, not being an exempted person, has died leaving within any Presidency assets exceeding the value of one thousand rupees,

Grant of probate of letters of administration to person appearing in the course of proceedings under section 9, 10 and 11.

12. If, in the course of proceedings to obtain letters of administration under the provisions of section 9, section 10, or section 11, any person appears and establishes his claim—

(a) to probate of the will of the deceased; or

(b) to letters of administration as next-of-kin of the deceased, and gives such security as may be required of him by law,

the Court shall grant probate of the will or letters of administration accordingly, and shall award to the Administrator General the costs of any proceedings taken by him, under those sections to be paid out of the estate as part of the testamentary or intestate expenses thereof.

13. If, in the course of proceedings to obtain letters of administration under the provisions of section 9, section 10 or section 11, no person appears and establishes his claim to probate of a will, or to a grant of letters of administration as next-of-kin of the deceased, within such period as to the Court seems reasonable,

or if a person who has established his claim to a grant of letters of administration as next-of-kin of the deceased fails to give such security as may be required of him by law,

the Court may grant letters of administration to the Administrator General.

Administrator General not prohibited from applying for letters within the month after death.

14. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to preclude the Administrator General from applying to the Court for letters of administration in any case within the period of one month from the death of the deceased.

(5) Estates of Persons subject to the Army Act.

Act not to affect Regt. mental Debits Act, 1892.

15. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect the provisions of the Regimental Debits Act, 1892. [1892 Act No. 37]

Letters of administration not necessary in respect of small estates administered by Administrator General in accordance with the Regimental Debits Act, 1892.

16. It shall not be necessary for the Administrator General to take out letters of administration of the estate of any deceased person which is being administered by him in accordance with the provisions of the Regimental Debits Act, 1892, if the value of such estate does not on the date when such administration is committed to him exceed rupees one thousand, but he shall have the same power in regard to such estate as he would have had if letters of administration had been granted to him. [1892 Act No. 37]

Power to grant Administrator General letters limited to purpose of dealing with estate in accordance with the Regimental Debits Act, 1892.

17. If the Administrator General applies, in accordance with the provisions of the Regimental Debits Act, 1892, for letters of administration of the estate of any person subject to the Army Act, the Court may grant to him letters of administration limited to the purpose of dealing with such estate in accordance with the provisions of the Regimental Debits Act, 1892. [1892 Act No. 37]

(c) Revocation of Grants.

Grant of Administrator General's administration, and grant of probate, etc., to executor or next-of-kin.

18. If an executor or next-of-kin of the deceased, who has not been personally served with a citation or who has not had notice thereof in time to appear pursuant thereto establishes to the satisfaction of the Court a claim to probate of a will or to letters of administration in preference to the Administrator General, any letters of administration granted in accordance with the provisions of this Act to the Administrator General may be revoked, and probate or letters of administration may be granted to such executor or next-of-kin as the case may be:

Provided that no letters of administration granted to the Administrator General shall be revoked for the cause aforesaid, except in cases in which a will of the deceased is proved in the Presidency, unless the application for that purpose is made within six months after the grant to the Administrator General and the Court is satisfied that there has been no unreasonable delay in making the application, or in transcribing the authority under which the application is made.

Cost of obtaining administration, etc., may be recovered, to be paid by Administrator General out of estate.

19. If any letters of administration granted to the Administrator General in accordance with the provisions of this Act are revoked, the Court may order the costs of obtaining such letters of administration, and the whole or any part of any fees which would otherwise have been payable under this Act, together with the

costs of the Administrator General in any proceedings taken to obtain such revocation, to be paid to or retained by the Administrator General out of the estate:

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 11.

20. If any letters of administration granted to the Administrator General in accordance with the provisions of this Act are revoked, the same shall, so far as regards the Administrator General and all persons acting under his authority in pursuance thereof, be deemed to have been only voidable, except as to any act done by any such Administrator General or other person as aforesaid, after notice of a will or of any other fact which would render such letters void:

Provided that no notice of a will or of any other fact which would render any such letters void shall affect the Administrator General or any person acting under his authority in pursuance of such letters unless, within the period of one month from the time of giving such notice, proceedings are commenced to prove the will, or to cause the letters to be revoked, and such proceedings are prosecuted without unreasonable delay.

21. If any letters of administration granted to the Administrator General in accordance with the provisions of this Act are revoked, upon the grant of probate of a will, or upon the grant of letters of administration with a copy of the will annexed, all payments made or acts done by or under the authority of the Administrator General in pursuance of such letters of administration, prior to the revocation, which would have been valid under any letters of administration lawfully granted to him with a copy of such will annexed, shall be deemed valid notwithstanding such revocation.

(d) General.

22. Whenever any Administrator General applies for letters of administration in accordance with the provisions of this Act, it shall be sufficient if the petition required to be presented for the grant of such letters states,

- (i) the time and place of the death of the deceased to the best of the knowledge and belief of the petitioner,
- (ii) the names and addresses of the surviving next-of-kin of the deceased if known,
- (iii) the particulars and value of the assets likely to come into the hands of the petitioner,
- (iv) particulars of the liabilities of the estate if known.

23. (1) All probates or letters of administration granted to any Administrator General shall be granted to him by that name, and all probates or letters of administration heretofore granted to the Ecclesiastical Registrar, or to the Administrator General of any Presidency shall authorize the Administrator General of the same Presidency to act as executor or administrator, as the case may be, of the estate to which such probate or letters relate.

(2) All probates and letters of administration granted to the Ecclesiastical Registrar of any of the late Supreme Courts shall have the same effect in all respects as to any act heretofore done or required to be done under this Act as if they had been granted to the Administrator General.

24. Probate or letters of administration granted by the High Court at any Presidency-town to the Administrator General of any Presidency shall have effect over all the assets of the deceased throughout such Presidency, and shall be conclusive as to the representative title against all debtors of the deceased and all persons holding such assets, and shall afford full indemnity to all debtors paying their debts and all persons delivering up such assets to such Administrator General:

Provided that the High Court may direct, by its grant, that such probate or letters of administration shall have like effect throughout one or more of the other Presidencies.

Whenever a grant is made by a High Court to the Administrator General with such effect as last aforesaid, the Court shall send to the other High Courts a certificate that such grant has been made, and such certificate shall be filed by the Courts receiving the same.

25. (1) Any private executor or administrator may, with the previous consent of the Administrator General of the Presidency in which any of the assets of the estate, in respect of which such executor or administrator has obtained probate or letters of administration, are situate, by an instrument in writing under his hand attested in the official Gazette, transfer the assets of the estate vested in him by virtue of such probate or letters to the Administrator General by that name or any other sufficient description.

(2) As from the date of such transfer the transferee shall be exempt from all liability as such executor or administrator, as the case may be, except in respect of acts done before the date of such transfer; and the Administrator General shall have the rights which he would have had, and be subject to the liabilities to which he would have been subject, if the probate or letters of administration, as the case may be, had been granted to him by that name at the date of such transfer.

26. (1) When the Administrator General has given the prescribed notice for creditors and others to send in to him their claims against the estate of the deceased, he shall, at the expiration of the time therein named for sending in claims, be at liberty to distribute the assets or any part thereof in discharge of such lawful claims as he has notice of.

(2) He shall not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose claim he had not notice at the time of such distribution.

(3) No notice of any claim which has been sent in and has been rejected or disallowed in part by the Administrator General shall affect him unless proceedings to enforce such claim are commenced within one month after notice of the rejection or disallowance of such claim has been given in the prescribed manner and unless such proceedings are prosecuted without unreasonable delay.

(4) Nothing in this section shall prejudice the right of any creditor or other claimant to follow the assets or any part thereof in the hands of the persons who may have received the same respectively.

(5) In computing the period of limitation for any suit, appeal or application under the provisions of any law for the time being in force, the period between the date of submission of the claim of a creditor to the Administrator General and the date of the final decision of the Administrator General on such claim shall be excluded.

27. (1) When the Administrator General has, as far as may be, discharged all the liabilities of an estate administered by him, he shall notify the fact in the official Gazette, and he may, by an instrument in writing, with the consent of the Official Trustee and subject to any rules made by the Government, appoint the Official Trustee to be the trustee of any assets then remaining in his hands.

(2) Upon such appointment such assets shall vest in the Official Trustee as if he had been appointed trustee in accordance with the provisions of the Official Trustee Act, 1913, and shall be held by him upon the same trusts as the same were held immediately before such appointment.

28. (1) The High Court at the Presidency-town may, on application made to it, give to the Administrator General of the presidency any general or special directions as to any estate in his charge or in regard to the administration of any such estate.

(2) Applications under sub-section (1) may be made by the Administrator General or any person interested in the assets or in the due administration thereof.

29. (1) No Administrator General shall be required by any Court to enter into any administration-bond, or to give other security to the Court, on the grant of any letters of administration to him by that name.

Transfer by private executor or administrator of interest under probate or letters

Distribution of assets

Appointment of Official Trustee as trustee of assets after completion of administration

Power for High Court to give directions regarding administration of estate

No security required to be given from Administrator General

(2) No Administrator General or Deputy Administrator General shall be required to verify, otherwise than by his signature, any petition presented by him under the provisions of this Act, and, if the facts stated in any such petition are not within the Administrator General's own personal knowledge, the petition may be subscribed and verified by any person competent to make the verification.

(3) The entry of the Administrator General by that name in the books of a Company shall not constitute notice of a trust, and a Company shall not be entitled to object to enter the name of the Administrator General on its register by reason only that the Administrator General is a corporation and in dealing with assets the fact that the person dealt with is the Administrator General shall not of itself constitute notice of a trust.

30. The Administrator General may, whenever he desires, for the purpose of this Act, to satisfy himself regarding any question of fact, examine upon oath (which he is hereby authorised to administer) any person who is willing to be so examined by him regarding such question.

(c) Grant of Certificate.

31. Whenever any person has died leaving assets within any Presidency, and the Administrator General of such Presidency is satisfied that such assets, excluding any sum of money deposited in a Government Savings Bank, or in any Provident Fund to which the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1897, apply, did not at the date of death exceed in the whole one thousand rupees—in value, he may, after the lapse of one month from the death if he thinks fit, or before the lapse of the said month if he is requested so to do by writing under the hand of the executor or the widow or other person entitled to administer the estate of the deceased, grant to any person, claiming otherwise than as a creditor to be interested in such assets, or in the due administration thereof, a certificate under his hand entitling the applicant to receive the assets therein mentioned left by the deceased, within the Presidency to a value not exceeding in the whole one thousand rupees:

Provided that no certificate shall be granted under this section—

- (i) where probate of the deceased's will or letters of administration of his estate have or have been granted; or
(ii) in respect of any sum of money deposited in a Government Savings Bank or in any Provident Fund to which the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1897, apply.

32. If, in cases falling within section 31, no person claiming to be interested otherwise than as a creditor in such assets or in the due administration thereof obtains, within three months of the death of the deceased a certificate from the Administrator General under the same section, or probate of a will or letters of administration of the estate of the deceased, and such deceased was not an exempted person, or was an exempted person who has left assets within the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court, or within any area notified by the Government in this behalf in the official Gazette, the Administrator General may administer the estate without letters of administration, in the same manner as if such letters had been granted to him;

and if he neglects or refuses to administer such estate, he shall, upon the application of a creditor, grant a certificate to him in the same manner as if he were interested in such assets otherwise than as a creditor;

and such certificate shall have the same effect as a certificate granted under the provisions of section 31, and shall be subject to all the provisions of this Act which are applicable to such certificate;

Provided that the Administrator General may, before granting such certificate, if he thinks fit, require the creditor to give reasonable security for the due administration of the estate of the deceased.

33. The Administrator General shall not be bound to grant any certificate under section 31 or section 32, unless he is satisfied of the title of the claimant and of the value of the assets left by the deceased within the presidency, either by the oath of the claimant, or by such other evidence as he requires.

34. The holder of a certificate granted in accordance with the provisions of section 31 or section 32 shall have in respect of the assets specified in such certificate the same powers and duties, and be subject to the same liabilities as he would have had or been subject to if letters of administration had been granted to him:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to require any person holding such certificate,

- (a) to file accounts or inventories of the assets of the deceased before any Court or other authority, or
- (b) save as provided in section 32 to give any bond for the due administration of the estate.

35. The Administrator General may revoke a certificate granted under the provisions of section 31 or section 32 on any of the following grounds, namely:—

- (i) that the certificate was obtained by fraud or misrepresentation made to him,
- (ii) that the certificate was obtained by means of an untrue allegation of a fact essential in law to justify the grant though such allegation was made in ignorance or inadvertently.

36. (1) When a certificate is revoked in accordance with the provisions of section 35, the holder thereof shall, on the requisition of the Administrator General, deliver it up to such Administrator General, but shall not be entitled to the refund of any fee paid thereon.

(2) If such person wilfully and without reasonable cause omits to deliver up the certificate, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or, with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

37. The Administrator General shall not be bound to take out letters of administration of the estate of any deceased person on account of the assets in respect of which he grants any certificate, under section 31 or section 32, but he may do so if he revokes such certificate under section 35 or ascertains that the value of the estate exceeded one thousand rupees.

38. Where a person not having his domicile in British India has died leaving assets in any Presidency and in the country in which he had his domicile at the time of his death, and proceedings for the administration of his estate with respect to assets in any such Presidency have been taken under section 31 or section 32, and there has been a grant of administration in the country of domicile with respect to the assets in that country,

the holder of the certificate granted under section 31 or section 32, or the Administrator General, as the case may be, after having given the prescribed notice for creditors and others to send in to him their claims against the estate of the deceased, and after having discharged, at the expiration of the time therein named, such lawful claims as he has notice of, may, instead of himself distributing any surplus or residue of the deceased's property to persons residing out of British India who are entitled thereto, transfer, with the consent of the executor or administrator, as the case may be, in the country of domicile, the surplus or residue to him for distribution to those persons.

(i) Liability.

39. (1) The revenues of the Government of India shall be liable to make good all sums required to discharge any liability which the Administrator General, if he were a private administrator, would be personally liable to discharge, except when the liability is one to which neither the Administrator General nor any of his officers has in any way contributed, or which neither he nor any of his officers could, by the exercise of reasonable

diligence have asserted, and in either of these cases the Administrator General shall not, nor shall the revenues of the Government of India, be subject to any liability.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to render the Government of India or the Administrator General liable for anything done before the commencement of this Act, by or under the authority of the Administrator General.

40. (1) If any suit be brought by a creditor against any Administrator General, such creditor shall be liable to pay the costs of the suit unless he proves that not less than one month previous to the institution of the suit he had applied in writing to the Administrator General, stating the amount and other particulars of his claim, and had given such evidence in support thereof as, in the circumstances of the case, the Administrator General was reasonably entitled to require.

(2) If any such suit is decreed in favour of the creditor, he shall, nevertheless, unless he is a secured creditor, be only entitled to payment out of the assets of the deceased equally and ratably with the other creditors.

41. Nothing in section 86 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1905, shall apply to any suit against the Administrator General in which no relief is claimed against him personally.

PART IV.

Fees.

42. (1) There shall be charged in respect of the duties of the Administrator General such fees, whether by way of percentage or otherwise, as may be prescribed by the Government:

Provided that, in the case of any estate, the administration of which has been committed to the Administrator General before the commencement of this Act, the fees prescribed under this section shall not exceed the fees leviable in respect of such estate under the Administrator General's Act, 1874, as subsequently amended:

Provided further that, in respect of the duties of the Administrator General under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, the fees prescribed in this section shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of that Act.

(2) The fees under this section may be at different rates for different estates or classes of estates or for different duties, and shall, so far as may be, be arranged so as to produce an amount sufficient to discharge the salaries and all other expenses incidental to the working of this Act (including such sum as Government may determine to be required to insure the revenues of the Government of India against loss under this Act).

43. (1) Any expenses which might be retained or paid out of any estate in the charge of the Administrator General, if he were a private administrator of such estate, shall be so retained or paid and the fees prescribed under section 42 shall be retained or paid in like manner as and in addition to such expenses.

(2) The Administrator General shall transfer and pay to such authority, in such manner and at such time as the Government may prescribe, all fees received by him under this Act, and the same shall be carried to the account and credit of the Government of India.

PART V.

AUDIT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S ACCOUNTS.

44. The accounts of every Administrator General shall be audited at least once annually, and at any other time if the Government so direct, by the prescribed person and in the prescribed manner.

45. The auditors shall examine the accounts and forward to the Government a statement thereof in the prescribed form, together with a report thereon and a certificate signed by them showing—

Audit of Administrator General's accounts.

Auditors to examine accounts and report to Government.

- (a) whether they contain a full and true account of everything which ought to be inserted therein,
- (b) whether the books which by any rules made under this Act are directed to be kept by the Administrator General, have been duly and regularly kept, and
- (c) whether the assets and securities have been duly kept and invested and deposited in the manner prescribed by this Act, or by any rules made thereunder,

or (as the case may be) that such accounts are deficient, or that the Administrator General has failed to comply with this Act or the rules made thereunder, in such respects as may be specified in such certificate.

Power of auditor to examine and certify accounts, and to call for documents.

46. (1) Every auditor shall have the powers of a Civil T of 1908.
Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908,

- (a) to examine any person whose presence he thinks necessary to attend him from time to time; and
- (b) to examine any person on oath to be by him administered; and
- (c) to issue a commission for the examination on interrogatories or otherwise of any person; and
- (d) to summon any person to produce any document or thing the production of which appears to be necessary for the purpose of such audit or examination.

(2) Any person who when summoned refuses, or without reasonable cause, neglects to attend or to produce any document or thing or attends and refuses to be sworn, or to be examined, shall be deemed to have committed an offence within the meaning of, and punishable under, section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and the auditor shall report every case of such refusal or neglect to Government.

47. The costs of and incidental to such audit and examination shall be determined in accordance with rules made by the Government, and shall be defrayed in the prescribed manner.

Costs of audit, etc.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

48. The Administrator General may, in addition to, and not in derogation of, General powers of any other powers of expenditure lawfully exercisable by him, Administration. incur expenditure—

- (a) on such acts as may be necessary for the proper care and management of any property belonging to any estate in his charge; and
- (b) with the sanction of the High Court at the Presidency-town on such religious, charitable and other objects, and on such improvements, as may be reasonable and proper in the case of such property.

49. Any person interested in the administration of any estate, which is in the charge of the Administrator General shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, be entitled at all reasonable times to inspect the accounts relating to such estate and the reports and certificates of the auditor, and on payment of the prescribed fee, to copies thereof and extracts therefrom.

Power of person interested to examine the books of the Administrator General's accounts, etc., and take copies.

50. (1) The Government shall make rules for carrying into effect the objects of this Act and for regulating the proceedings of the Administrator General.

Power to make rules.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

- (a) the accounts to be kept by the Administrator General and the audit and inspection thereof,
- (b) the rules custody, deposit and investment of assets and securities which come into the hands of the Administrator General,
- (c) the remittance of sums of money in the hands of the Administrator General, in cases in which such remittances are required,

- (d) subject to the provisions of this Act, the fees to be paid under this Act, and the collection and accounting for any such fees,
 - (e) the statements, schedules and other documents to be submitted to the Government or to any other authority by the Administrator General, and the publication of such statements, schedules or other documents,
 - (f) the realization of the cost of preparing any such statements, schedules or other such documents,
 - (g) the manner in which and the person by whom the costs of and incidentals to any suit under the provisions of this Act are to be determined and defrayed,
 - (A) the manner in which summonses issued under the provisions of section 48 are to be served and the payment of the expenses of any persons summoned or examined under the provisions of this Act and of any expenditures incidental to such examination, and
 - (i) any matter in this Act directed to be prescribed.
- (4) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the official Gazette and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

51. Whoever, during any examination authorised by this Act, makes upon oath a statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, shall be

False evidence.

deemed to have intentionally given false evidence in a stage of a judicial proceeding.

52. All assets in the charge of the Administrator General which have been in his custody for a period of twelve years or upwards whether before or after the commencement of this Act without any application for payment thereof having been made and granted by him shall be transferred, in the prescribed manner, to the account and credit of the Government of India:

Provided that this section shall not authorise the transfer of any such assets as aforesaid, if any suit or proceeding is pending in respect thereof in any Court.

53. (1) If any claim is hereafter made to any part of the assets transferred to the account and credit of the Government of India under the provisions of this Act, or any Act hereby repealed, and if

Made of proceeding by claimant to recover principal money in liquidation.

such claim is established to the satisfaction of the prescribed authority, the Government of India shall pay to the claimant the amount of the principal so transferred to its account and credit or so much thereof as appears to be due to the claimant.

(2) If the claim is not established to the satisfaction of the prescribed authority, the claimant may, without prejudice to his right to take any other proceedings for the recovery of such assets, apply by petition to the High Court at the Presidency-town against the Secretary of State for India in Council, and such Court, after taking such evidence as it thinks fit, shall make such order in regard to the payment of the whole or any part of the said principal sum as it thinks fit, and such order shall be binding on all parties to the proceeding.

(3) The Court may further direct by whom the whole or any part of the cost of each party shall be paid.

54. (1) Whenever any person, other than an exempted person, dies leaving assets within the limits of the jurisdiction of a District Judge, the District Judge shall report the circumstances without

Report Judge to certain cases to take charge of property of deceased persons, and to report to Administrator General.

delay to the Administrator General of the Presidency, stating the following particulars so far as they may be known to him:—

- (a) the amount and nature of the assets,
- (b) whether or not the deceased left a will and, if so, in whose custody it is,
- (c) the names and addresses of the surviving next-of-kin of the deceased, and, so the lapse of one month from the date of the death,
- (d) whether or not any one has applied for probate of the will of the deceased or letters of administration of his estate.

(2) The District Judge shall retain the assets under his charge, or appoint an officer under the provisions of section 259 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, to

take and keep possession of the same until the Administrator General has obtained letters of administration, or until some other person has obtained probate or such letters or a certificate from the Administrator General under the provisions of this Act, when the assets shall be delivered over to the holder of such probate, letters of administration or certificate:

Provided that the District Judge may, if he thinks fit, sell any assets which are subject to speedy and natural decay, or which for any other sufficient cause he thinks should be sold, and he shall thereupon credit the proceeds of such sale to the estate.

(3) The District Judge may cause to be paid out of any assets of which he or such officer has charge, or out of the proceeds of such assets or of any part thereof, such sums as may appear to him to be necessary, for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

- (a) the payment of the expenses of the funeral of the Deceased and of obtaining probate of his will or letters of administration of his estate or a certificate under this Act,
- (b) the payment of wages due for services rendered to the deceased within three months next preceding his death by any labourer, artisan or domestic servant,
- (c) the relief of the immediate necessities of the family of the deceased, and
- (d) such acts as may be necessary for the proper care and management of the assets left by the deceased,

and nothing in section 279, section 280 or section 281 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, or in any other law for the time being in force with respect to rights of priority of creditors of deceased persons shall be held to affect the validity of any payment so caused to be made.

Succession Act, and Companies Act, to effect Administrator General, and saving of provisions of Presidency Rules Act as to policy matters.

55. (1) Nothing contained in the Indian Succession Act, 1865, or the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall be taken to supersede or affect the rights, duties and privileges of any Administrator General.

(2) Nothing contained in the Indian Succession Act, 1865, or in this Act, shall be deemed to affect, or to have affected, any law for the time being in force relating to the movable property under two hundred rupees in value of persons dying intestate within any of the Presidency-towns or in the town of Bangalore, which shall be or has been taken charge of by the police for the purpose of safe custody.

Order of Court to be registered in decree.

56. Any order made under this Act by any Court shall have the same effect as a decree.

57. Notwithstanding anything in this Act, or in any other law for the time being in force, the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, direct that, where a subject of a foreign State dies in British India, and it appears that there is no one in British India, other than the Administrator General, entitled to apply to a Court of competent jurisdiction for letters of administration of the estate of the deceased, letters of administration shall, on the application to such Court of any Consular Officer of such foreign State, be granted to such Consular Officer on such terms and conditions as the Court may, subject to any rules made in this behalf by the Governor General in Council by notification in the Gazette of India, think fit to impose.

Provision for administration by Consular Officer in case of death in person domiciled in foreign State.

Division of Presidency into Provinces.

58. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Act, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India,—

- (a) remove any of the territories included in the presidency of Bengal from such presidency, and constitute the same into provinces for the purposes of this Act;
- (b) direct that for the purposes of this Act any of the territories of any Native State in India shall be included in any province so constituted; and

(c) appoint any person qualified in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (f) of section 5, or who holds office under Government to be the Administrator General for any such Province to be called the Administrator General of the Province,

and, subject to the provisions of this section, the following consequences shall thereupon ensue, namely:—

- (i) the Administrator General of a Province shall by that name have the like rights, powers, privileges and liabilities, and perform the like duties, in the Province as the Administrator General of the Presidency within which such territories were included had and performed as Administrator General therein and shall be deemed to be his successor in office;
- (ii) the powers and duties of the Government under this Act shall, as regards the Province, be exercised and discharged by the Governor General in Council or by such Local Government as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint in this behalf, and the Gazette of the Government exercising and discharging such powers and duties shall be the official Gazette of the Province for the purposes of this Act;
- (iii) the powers and duties assigned by the foregoing provisions of this Act to the High Court shall be exercised and discharged in respect of such Province by such Court as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint in this behalf; and probate or letters of administration granted to the Administrator General of the Province by the Court so appointed shall have the same effect throughout the Province, or, if the Court so directs, throughout the Presidencies of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, or any part thereof, as probate or letters of administration granted to the Administrator General by the High Court at a Presidency-town would or might have had;
- (iv) in the foregoing provisions of this Act the word "Presidency" shall be deemed to include a Province, and the expression "Presidency-town" the place of sitting of the Court appointed by the Governor General in Council under clause (iii) of this subsection;
- (v) generally, the provisions of the foregoing sections of this Act with respect to the High Court at a Presidency-town and the provisions of those sections or of any other enactment with respect to the Administrator General of a Presidency shall, in relation to a Province, be construed, so far as may be, to apply to the Court and Administrator General, respectively, appointed for the Province under this section.

(f) Any proceeding which was commenced before the publication of the notification constituting the Province and, to or in which the Administrator General of any Presidency within which any of the territories constituted into a Province were situate was a party or was otherwise concerned, shall be deemed as if the notification had not been published.

(3) If, by reason of the constitution of Provinces for the purposes of this Act, it appears to the Governor General in Council that any property vested in the Administrator General of any Presidency should be vested in the Administrator General of a Province, he may direct that the property shall be so vested, and thereupon it shall vest in the Administrator General of the Province as fully and effectually for the purposes of this Act as if probate or letters of administration had been granted to him originally.

(4) If in accordance with the provisions of this section territories have been removed from the Presidency of Bengal and constituted a Province for the purposes of this Act, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that as regards the Presidency of Bengal excluding the territories so removed, the powers and duties of the Government under this Act shall be exercised and discharged by the Local Government of Bengal, and that the official Gazette shall be the Calcutta Gazette.

(5) Upon the receipt of a notification constituting a Province under sub-section (1), the territories comprised therein shall again form part of the Presidency within which they were originally included, the office of Administrator

General of the Province shall determine and all properties vested in and all proceedings by or against such Administrator General pending at the date of the resolution shall vest in and be carried on by or against such Administrator General or Administrators General as the Governor General in Council may direct.

Repeal of provisions of
Indian Registration Act,
1908.

59. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

XVI of 1909.

Repeals.

60. The enactments specified in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof:

Provided that any administration, by or in pursuance of any Act hereby repealed, committed to any Administrator General at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be committed to the Administrator General under this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 60.)

Number and year.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
I of 1874	The Administrator General's Act, 1874.	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1888	The Administrator General's Act, 1888.	Do.
II of 1900	The Probation and Administration Act, 1900.	So much of the Title and Schedule as relates to the Administrator General's Act, 1874, and sections 10 to 18.
XII of 1901	The Wrecking Act, 1901.	So much as relates to Act II of 1874.
VII of 1905	The Justice Christian Administration of Estates Act, 1905.	In the Schedule the words "to exempt them from" are omitted, and section 6.
V of 1908	The Administrator General and Official Trustee Act, 1908.	So far as it relates to Administration General and Deputy Administration General.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,

Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

**Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making
Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to
the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.**

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and amend the law relating to Trading Companies and other Associations was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th March 1913—

“We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the

- Bill to amend and amend the law relating to Trading Companies and other Associations was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.
3. Throughout the Report, unless the contrary is mentioned, we speak of the clauses as numbered in the Bill as amended by us, but for convenience of reference the numbering of the clauses in the Bill as introduced is also shown in square brackets.
4. In clause 2 (2) we have amended the definition of “Court” so as to make this definition cover any Court having jurisdiction under the Act. This, in view of subsequent changes in the Bill, is a necessary addition. We have inserted a definition of “manager” following very closely, mutatis mutandis, the definition of “director” already in the Bill. We have also added a definition of “officer,” which has enabled us to shorten and make uniform the language of the various penalty clauses in the Bill. We have amended the definition of “private company” to meet the decision in the case of *Republic of India v. State of Madras*, 1913, 1 K. J. R. 333 which, as has been pointed out by the Board of Trade, has rendered the existing definition unworkable.
- Page No. 1.—Bills by H. T. Ganga, Esq., Registrar and Collector, Madras, dated 7th May 1912, and enclosure.
- Page No. 2.—Bills by the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 4124, dated 2nd May 1912, and enclosure.
- Page No. 3.—From Messrs. Hindustani & Co., Calcutta, dated 22nd June 1912, and enclosure.
- Page No. 4.—Bills by Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 5200—4, dated 13th July 1912, and enclosure.
- Page No. 5.—Bills by Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 5800—1, dated 2nd August 1912, and enclosure.
- Page No. 6.—From Chief Commissioner, Cudd. No. 1195, dated 2nd August 1912, from High Court, Calcutta, No. 7140, dated 1st September 1912, and from Chief Commissioner, Madras, No. 2118, dated 2nd September 1912.
- Page No. 7.—From H. V. G. Ganga, Secretary, Madras, dated 2nd September 1912.
- Page No. 8.—From Messrs. Hindustani and Statutory Department, India Office, London, No. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

Page No. 9.—From Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 1100—M, dated 2nd December 1912.

Page No. 10.—From R. K. Nalla, Esq., Agent, 26th September 1912, and from Messrs. Hindustani & Co., Calcutta, dated 2nd September 1912.

Page No. 11.—From Chief Commissioner, Madras, No. 2118, dated 2nd September 1912.

Page No. 12.—From Chief Commissioner, Madras, No. 2118, dated 2nd September 1912.

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4. We have inserted a new clause 3 preserving the Court which is to exercise jurisdiction under the Act. Under the existing law certain powers of the Court can only be exercised by the High Court. As regards winding up proceedings, unless there is a special provision in the articles of the company, the Court having jurisdiction to wind up is the Principal Court having original civil jurisdiction in the place in which the registered office of the company is situated. The company can, however, by its articles stipulate that the company if wound up shall be wound up in the Calcutta, Madras or Bombay High Courts or by the Chief Court of the Punjab. (Section 195 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882.) It seems to us obviously desirable to leave "the Court" if possible in such general terms as will accommodate no further reference to the nature in the body of the Bill. In the second place, we are not satisfied that the arrangements provided by the existing law are altogether suitable. We think there is *prima facie* some objection to an arrangement by which parties should be able by contract to determine their mutual in regard to proceedings by which the rights of third parties may be affected. In the third place, some of the opinions which have reached us lead to the conclusion that it may be undesirable that District Courts in all parts of India should be invested with jurisdiction under the Act, regard being had to the fact that its provisions are considerably more complicated than those of the existing Act. We have, therefore, provided that the Court having jurisdiction under the Bill shall be the High Court of the place in which the registered office of the company is situated, while we have at the same time provided that the Local Government may empower District Courts to exercise all or any jurisdiction under the Act. We are fortified in this conclusion by the reflection that, making necessary allowances for differences of conditions, our amendment approximates the position as regards the exercise of jurisdiction to that provided by the English law.

5. In clause 5 [5] we have substituted the word "provision" for "part" thus drawing the definition in the General Clauses Act, and we have made consequential alterations throughout the Bill.

6. We have amplified the language of sub-clause [3] of clause 11 [11] so as to give that clause a somewhat more extended scope.

7. In clause 15 [15] and throughout the Bill we have used the word "that" and its variants thus rendering the numerous expressions of the same meaning which, following the English Act, occur in different parts of the Bill unobtrusive.

8. We have amended clause 24 [24], sub-clause [2], so as to restrict the legal practitioners who may make a declaration under that section to persons entitled to appear before a High Court. We have amended clause 25 [25] so as to cover the case of existing associations.

9. We have struck out certain words in clause 28 [28] [27 (1)] which are superfluous, having regard to the definition of "incorporated properly" in the General Clauses Act, 1897.

10. We have amended clause 32 (4) (i) [32 (4) (i)] so as to provide for the inclusion in the particulars required thereby of the names of the members of the company. We think this important in view of the peculiar position which managing agents occupy in this country.

11. We have altered the date up to which the list and summary required by clause 32 [32] is to be prepared. We are of the opinion that the day of the general meeting is the most suitable date from every point of view. We have amended sub-clause three of the same clause so as to require a certificate only of the fact that the list and summary are as they stood on the day of the general meeting.

12. It has been represented to us that the copying charges allowed by the Bill are too small, and we have therefore throughout the Bill raised the rate from two to six annas per hundred words.

13. We have amended clause 41 [40] so as to require that notice of the facts required to be given by that clause should be given within one month, and we have added a penalty for failure to observe the provisions. We have struck out the reference to rules in clause 43 (6) [41 (6)] as it is not intended to make any rules on this matter.

14. We have returned to the drafting of the English Act in regard to special resolutions and have made the necessary alterations in clause 53 [52] and other places where the Bill has departed from the English Act in this respect. In doing so, we have been guided by the fact that, although the English drafting may be open to question, its language is very familiar to the legal profession and to the general public, and, in those circumstances, it seems to us undesirable to depart from it merely for the sake of a questionable improvement in form.

15. We have slightly re-drafted clause 60 (2) [54 (2)] and retained it in the Bill in view of section 246 of the present law (The Indian Companies Act, 1882). It seems to us to be desirable that as possible room should be left for the suggestion that by amending this provision we intend to change the law.

16. We have required the copy required to be filed by clause 61 (2) [55 (2)] to be a certified copy, as it has been represented to us that administrative inconvenience has been caused by the absence of this requirement.

17. We were much pained by one of our members to remove the provision as to registration in clause 63 (1) [56 (1)], and we have done so in deference to his wishes though we are doubtful whether the provision has much operative scope.

18. We have changed the drafting in clause 70 [60] and clause 71 [70] where the word "manager" is used as a synonym for "director," a matter which is sufficiently provided for by the definition of "director" in the Act.

19. We have amended clause 73 [72] so as to make it clear that the name of the company need not be translated into the English language, and that it will suffice if it is in English.

character. We do not think it necessary to require that the names of a company should be recorded on its seal in more than one language, and we have amended clause 73 (a) [74 (a)] accordingly. We have amended clause 73 (c) [75 (c)] by the addition of the words "bill-heads and other paper."

20. After clause 74 [75] we have inserted a new clause 75 requiring a company which publishes a statement of the authorized capital, to maintain in an equally conspicuous manner its subscribed and paid-up capital, and have inserted a penalty for failure to comply with its provision. It is desirable in the provision, in the existing law relating to Life Assurance. We regard this as an important safeguard to prevent the deception of the more ignorant class of investors.

21. Our attention has been drawn to the fact that the refusal of certain companies for the quorum for a general meeting at so large a figure as to render it almost impossible for a meeting to be held, and that this practice has led to grave irregularities. We have accordingly inserted a new clause 77 providing that notwithstanding anything in the articles the minimum quorum that may be prescribed shall not exceed ten members present in person or, where proxies are allowed, 50 members in person or by proxy.

22. We have amended clause 79 [81] [82 (1)] so as to make it clear that the meeting is to be called within twenty-one days and to provide that, whether held by the managers or by the requisitioners, it must be held within three months from the date of the deposit of the requisition.

23. We have amended clause 80 [83] extending the period of notice from seven to fourteen days, as the circumstances of this country seem to require a longer notice than is necessary in England.

24. We have amended clause 81 [85] by providing the copy to be filed with the register to be a type-written copy.

25. That part of the Bill which deals with the internal management of a company, a question of peculiar importance in this country owing to the special position of managing agents, has required our very careful consideration. While, on the one hand, we recognize that the protection of shareholders is a very important matter, on the other hand, it is obvious that any restrictive restriction on the powers either of directors or managing agents, however desirable from that point of view, would seriously check legitimate commercial development. There is a point beyond which it is impossible for the ordinary civil law to intervene to protect persons who had to exercise their powers as shareholders to control the conduct of the company of which they are members; but whilst fully recognizing this, we are convinced that there is room for the imposition of certain wholesome restrictions in connection with the management of companies by managing agents in this country. In the light of these principles we have very carefully considered the draft clauses laid before us by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, which were aimed generally at the provision of a reasonably independent body of directors and at the definite provision in the law for a greater measure of disclosure of the acts of directors or managing agents than is at present, we understand, the usual practice. We think that these clauses provide a reasonable measure of disclosure and seem to be a reasonable extent the principle that the directors of a company should be independent from the managing agents, and, on the other hand, we see no ground to suppose that they would lay any undue restrictions on legitimate transactions. We do not discuss them now in greater detail, because we consider that, in view of their intrinsic importance and as they have not yet been formally before the country, they should be considered before taking their place in the company law of the land.

26. We do not propose, as the last paragraph of this report will show, that the passage of this important measure as a whole should be delayed pending discussion of these clauses, and we do not, therefore, now justify them in the Bill; but we take this opportunity of recording our view that the ultimate incorporation in the law of such provisions is highly desirable.

27. We have amended clause 85 [88] and made consequential alterations in clauses 101 [102] and 100 [107] by exempting the case of a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital from certain requirements of these clauses which cannot apply in such a case, following in this respect a suggestion received from Somerset House.

28. We have amended clause 89 [92] by the omission of the requirement which renders it necessary for companies to contract under seal and to cases in which they are required or to contract by English law. In view of the fact that contracts under seal are not required by Indian law, we see no special reason for this restriction on contracts made by companies. It seems to us that the provision in the present law is a survival from times when such a restriction did exist in some parts of India in regard to contracts by corporations.

29. We have made a slight amendment in clause 92 [95] to make it clear that the clause applies where the objects of the company comprise the transaction of business beyond the limits of British India.

30. In view of the special importance of managers in this country, we have required the names of managers or proposed managers, if any, to be stated in the prospectus, and have amended clause 94 [97] accordingly which involves consequential alterations in other parts of the Bill.

31. We have decided to rely on common-law and to omit proviso (d) clause 94 (2) (f) [97 (2) (f)] which has caused considerable difficulty.

32. It has been represented to us by those familiar with commercial transactions that the provisions of clause 100 [103] are not sufficiently restrictive, and that it is not sufficient to provide that an alteration of terms mentioned in the prospectus should only be made subject

to the approval of the statutory meeting. It is urged that this provision permits immediate alteration after such a meeting has been held, and we have amended the Bill requiring the sanction of a general meeting to such a change in any case.

33. After full discussion we considered it distinctly advisable that the word "misleading" should be retained in clause 131 [104] of the Bill, and we have made slight verbal alterations to preserve for this sentence throughout the clause.

34. We were urged that having regard to the hard conditions of this country the periods allowed for clause 105 (2) [105 (2)], were insufficient, and we have raised these to 120 and 150 days, respectively. It has also been represented to us that the rate of interest fixed by this clause is too low when considered in relation to the normal rate in this country, and the rate so far as the period allowed by the clause has been considerably extended. We have accordingly raised the rate of interest from 5 to 7 per cent.

35. We have adopted a suggestion which we received from the Board of Trade in regard to clause 105 [105], and have made that clause apply to all companies having a share capital. It was very strongly represented to us that the requirement in sub-clause (1) (4) of this clause, by which the contracts, debts referred to, have to be filed with the register, was a cause of great practical inconvenience. We had some hesitation in departing from the English practice, but considered that in these circumstances we should be justified in allowing certified copies to be filed, and have therefore amended the Bill accordingly.

36. The Hon'ble Mr. Mangru was strongly of the opinion that we should amend clause 104 [103] of the Bill which reproduces section 29 of the English Companies Act. Although, had we been dealing with the matter solely without the pressure of English legislation, we might have been tempted to adopt a different view from that which we have taken, we think we shall be on safe ground in adhering to the English provisions. The main point which he pressed upon our notice was that we ought to make it quite clear that section 104 [103] refers to all classes of companies and for under-writing shares whether paid for from capital or from profits. We have examined the question to the best of our ability, and have come to the conclusion that there is nothing in the clause as it stands which prevents the payment of commission out of profit without the disclosure required by that section. We are not altogether satisfied that it is necessary to insert such a prohibition in the law. The matter was the subject of extensive investigation when the amendment of the Company Law was undertaken in England, and we seriously feel considerable hesitation in departing from the results that were then arrived at. Any alteration of the law is not unlikely to lead to litigation in the Courts here, and we are desirous to disturb the course of English judicial decisions in connection with so intricate a matter.

37. It has been represented to us that clause 108 [111] might place a company in a very difficult position so it may be necessary after the lapse of a considerable period of time to show that the shares of the company were issued for one of the purposes specified in the clause, and that this might be an almost impossible matter. We have, therefore, made the sanction of the Local Government conclusive evidence on this point for the purposes of this clause.

38. We have raised the period provided by clause 122 [118] within which certificates of shares, debentures or debenture-stock must be ready for delivery after allotment from two to three months.

39. Clause 110 [113] and the following clauses were the subject of our careful consideration. We gave our best attention to the question whether the provisions of India required any substantial modification of the English law. Our attention was also drawn by the representatives of the United Chamber of Commerce to the case of Lachung & Co. vs. Ferreira, 1912, 2 K. E. D. 473. They represented to us that this recent judicial pronouncement might seriously impede the course of business in this country. We gave all possible weight to the opinions which were advanced in support of these contentions, but, on the whole, we came to the conclusion that the substantial protection afforded to creditors by these clauses was too important a matter to allow the arguments against them to prevail. We were, moreover, of the opinion that the importance of the decision in question had perhaps been exaggerated, and it was not likely to be so far-reaching in its effects as had been suggested, and it was not likely to be so far-reaching in its effects as had been suggested. We have, therefore, retained with slight verbal amendments the clauses in question as they appeared in the Bill submitted for our consideration.

40. In clause 111 [114] and 112 [115] we have made slight finishing amendments, and we have made it clear by amending clause 113 [116] that the register need not retain documents filed with it for registration.

41. We have amended the wording of clauses 119 [122] and 120 [123] as we think that the word "manager" is not necessary in the context and in view of the definition of "manager" and its use throughout the Act is calculated to cause some misapprehension.

42. We have amended clause 125 (1) [125 (1)] to make it clear that the copies referred to are those required by clause 114 [121] to be kept at the registered office of the company.

43. We have inserted, as a separate title under the heading "Statements, Books and Accounts," a reprint of clauses 25—30 of the Bill as introduced. The principal changes which we have made are to require every company other than a private company to forward a copy of its balance-sheet to all its members. We have removed the balance-sheet from Table A where it is out of place and placed it as a separate form in the Third Schedule. By being placed in this Schedule it falls into the category of forms which can be modified by notification of the Governor General in Council.

44. We had thoroughly revised the form of balance-sheet and desire in this connection to express our great indebtedness to our colleague the Hon'ble Mr. Mangru for his assistance and advice in this matter.

45. We have provided for the case where owing to the absence of directors from British India the requisite number required by clause 131 (4) (77) to sign the balance-sheet is not obtainable and we have exempted private companies from the obligation to file a copy of their balance-sheet with the registrar.

46. We very carefully considered the question whether it was desirable that the copy of the auditor's report should be forwarded to the registrar. Some of our members considered this was a dangerous provision, while, on the other hand, it was argued that it was a necessary one in view of the power of investigation conferred by the Bill upon that office. We, however, recognised on the one hand the danger of allowing inspection by the general public of such documents, and on the other hand the difficulty of requiring the registrar to procure a large number of confidential documents. On the whole we came to the conclusion that, in the absence of usuality, we should not make so considerable an alteration in the present law.

47. We have amended clause 135 (139) so as to render it obligatory on past officers of the company to furnish information or explanations when called upon by the registrar, and we have made consequential alterations to give the same power to inspectors appointed under the Act.

48. We gave our most careful consideration to the question whether private companies should be exempted from the obligation to appoint auditors with special qualifications, and have come to the conclusion there is no sufficient reason why they should not be allowed to appoint such persons as they think fit. The question of the appointment of a person in the employment of a director or other officer of a company as auditor of the company was considered, and we think it desirable that this should be prohibited subject, however, to an exception in the case of private companies.

49. We have slightly re-drafted clause 145 (6) [142 (6)] which as it stands in the Bill, following the English Act, is very difficult to construe.

50. It has been urged upon us that it would be a more convenient and advisable arrangement if the provisions in the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, were made applicable to arbitrations by companies. It is suggested that the provisions in clauses 151 to 157 of the Bill as introduced in this respect are neither satisfactory nor as well drafted as those in the Indian Arbitration Act. The ordinary objection to referential legislation, moreover, does not apply in the present case as the provisions are part of the general law of arbitration rather than of company law. We think there is considerable force in these considerations and have embodied the amendments in the Bill as revised by us.

51. We have slightly amended clause 155 (159) and have made it clear that the registrar must enter in his books the change in the status of the company.

52. We have carefully considered the question of the existence of sub-clause (f) of clause 147 (192). This clause is very difficult to construe as it stands in the Bill, and although it reproduces existing law we think there is no sufficient reason for retaining the provision and have therefore struck it out.

53. We have amended clause 167 (221) to provide that the Court shall sit on an application from the official liquidator, and we have amended sub-clause (7) of this clause so that there can be no question that the ordinary provision of the Indian law of evidence contained in the proviso to section 102 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, is not superseded thereby.

54. We have amended clause 245 (247) of the Bill by striking out the last seven lines of that clause, thereby providing that notice of appeal will be governed by the ordinary rules as to notices of appeals to the Court in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction.

55. We have amended clause 235 (2) [244 (4)] so as to enable the Court to extend the time for making an application under that sub-clause.

56. Following our amendment of the Indian Arbitration Act to arbitrations by a company, we have applied the provisions of that Act to arbitrations under clause 245 (229) of the Bill.

57. We have amended the language of sub-clause (f) of clause 247 (247) to that of sub-clause (f) of clause 245 (245).

58. We have extended the period within which a copy of an order made by the Court under sub-clause (f) of clause 245 (245) has to be sent to twenty-one days.

59. The explanation attempted in sub-clause (f) of clause 244 (244) has attracted criticism in various quarters, and, deferring to that criticism, we have decided to omit the sub-clause altogether and to leave the matter to the interpretation of judicial decisions.

60. We are not satisfied that under the Indian law of limitation an application under clause 246 (246) is subject to limitation. We think such an application should be subject to the same law as to limitation as would apply if the application were a suit, and have added a subsection to provide for this.

61. We have amended clause 243 (274) of the Bill so as to shorten the period after which no responsibility attaches to any person to whom the custody of documents of a company has been committed. This seems to us a reasonable reduction, regard being had to the shorter period of limitation in India.

62. We have omitted clause 275 and 277 of the Bill. We consider that these clauses as introduced are sufficiently provided for by the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and by the Code of Civil Procedure.

63. We have amended clause 265 (275) so as to make it clear before what Courts in parts of India other than British India affidavits may be sworn.

64. We have amended sub-clause (f) of clause 275 (305) so as to include companies already carrying on business in British India within the scope of the clause, and we have added to the requirements prescribed by that clause a list of the managers and the full address of the registered office of the company. We have re-drafted sub-clause (f) to make it clear that where

a company to which this clause applies is required by the law of the country in which it is incorporated to file an annual balance-sheet, a copy of that balance-sheet must be filed in this country, and, where in each provision is made, that the company must file such a balance-sheet as companies under the Bill are required to file; and we have given power to the Governor-General in Council to exempt any company or class of companies from the requirements of this second provision. We do not see how for one of what may be called foreign private companies this otherwise be provided for, and we think that the safest way will be to give this general power of exemption, which can be used in suitable cases.

65. We have in clause sub-section (f) of clause 279 [211] and merely provided that no Court inferior to that of a presidency magistrate or a magistrate of the first class shall try any offence under the Bill. It was strongly pressed upon us that offences under the Bill should be made non-cognizable, and we have adopted this amendment following in this respect the analogy of section 477A of the Indian Penal Code.

66. We may mention here that several matters which find no place in the Bill as amended by us were the subject of our deliberations. The most important of these, perhaps, was the question of Conciliators of Inspection. We discussed at considerable length the arguments for and against the inclusion of provisions in the Bill dealing with the matter, but on the whole we came to the conclusion that the time was not yet ripe for the introduction of this procedure into the Indian Company law.

67. The prohibitions ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

		In English.		
Country.				Date.
Gazette of India	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	31st March 1912.
Port Saint George Gazette	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2nd April 1912.
Penang Government Gazette	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	21st April 1912.
Ceylon Gazette	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	23rd March 1912
United Provinces Gazette	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	28th March 1912
Punjab Government Gazette	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4th April 1912.
Burma Gazette	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4th April 1912.
Bihar and Oudh Gazette	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	10th April 1912.
Central Province Gazette	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	20th March 1912.
Amyer Gazette	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	18th September 1912.
Camp District Gazette	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1st May 1912.
Madras Gazette	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	11th April 1912.
North-West Frontier Province Gazette	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	20th April 1912.
		In the Presses.		
Province.		Language.		Date.
Madras	.. ..	Tamil	.. ..	} 13th August 1912.
		Telugu	.. ..
		Malayalam	.. ..
		Hindustani	.. ..
		Kannara	.. ..	9th July 1912.
United Provinces	.. ..	Urdu	.. ..	20th August 1912.
Punjab	.. ..	Urdu	.. ..	28th September 1912
Burma	.. ..	Burmese	.. ..	27th September 1912
Camp	.. ..	Kannara	.. ..	25th July 1912
Bihar	.. ..	Sindhi	.. ..	2nd September 1912
				23rd January 1913.

68. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

W. H. CLARKE.
 STEPHEN LAM.
 SITA SATH SOT.*
 V. K. PANDIT.
 C. VIKARAGHAYACHARIAR.
 S. R. ARTHUR.
 R. E. MUGGERIDGE.
 S. L. PALKA.
 D. J. MACPHERSON.
 E. C. C. GARR.
 G. R. E. KENNEDY.
 R. F. ENTWISTLE.
 C. H. KRISTEVEN.
 A. L. SAUNDERS.
 ISRAHEM RAHINTOOLA.
 A. M. MONTGOMERY.
 FARUKH CURRIERHOY ISRAHEM.

The 2nd March 1912.

* Not of dissent.

For some years great activity has been displayed in different parts of the country for promoting and developing industrial and commercial enterprise with the result that several

banks, inland navigation companies, particularly numerous ironworks companies, industrial concerns and other joint-stock companies, big and small, spring up, and even a few spinning and weaving mills were set up, here and there, and under the stimulus of the Swedish spirit, considerable additions were made to the existing mills in the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces. There was, indeed, what may be called, a fever among our countrymen, high and low, to invest their available savings, in all kinds and classes of new enterprises, which held out to the ordinary and credulous public alluring prospects of gaining returns at rates ranging from 15 to 25 per cent. In several cases, while there were honest and hard, life attempts to succeed and revivify the decayed and decaying arts and industries of the country by establishing industrial concerns and to open new banks and the coin mills and factories on the lines of English ones and some of which, I am glad to say, are indeed doing well, there were not, on the other hand, wanting people who taking advantage of the new-born spirit and of the new schemes and holding out tempting but misleading prospects before the credulous public, did not hesitate to start bogus companies, some of which collapsed even before beginning work and the result has been to produce a chilling effect on the new-born spirit, which, I fear, will go to retard the economical development of the country, by several years.

I have, therefore, no hesitation in saying that this Bill is a step in the right direction, and some of its provisions are eminently satisfactory, calculated to safeguard the interests of shareholders and investors and thereby increase the confidence of the investing public, in all joint-stock enterprises, but there may be what is called too much of a good thing. I fear the safeguards provided in some cases are, in my humble opinion, too many, and may be too burdensome to bear. While I agree with the principal features of the Bill, and express my approval of the same, I regret to have to dissent from some of the provisions of the Bill which seem to be unnecessarily hard, all of them being altogether new, having no place in the existing Act, and a few not even in the English Act, which this Bill has followed with slavish exactitude, as the Honorable Member in charge of the Bill was pleased to observe. I also regret to have to observe that unnecessarily severe penalties by way of fine should have been provided for all kinds of lapses and defaults, however trivial, which will make the life of every responsible officer of the company from directors downwards somewhat uncomfortable, and that much larger terms of imprisonment should have been provided even for those offences which are simply provided for in the Indian Penal Code.

I beg to point out some of the provisions which seem to be unnecessarily hard and which, in my opinion, may go to handicap promotion of joint-stock companies especially small ones with small capitals.

Clause [35], sub-clause (2).—This sub-clause is superfluous, nobody gains anything by a defalcation by a director here.

Clause [36].—Provisions made in this clause are somewhat hard. They may not appear hard in England where there is superabundance of capital and where it is so common. There are no conditions imposed and however hard they may be, cannot have serious consequences, but here in India, where money is so scarce and so shy that it has to be hoarded, nothing should be done and no burdensome conditions should be imposed which may go to hamper the promotion of joint-stock companies. All these provisions from sub-clause (4) downwards had no place in the existing Act.

Clause [37] (1) (2).—I beg to substitute the following:—"Signed his name in writing to act as such director to a responsible officer of the company."

Clause [37].—Very hard. It will throw too heavy a burden upon the promoters and directors, and it will be difficult to comply with the requirements of this section. I would omit all the additions made here and above those contained in the old Act.

Clause [38].—In my humble opinion this clause is unverifiable and will render the foundation of a company in several cases not only a difficult but almost an impossible task. This is now and I would omit it.

Clause [38].—This is another unnecessary clause. I would omit it.

The provision made in clause [38] (2) is particularly hard. Here instead of penalizing the default by mere fine, the default may lead to the winding up of the company and as such, all the trouble and labour taken in starting a company might be lost on the happening of a single contingency. Company promotion is yet in its infancy and as such, hard conditions should not be the beginning to imposed which may go to discourage or handicap the promotion of joint-stock companies.

There are other clauses equally hard, and it will take time to mention as much of them. I reserve my right of moving amendments on such clauses of the Bill as I may deem fit.

In conclusion, I beg to point out that the present Bill, though on the lines of the English Act, contains so many innovations and some of them are so hard that in practice they will be found unverifiable. I beg to submit that promoters of joint-stock companies will find it extremely hard, if not well nigh impossible, to promote a new enterprise, and the reasons are these: first India being comparatively poor and the standard of national wealth being very low, there is not that superabundance of money here as is to be found in England and other European countries. There is so much disinclination, if not aversion and managing agents are deterred by hard and impossible conditions, then promotion and development of numerous enterprises would be at an end. Further, I beg to point out that what suits such a wealthy country as England may not suit India, here the people are shy and do not know and have not yet come to appreciate the blessings of joint-stock enterprises, and the people here are not yet accustomed to work under the conditions which the Bill proposes to impose. In England, if

the promoters be well known and reliable, any amount of money can be had for any enterprise, whereas in this country an earnest of raising one more money for a new enterprise. Company formation is yet in its infancy in this country; unless some latitude is allowed here, company promoting would be at a discount. Moreover the present Bill being a voluminous one, and most of the provisions drawn on the analogy of the English law being new to this country, it would be inexpedient to take up the Bill for consideration at the end of the session.

I therefore humbly pray that the consideration of the Bill may be postponed and it be re-discussed for eliciting fresh public opinion.

I need not go into further details. I reserve my right of moving amendments (if need be) in Council. I am really glad that some of the clauses introduced by the Select Committee have been temporarily withdrawn from the Bill, and I beg to thank the official members for the same.

In conclusion, I beg to tender my thanks to the Hon'ble the Law Member and the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry for the courtesy and attention shown to me and more particularly for the patience shown in listening to our arguments.

SETA NATH ROY.

[AS AMENDED BY SELECT COMMITTEE.]

Whereof printed in italics indicate amendments suggested by the Select Committee.]

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Trading Companies and other associations.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Trading Companies and other associations; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, commencement and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Companies Act, 1915.

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of April 1916; and

(3) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan and the Central Provinces.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "articles" means the articles of association of a company as originally framed or as altered by special resolution, including, so far as they apply to the company, the regulations contained (as the case may be) in Table B in the Schedule annexed to Act No. XLII of 1914 or in Table A in the First Schedule annexed to the Indian Companies Act, 1880, or in Table A in the First Schedule annexed to this Act; VI of 1905.

(2) "company" means a company formed and registered under the Act or an existing company;

(3) "the Court" means the Court having jurisdiction under this Act;

(4) "debenture" includes debenture stock;

(5) "director" includes any person occupying the position of a director by whatever name called;

(6) "District Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in a district, but does not include a High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction;

(7) "existing company" means a company formed and registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1880, or under any Act or Acts repealed thereby, or under the X of 1905.

(8) "insurance company" means a company that carries on the business of insurance other solely or in connection with any other business or businesses;

(9) "manager" includes any person occupying the position of a manager by whatever name called and whether under a contract of service or not;

(10) "memorandum" means the memorandum of association of a company as originally framed or as altered in pursuance of the provisions of this Act;

(11) "offer" includes any director, manager or secretary but, save in sections 256, 257, and 258, does not include an auditor;

(12) "prescribed" means, as respects the provisions of this Act relating to the winding up of companies, prescribed by rules made by the High Court, and as respects the other provisions of this Act, prescribed by the Governor General in Council;

(13) "private company" means a company which

(a) restricts the right to transfer its shares; and

(b) limits the number of its members (exclusive of persons who are in the employ of the company) to fifty; and

(c) prohibits any invitation to the public to subscribe for any shares or debentures of the company; and

(d) continues to observe such rules, directions and prohibitions;

(14) by its articles—

(a) restricts the right to transfer its shares; and

(b) limits the number of its members (exclusive of persons who are in the employ of the company) to fifty; and

(c) prohibits any invitation to the public to subscribe for any shares or debentures of the company; and

(d) continues to observe such rules, directions and prohibitions;

[S. 256, Companies Act, 1905.]

[S. 256.]

[S. 256.]

[S. 256.]

[S. 2, Indian Companies Act, 1911.]

[S. 256.]

[S. 2, 1905, Companies Act, 1905; S. 2, Indian Companies Act, 1911.]

[S. 257, 258, and (2), Companies Act, 1905.]

Provided that, where two or more persons hold one or more shares in a company jointly, they shall, for the purposes of this definition, be considered as a single member:

- (A) "prospectus" means any prospectus, notice, circular, advertisement or other written communication, offering to the public for subscription or purchase any shares or debentures of a company; [S. 126, Companies Act, 1913.]
- (N) "the register" means a register or statement register pertaining under this Act to the duty of registration of companies; [Stat.]
- (N) "share" means share in the share capital of the company, and includes stock except where a distinction between stock and shares is expressed or implied. [Stat.]

Jurisdiction of the Court. 3. (1) The Court having jurisdiction under this Act shall be the High Court having jurisdiction in the place at which the registered office of the company is situate:

Provided that the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette and subject to such restrictions and conditions as it thinks fit, empower any District Court to exercise all or any of the jurisdiction by this Act conferred upon the Court, and in that case such District Court shall, as regards the jurisdiction so conferred, be the Court as regards of all companies having their registered offices in the district.

(2) For the purposes of jurisdiction to wind up companies, the expression "registered office" means the place which has been the registered office of the company during the six months immediately preceding the presentation of the petition for winding up. [S. 127, Companies Act, 1913.]

(3) Nothing in this section shall include a proceeding by reason of its being taken in a wrong Court.

PART II

COMPANIES AND INCORPORATIONS.

4. (1) No company, association or partnership consisting of more than ten persons shall be formed for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking unless it is registered as a company under this Act, or is formed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament or some other Act of the Governor General in Council, or of Royal Charter or Letters Patent. [S. 1, Companies Act, 1909.]

(2) No company, association or partnership consisting of more than twenty persons shall be formed for the purpose of carrying on any other business that has for its object the acquisition of gains by the company, association or partnership, or by the individual members thereof, unless it is registered as a company under this Act, or is formed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament or some other Act of the Governor General in Council or of Royal Charter or Letters Patent. [S. 2, Companies Act, 1909.]

Memorandum of Association.

5. Any association or enterprise (or, where the company to be formed will be a private company, any two or more persons) associated for any lawful purpose may, by subscribing their names to a memorandum of association and otherwise complying with the requirements of this Act in respect of registration, form an incorporated company, with or without limited liability (that is to say, either—

- (a) a company having the liability of its members limited by the memorandum to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares respectively held by them (in this Act termed a company limited by shares); or
- (b) a company having the liability of its members limited by the memorandum to such amount as the members may respectively thereby undertake to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up (in this Act termed a company limited by guarantee); or
- (c) a company not having any limit on the liability of its members (in this Act termed an unlimited company).

Memorandum of company limited by shares.

6. In the case of a company limited by shares—

- (1) the memorandum shall state—
- (a) the name of the company, with "Limited" as the last word in its name;
- (b) the persons in whose registered office of the company it is to be situate;
- (c) the objects of the company;
- (d) that the liability of the members is limited;
- (e) the amount of cash required with which the company proposes to be registered, and the division thereof into shares of a fixed amount;
- (2) no subscriber of the memorandum shall take less than one share;
- (3) each subscriber shall write opposite to his name the number of shares he takes.

Memorandum of company limited by guarantee.

7. In the case of a company limited by guarantee—

[S. 3, Companies Act, 1909.]

[S. 4, Companies Act, 1909.]

[S. 4, Companies Act, 1909.]

[S. 5, Companies Act, 1909.]

(4) the memorandum shall state—

- (a) the name of the company, with "Limited" as the last word in its name;
- (b) the province in which the registered office of the company is to be situate;
- (c) the objects of the company;
- (d) that the liability of the members is limited;
- (e) that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up, while he is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before he ceases to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding a specified amount;

(2) If the company has a share capital—

- (a) the memorandum shall also state the amount of share capital with which the company proposes to be registered and the division thereof into shares of a fixed amount;
- (b) no subscriber of the memorandum shall take less than one share;
- (c) each subscriber shall write opposite to his name the number of shares he takes.

Memorandum of un-
limited company.

3. In the case of an unlimited company—

(1) the memorandum shall state—

- (a) the name of the company;
- (b) the province in which the registered office of the company is to be situate;
- (c) the objects of the company;
- (d) if the company has a share capital—
- (e) no subscriber of the memorandum shall take less than one share;
- (f) each subscriber shall write opposite to his name the number of shares he takes.

Signature of mem-
orandum.

- (g) The memorandum shall be signed by each subscriber in the presence of at least one witness who shall attest the signature.

Restriction on altera-
tion of memorandum.

- 17. A company shall not alter the conditions contained in its memorandum except in the manner and to the extent for which express provision is made in this Act.

-11. (1) A company shall not be registered by a name identical with that by which a company in existence is already registered, or as nearly resembling that name as to be calculated to deceive, except where the company in existence is in the course of being dissolved and signifies its consent in such manner as the registrar requires.

- (2) If a company, through inadvertence or otherwise, is, without such consent as aforesaid, registered by a name identical with that by which a company in existence is previously registered, or as nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, the first-mentioned company may, with the sanction of the registrar, change its name.

- (3) A company shall not be registered by a name which contains any of the following words, namely:—"Queen", "Empress", "Emperor", "Empress", "Kaiser", "Kaiser", "Kaiser", or words signifying or implying the sanction, approval or patronage of the Crown or the Government of India or a Local Government, except where the Governor General in Council signifies his consent to the use of such words as part of the name of the company by order in writing under the hand of one of the Secretaries to the Government of India:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to companies registered before the commencement of this Act.

- (4) Any company may, by special resolution and subject to the approval of the Local Government signified in writing, under the hand of one of the Secretaries to such Government, change its name.

- (5) Where a company changes its name, the registrar shall enter the new name on the register in place of the former name, and shall issue a certificate of incorporation altered to meet the circumstances of the case. On the issue of such a certificate, the change of name shall be complete.

- (6) The change of name shall not affect any rights or obligations of the company, or render defective any legal proceedings by or against the company; and any legal proceedings that might have been instituted or commenced against it by its former name may be continued or commenced against it by its new name.

- 12. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, a company may, by special resolution, alter the provisions of the memorandum as to the place of the registered office from one province to another, or with respect to the objects of the company, so far as may be required to enable it—

- (a) to carry on its business more economically or more efficiently; or
- (b) to attain its main purpose by new or improved means; or
- (c) to enlarge or change the local area of its operations; or
- (d) to carry on some business which under existing circumstances may conveniently or advantageously be combined with the business of the company; or
- (e) to restrict or abandon any of the objects specified in the memorandum.

[S. 37,
Indian Com-
panies Act,
1912.]
[S. 8, Com-
panies Act,
1913.]
[S. 1, Indian
Companies
Act, 1912.]

[S. 8, Com-
panies Act,
1913.]
[S. 11, Indian
Companies
Act, 1912.]
[S. 12, Indian
Companies
Act, 1912.]
[S. 1, Com-
panies Act,
1913.]
[S. 12 and
13, 1913.]
[S. 8, Com-
panies Act,
1913.]
[S. 12 and 13,
Indian Com-
panies Act,
1913.]

[Ibid.]

[S. 45, In-
dian Com-
panies Act,
1913.]

[S. 11, 1913.]
[S. 1, Com-
panies Act,
1913.]
[S. 4, Act,
XII of 1913.]
[S. 4, Act,
XII of 1913.]
[S. 4, 1913.]

(5) The alteration shall not take effect until and except in as far as it is confirmed by the Court on petition.

(6) Before confirming the alteration, the Court must be satisfied—

(a) That sufficient notice has been given to every holder of debentures of the company, and to any persons or class of persons whose interests will, in the opinion of the Court, be affected by the alteration; and

(b) That, with respect to every creditor who in the opinion of the Court is entitled to object, and who specifies his objection in a notice directed by the Court, either his consent to the alteration has been obtained or his debt or claim has been discharged or has determined, or has been secured to the satisfaction of the Court.

Provided that the Court may, in the case of any person or class, for special reasons, dispense with the notice required by this section.

12. The Court may make an order confirming the alteration either wholly or in part, and on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit, and may make such order as to costs as it thinks proper.

13. The Court shall, in exercising its discretion under sections 12 and 13, have regard to the rights and interests of the members of the company or of any class of them, as well as to the rights and interests of the creditors, and may, if it thinks fit, adjudge the proceedings in order that an arrangement may be made to the satisfaction of the Court for the purchase of the interests of dissentient members; and may give such directions and make such orders as it may think expedient for facilitating or carrying into effect any such arrangement.

Provided that no part of the capital of the company may be expended in any such purchase.

14. (1) A certified copy of the order confirming the alteration, together with a printed copy of the memorandum as altered, shall, within three months from the date of the order, be filed by the company with the registrar, and he shall register the same, and shall certify the registration under his hand, and the certificate shall be conclusive evidence that all the requirements of this Act with respect to the alteration and the confirmation thereof have been complied with, and thereupon the memorandum so altered shall be the memorandum of the company.

(2) Where the alteration involves a transfer of the registered office from one premises to another, a certified copy of the order confirming such change shall be filed by the company with the registrar in each of such premises, and each of such premises shall register the same, and shall certify under his hand the registration thereof, and the registrar for the premises from which such office is transferred shall send to the registrar for the other premises all documents relating to the company registered or filed in his office.

(3) The Court may by order at any time extend the time for the filing of documents with the registrar under this section for such period as the Court thinks proper.

15. No such alteration shall have any operation until registration thereof has been duly effected in accordance with the provisions of section 14, and if such registration is not effected within three months next after the date of the order of the Court confirming the alteration, or within such further time as may be allowed by the Court in accordance with the provisions of section 14, such alteration and order and all proceedings connected therewith shall, at the expiration of such period of three months or such further time, as the case may be, become absolutely null and void.

Provided that the Court may, on sufficient cause shown, revive the order on application made within a further period of one month.

Articles of Association

17. (1) There may, in the case of a company limited by shares, and there shall, in the case of a company limited by guarantee or unlimited, be registered with the memorandum, articles of association signed by the subscribers to the memorandum and prescribing regulations for the company.

(2) Articles of association may adopt all or any of the regulations contained in Table A in the First Schedule.

(3) In the case of an unlimited company or a company limited by guarantee, the articles, if the company has a share capital, shall state the amount of share capital with which the company proposes to be registered.

(4) In the case of an unlimited company or a company limited by guarantee, if the company has not a share capital, the articles shall state the number of members with which the company proposes to be registered, for the purpose of enabling the registrar to determine the fees payable on registration.

18. In the case of a company limited by shares and registered after the commencement of this Act, if articles are not registered, or, if articles are registered, in so far as the articles do not exclude or modify the regulations in Table A in the First Schedule, those regulations shall, so far as applicable, be the regulations of the company in the same manner and to the same extent as if they were contained in duly registered articles.

(S. 2, Act 1862)

(S. 11, Companies Act, 1909; S. 7, Act 1905; S. 10, Act 1906)

(S. 2, Companies Act, 1909; S. 7, Act 1905; S. 10, Act 1906)

(S. 2, Companies Act, 1909; S. 7, Act 1905; S. 10, Act 1906)

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(S. 2, Companies Act, 1909; S. 7, Act 1905; S. 10, Act 1906)

(S. 2, Companies Act, 1909; S. 7, Act 1905; S. 10, Act 1906)

(S. 2, Companies Act, 1909; S. 7, Act 1905; S. 10, Act 1906)

- [S. 10, Companies Act, 1909.]
[S. 27, Indian Companies Act, 1913.]
- (b) be printed;
(c) be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively; and
(d) be signed by each subscriber of the memorandum of association in the presence of at least one witness who must attest the signature.
- [S. 12, Companies Act, 1909.]
[S. 14, Indian Companies Act, 1913.]
28. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and to the conditions contained in its memorandum, a company may by special resolution alter or add to its articles; and any alteration or addition so made shall be as valid as if originally contained in the articles, and be subject in like manner to alteration by special resolution.
- (2) The power of altering articles under this section shall, in the case of any company formed and registered under Act No. XIX of 1857 and Act No. VII of 1900 or either of them, extend to altering any provisions in Table B annexed to Act XIX of 1857, and shall also, in the case of any unincorporated company formed and registered under the said Act or either of them, extend to altering any regulations relating to the amount of capital or its distribution into shares, notwithstanding that those regulations are contained in the memorandum.

General Provisions

- [S. 14, Companies Act, 1909.]
[S. 15, Indian Companies Act, 1913.]
[S. 2, Indian Companies Act, 1913.]
29. (1) The memorandum and articles shall, when registered, bind the company and the members thereof in the same manner as if they respectively had been signed by each member and contained a covenant on the part of each member, his heirs, and legal representatives, to observe all the provisions of the memorandum and of the articles, subject to the provisions of this Act.
- (2) All money payable by any member to the company under the memorandum or articles shall be a debt due from him to the company.
- [S. 18, Companies Act, 1909.]
[S. 44, Indian Companies Act, 1913.]
30. (1) The memorandum and the articles (if any) shall be filed with the registrar for the province in which the registered office of the company is situate by the memorandum to be stored, and he shall retain and register them.
- [S. 18, Companies Act, 1909.]
[S. 44, Indian Companies Act, 1913.]
31. (1) On the registration of the memorandum of a company, the registrar shall certify under his hand that the company is incorporated, and in the case of a limited company that the company is limited.
- (2) From the date of incorporation mentioned in the certificate of incorporation, the subscribers of the memorandum, together with such other persons as may from time to time become members of the company, shall be a body corporate by the name contained in the memorandum, capable forthwith of exercising all the functions of an incorporated company, and having perpetual succession and a common seal, but with such liability on the part of the members to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up as is mentioned in this Act.
- [S. 17, Companies Act, 1909.]
[S. 41 and 41A, Indian Companies Act, 1913.]
32. (1) A certificate of incorporation given by the registrar in respect of any association shall be conclusive evidence that all the requirements of this Act in respect of registration and of matters precedent and incidental thereto have been complied with, and that the association is a company authorised to be registered and duly registered under this Act.
- (2) A declaration by an advocate, attorney or pleader entitled to appear before a High Court who is engaged in the formation of a company, or by a person named in the articles as a director, manager or secretary of the company, of compliance with all or any of the said requirements shall be filed with the registrar, and the registrar may accept such a declaration as sufficient evidence of compliance.
- [S. 18, Companies Act, 1909.]
[S. 44, Indian Companies Act, 1913.]
33. (1) Every company shall send to every member, at his request, and on payment of the costs or such less sum as the company may prescribe, a copy of the memorandum and of the articles (if any).
- (2) If a company makes default in complying with all or any of the said requirements of this section, it shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

Association not for Profit.

- [S. 19, Companies Act, 1909.]
[S. 28, Indian Companies Act, 1913.]
34. (1) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government that an association capable of being formed as a limited company has been or is about to be formed for promoting commerce, art, science, charity, or any other lawful object, and applies or intends to apply its profits (if any) or other income in promoting its objects, and to prohibit the payment of any dividend to its members, the Local Government may, by notice under the hand of one of its Secretaries, direct that the association be registered as a company with limited liability, without the addition of the word "limited" in its name, and the association may be registered accordingly.
- (2) A notice by the Local Government under this section may be granted on such conditions and subject to such regulations as the Local Government thinks fit, and those conditions and regulations shall be binding on the association, and shall, if the Local Government so directs, be inserted in the memorandum and articles, or in one of those documents.

(3) The association shall on registration enjoy all the privileges of limited companies, and be subject to all their obligations, except those of using the word "Limited" as any part of its name, and of publishing accounts, and of filing lists of members and directors and managers with the registrar.

(4) A license under this section may at any time be revoked by the Local Government, and upon revocation the registrar shall enter the word "Limited" at the end of the name of the association upon the register, and the association shall cease to enjoy the exemptions and privileges granted by this section.

Provided that, before a license is so revoked, the Local Government shall give to the association notice in writing of its intention, and shall afford the association an opportunity of submitting a representation in opposition to the revocation.

Companies limited by Guarantee.

27. (1) In the case of a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital, and registered after the commencement of this Act, every provision in the memorandum or articles or in any resolution of the company purporting to give any person a right to participate in the divisible profits of the company otherwise than as a member shall be void.

(2) For the purpose of the provisions of this Act relating to the memorandum of a company limited by guarantee and of this section, every provision in the memorandum or articles, or in any resolution, of any company limited by guarantee and registered after the commencement of this Act, purporting to divide the underwriting of the company into shares or interests, shall be treated as a provision for a share capital, notwithstanding that the nominal amount or number of the shares or interests is not specified thereby.

PART III.

SHARE CAPITAL, REGISTRATION OF UNLIMITED COMPANIES AS LIMITED AND UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS.

Distribution of Share Capital.

28. (1) The shares or other interest of any member in a company shall be movable property, transferable in manner provided by the articles of the company.

(2) Each share in a company having a share capital shall be distinguished by its appropriate number.

29. A certificate, under the common seal of the company, specifying any shares or stock held by any member, shall be good *inter se* members of the company as the shares or stock therein specified.

30. (1) The subscribers of the memorandum of a company shall be deemed to have agreed to become members of the company, and on its registration shall be entered as members in its register of members.

(2) Every other person who agrees to become a member of a company, and whose name is entered in its register of members, shall be a member of the company.

31. (1) Every company shall keep in one or more books a register of its members, and enter therein the following particulars:—

(a) the names and addresses, and the occupations, if any, of the members, and, in the case of a company having a share capital, a statement of the shares held by each member, distinguishing each share by its number, and of the amount paid or agreed to be so paid on the shares of each member;

(b) the date at which each person was entered in the register as a member;

(c) the date at which any person ceased to be a member.

(2) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds for every day during which the default continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

32. (1) Every company having a share capital shall once at least in every year make a list of all persons who on the day of the first or only ordinary general meeting in the year, are members of the company, and of all persons who have ceased to be members since the date of the last return or (in the case of the first return) of the incorporation of the company.

(2) The list shall state the names, addresses, and occupations of all the past and present members therein mentioned, and the number of shares held by each of the existing members at the date of the return, specifying shares transferred since the date of the last return or (in the case of the first return) of the incorporation of the company by persons who are still members and persons who have ceased to be members respectively and the dates of registration of the transfers, and shall contain a summary distinguishing between shares issued for cash and shares issued as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash, and specifying the following particulars:—

(a) the amount of the share capital of the company, and the number of the shares into which it is divided;

(b) the number of shares taken from the commencement of the company up to the date of the return;

(s. 21, Companies Act, 1908.)

(s. 21, Companies Act, 1908; s. 41, Indian Companies Act, 1902.)

(s. 21, Companies Act, 1908; s. 41, Indian Companies Act, 1902.)

(s. 21, Companies Act, 1908; s. 41, Indian Companies Act, 1902.)

(s. 21, Companies Act, 1908; s. 41, Indian Companies Act, 1902.)

(s. 21, Companies Act, 1908; s. 41, Indian Companies Act, 1902.)

- (b) the amount called up on each share;
 (c) the total amount of calls received;
 (d) the total amount of calls unpaid;
 (e) the total amount of the sums (if any) paid by way of commission in respect of any shares or debentures, or allowed by way of discount in respect of any debentures, since the date of the last return;
 (f) the total number of shares forfeited;
 (g) the total amount of shares or stocks for which share-warrants are outstanding at the date of the return;
 (h) the total amount of share-warrants issued and surrendered respectively since the date of the last return;
 (i) the number of shares or amount of stock comprised in each share-warrant;
 (j) the names and addresses of the persons who at the date of the return are the directors of the company and of the persons (if any) who at the said date are the managers of the company; and
 (k) the total amount of debt due from the company in respect of all mortgages and charges which are required to be registered with the registrar under this Act.
- (F) The share list and account shall be contained in a separate part of the register of members, and shall be completed within seven days after the day of the first or only ordinary general meeting in the year, and the company shall forthwith file with the registrar a copy signed by a director or by the manager or the secretary of the company, together with a certificate from such director, manager or secretary that the list and account state the facts as they stand as the day aforesaid.
- (G) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of the section it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds for every day during which the default continues, and every officer, of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

[R. H. Comp.
 section 24,
 1908, s. 34,
 Indian Com-
 pany Act,
 1902.]

Trade act to be en-
 tered on register.

35. No notice of any trade, expressed, implied or constructive, shall be entered on the register, or be receivable by the registrar.

[R. H. Com-
 pany Act,
 1908, s. 34,
 Indian Com-
 pany Act,
 1902.]

34. On the application of the transferee of any share or interest in a company, the company shall enter in the register of members the name of the transferee in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as if the application for the entry were made by the transferee.

35. A transfer of the share or other interest of a deceased member of a company made by his legal representative shall, although the legal representative is not himself a member, be as valid as if he had been a member at the time of the execution of the instrument of transfer.

[R. H. Com-
 pany Act,
 1908, s. 34,
 Indian Com-
 pany Act,
 1902.]

35. (1) The register of members, commencing from the date of the registration of the company, shall be kept at the registered office of the company, and, except when closed under the provisions of this Act, shall during business hours (subject to such reasonable restrictions, as the company in general meeting may impose, as that not less than two hours in each day be allowed for inspection) be open to the inspection of any member gratis, and to the inspection of any other person on payment of one rupee, or such less sum as the company may prescribe, for each inspection.

(2) Any member or other person may require a copy of the register, or of any part thereof, or of the list and account required by this Act, or any part thereof, on payment of one rupee for every hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

35. (2) If any inspection or copy required under this section is refused, the company shall be liable for such refusal to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees and to a further fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which the refusal continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly authorises or permits the refusal shall be liable to the like penalty, and the Court may by order compel an immediate inspection of the register.

(3) If any inspection or copy required under this section is refused, the company shall be liable for such refusal to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees and to a further fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which the refusal continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly authorises or permits the refusal shall be liable to the like penalty, and the Court may by order compel an immediate inspection of the register.

[R. H. Com-
 pany Act,
 1908, s. 34,
 Indian Com-
 pany Act,
 1902.]

37. A company may, on giving notice by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the district in which the registered office of the company is situate, close the register of members for any time or times not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year.

38. (1) If—
 (a) the name of any person is fraudulently or without sufficient cause entered in or omitted from the register of members of a company; or
 (b) default is made or unnecessary delay takes place in entering on the register the fact of any person having ceased to be a member,
 the person aggrieved, or any member of the company, or the company, may apply to the Court for rectification of the register.

38. (2) If—
 (a) the name of any person is fraudulently or without sufficient cause entered in or omitted from the register of members of a company; or
 (b) default is made or unnecessary delay takes place in entering on the register the fact of any person having ceased to be a member,
 the person aggrieved, or any member of the company, or the company, may apply to the Court for rectification of the register.

(2) The Court may either refuse the application, or may order rectification of the register and payment by the company of any damages sustained by any party aggrieved, and may make such order as to costs as it in its discretion thinks fit.

38. (3) If any application under this section the Court may decide any question relating to the title of any person who is a party to the application to have his name entered in or omitted from

(3) The Court may either refuse the application, or may order rectification of the register and payment by the company of any damages sustained by any party aggrieved, and may make such order as to costs as it in its discretion thinks fit.

(3) If any application under this section the Court may decide any question relating to the title of any person who is a party to the application to have his name entered in or omitted from

the registrar, whether the question arises between members or alleged members, or between members or alleged members on the one hand and the company on the other hand; and generally may decide any question necessary or expedient to be decided for ratification of the returns:

Provided that the Court may direct an issue to be tried in which any question of law may be raised; and an appeal from the decision on such an issue shall be in the manner directed by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1958, on the grounds mentioned in section 100 of that Code.

Karlsen is representative of residential development in the region.

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discuss.

Formerly assigned to keep branch register in the Great Eastern.

[3] The company shall, within one month from the date of the opening of any British register, file with the registrar notice of the situation of the office where such register is kept and, in the event of any change in the situation of such office or of the incorporation, shall within one month from the date of such change or discontinuance, or the case may be, the notice of such change or discontinuance.

(b) If a company under default is complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be held to be a good and reliable title carrier for every day during which the default continues.

Kryzofianka, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2

281 It shall be kept in the same manner in which the principal register is kept, but

(d) It shall be a condition of any contract or licence for the publication of any advertisement in any newspaper or periodical in the United Kingdom that the advertisement shall be inserted before closing the register shall be inserted in some newspaper or periodical in the country where the British company is kept.

(3) The company shall transmit to its registered office in India a copy of every entry in the British register as soon as may be after the entry is made, and shall cause to be kept at such office, duly entered up from time to time, a duplicate of its British register, and the duplicate shall, for all the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be part of the principal register.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this section, with respect to the duplicate register, the shares registered in a British register shall be distinguished from the shares registered in the principal register, and any transaction with respect to any shares registered in a British register shall, during the continuance of that registration, be considered as not an issue.

(5) The occupying map discontinue to keep any British register, and thereupon all entries in that register shall be transferred to the criminal register.

(C) Subject to the provisions of this Act, any company may, by its articles, make such conditions as it may think fit respecting the keeping of a British register.

43. A company limited by shares, if so authorized by its articles, may, with respect to any

stating that the bearer of the warrant is entitled to the shares or stock therein specified, and may provide by coupon or otherwise, for the payment of the future dividends on the shares or stock included in the warrant, is this not termed a share-warrant.

Work of *Staphylococcus*

45. The holder of a share-warrant shall, subject to the articles of the company, be entitled, on surrendering it for cancellation, to have his name entered as a member in the register of members and the company shall be responsible for any consequences incurred by any person by reason of the company entering in the register the name of a holder of a share-warrant in respect of the shares or debentures which were surrendered and cancelled.

35. You agree that if you are a shareholder, you, if an article of the company so provides, be deemed to be a member of the company without the moving of this A-1, with the full extent or for any purpose defined in the articles, except that you shall not be qualified in respect of the shares or stock specified in the warrant for being a director or manager of the company, in cases where such a qualification is required by the articles.

Enter in register when name is marked correct.

(c) the fact of the issue of the warrant;

(d) a statement of the shares or stock included in the warrant, distinguishing each share by its number; and

(e) the date of the issue of the warrant.

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(3) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

[S. 37, Companies Act, 1909, s. 37, Indian Companies Act, 1913.]

46. Until the warrant is surrendered, the above particulars shall be deemed to be the particulars required by this Act to be entered in the register of members, and, on the surrender, the date of the warrant shall be entered as if it were the date at which a person ceased to be a member.

[S. 41, Companies Act, 1909, s. 41, Indian Companies Act, 1913.]

Power of company to acquire its own shares by purchase or otherwise.

47. A company, if so authorised by its articles, may do any one or more of the following things, namely:—

(1) make arrangements for the purchase of shares for a difference between the amounts and terms of payment of calls on those shares;

(2) except from any member who consents thereto the whole or a part of the amount remaining unpaid on any shares held by him although no part of that amount has been called up;

(3) pay dividend in proportion to the amount paid up on each share where a larger amount is paid up on some shares than on others.

[S. 41, Companies Act, 1909, s. 41, Indian Companies Act, 1913.]

Power of company to alter its share capital.

48. (1) A company limited by shares, if so authorised by its articles, may alter the conditions of its memorandum as follows, (that is to say), it

(a) increase its share capital by the issue of new shares of such amount as it thinks expedient;

(b) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares;

(c) convert all or any of its paid-up shares into stock and re-convert that stock into paid-up shares of any denomination;

(d) sub-divide its shares, or any of them, into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the memorandum, or however, that in the sub-division the proportion between the amount paid and the amount, if any, unpaid on each reduced share shall be the same as it was in the case of the share from which the reduced share is derived;

(e) cancel shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution in that behalf, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person, and discharge the amount of its share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled;

(f) The powers conferred by this section with respect to sub-division of shares must be exercised by special resolution.

(2) Where any alteration has been made under this section in the memorandum of a company, every copy of the memorandum issued after the date of the alteration shall be in accordance with the alteration.

(3) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of sub-section (2) it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for each copy in respect of which default is made; and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

(4) A cancellation of shares in pursuance of this section shall not be deemed to be a reduction of share capital within the meaning of this Act.

(5) Where a company having a share capital has consolidated and divided its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares or converted any of its shares into stock, or re-converted stock into shares, it shall within fifteen days of the consolidation and division, conversion or re-conversion, file with the registrar a statement of the same, specifying the shares consolidated and divided, or converted, or the stock re-converted.

(6) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

(7) Where a company having a share capital has consolidated and divided its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares or converted any of its shares into stock, or re-converted stock into shares, it shall within fifteen days of the consolidation and division, conversion or re-conversion, file with the registrar a statement of the same, specifying the shares consolidated and divided, or converted, or the stock re-converted.

(8) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

(9) Where a company having a share capital has consolidated and divided its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares or converted any of its shares into stock, or re-converted stock into shares, it shall within fifteen days of the consolidation and division, conversion or re-conversion, file with the registrar a statement of the same, specifying the shares consolidated and divided, or converted, or the stock re-converted.

(10) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

(11) Where a company having a share capital has consolidated and divided its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares or converted any of its shares into stock, or re-converted stock into shares, it shall within fifteen days of the consolidation and division, conversion or re-conversion, file with the registrar a statement of the same, specifying the shares consolidated and divided, or converted, or the stock re-converted.

(12) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

(13) Where a company having a share capital has consolidated and divided its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares or converted any of its shares into stock, or re-converted stock into shares, it shall within fifteen days of the consolidation and division, conversion or re-conversion, file with the registrar a statement of the same, specifying the shares consolidated and divided, or converted, or the stock re-converted.

(14) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

(15) Where a company having a share capital has consolidated and divided its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares or converted any of its shares into stock, or re-converted stock into shares, it shall within fifteen days of the consolidation and division, conversion or re-conversion, file with the registrar a statement of the same, specifying the shares consolidated and divided, or converted, or the stock re-converted.

(16) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

(17) Where a company having a share capital has consolidated and divided its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares or converted any of its shares into stock, or re-converted stock into shares, it shall within fifteen days of the consolidation and division, conversion or re-conversion, file with the registrar a statement of the same, specifying the shares consolidated and divided, or converted, or the stock re-converted.

(18) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

(19) Where a company having a share capital has consolidated and divided its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares or converted any of its shares into stock, or re-converted stock into shares, it shall within fifteen days of the consolidation and division, conversion or re-conversion, file with the registrar a statement of the same, specifying the shares consolidated and divided, or converted, or the stock re-converted.

(20) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

(21) Where a company having a share capital has consolidated and divided its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares or converted any of its shares into stock, or re-converted stock into shares, it shall within fifteen days of the consolidation and division, conversion or re-conversion, file with the registrar a statement of the same, specifying the shares consolidated and divided, or converted, or the stock re-converted.

(22) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

(23) Where a company having a share capital has consolidated and divided its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares or converted any of its shares into stock, or re-converted stock into shares, it shall within fifteen days of the consolidation and division, conversion or re-conversion, file with the registrar a statement of the same, specifying the shares consolidated and divided, or converted, or the stock re-converted.

(24) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

[S. 41, Companies Act, 1909, s. 41, Indian Companies Act, 1913.]

Power of company to alter its share capital.

[S. 41, Companies Act, 1909, s. 41, Indian Companies Act, 1913.]

Power of company to alter its share capital.

[S. 41, Companies Act, 1909, s. 41, Indian Companies Act, 1913.]

Power of company to alter its share capital.

(F) If a company makes a default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds for every day during which the default continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

Reduction of share capital. 54. (1) A company limited by shares may, by special resolution confirmed by order of the Court, modify the conditions contained in its memorandum so as to reorganise its share capital, whether by the consolidation of shares of different classes or by the division of its shares into shares of different classes: Provided that no preference or special privilege attached to or belonging to any class of shares shall be interfered with except by resolution passed by a majority in number of shareholders of that class holding three-fourths of the share capital of that class and confirmed at a meeting of shareholders of that class in the usual manner as a special resolution of the company is required to be confirmed, and every resolution so passed shall bind all shareholders of the class.

(2) Where an order is made under this section, a certified copy thereof shall be filed with the registrar within twenty-one days after the making of the order, or within such further time as the Court may allow, and the resolution shall not take effect until such a copy has been so filed.

Reduction of Share Capital.

55. (1) No company limited by shares shall have power to buy its own shares except in accordance with the company's resolution of capital so effected and sanctioned as aforesaid.

(2) Subject to confirmation by the Court, a company limited by shares, if so authorised by its articles, may by special resolution reduce its share capital in any way, and in particular (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power) may—

(a) extinguish or reduce the liability on any of its shares in respect of share capital not paid up; or

(b) either with or without extinguishing or reducing liability on any of its shares, cancel any paid-up share capital which is lost or represented by available assets; or

(c) either with or without extinguishing or reducing liability on any of its shares, pay off any paid-up share capital which is in excess of the wants of the company, and may, if and so far as is necessary, alter its memorandum by reducing the amount of its share capital and of its shares accordingly.

(3) A special resolution under this section is in this Act called a resolution for reducing share capital.

56. When a company has passed and confirmed a resolution for reducing share capital, it may apply by petition to the Court for an order confirming the reduction.

57. On and from the requisition by a company of a resolution for reducing share capital, or where the resolution does not involve either the determination of any liability in respect of unpaid share capital or the payment to any shareholder of any paid-up share capital, then on and from the presentation of the petition for confirming the resolution, the company shall add to its name, until such date as the Court may fix, the words "and reduced" as the last words in its name, and those words shall, until that date, be deemed to be part of the name of the company.

Provided that, where the resolution does not involve either the determination of any liability in respect of unpaid share capital or the payment to any shareholder of any paid-up share capital, the Court may, if it thinks expedient, dispense altogether with the addition of the words "and reduced."

58. (1) Where the proposed reduction of share capital involves either determination of liability in respect of unpaid share capital, or the payment to any shareholder of any paid-up share capital, and in any other case in the Court so directs, every creditor of the company who at the date fixed by the Court is entitled to any debt or claim which, if that date were the commencement of the winding up of the company, would be admissible in proof against the company, shall be entitled to object to the reduction.

(2) The Court shall settle a list of creditors entitled to object and, for that purpose shall ascertain, so far as possible without requiring an application from any creditor, the names of those creditors and the nature and amount of their debts or claims, and may publish notices fixing a day or days within which creditors not entered on the list are to claim to be so entered or are to be excluded from the right of objecting to the reduction.

59. Where a creditor entered on the list of creditors whose debt or claim is not discharged or determined does not object to the reduction the Court may, if it thinks fit, dispense with the consent of that creditor, on the company executing a deed of payment of the debt or claim by appropriating, as the Court may direct, the following amount (that is to say)—

(a) if the company admits the full amount of the debt or claim, or, though not admitting it, is willing to provide for it, then the full amount of the debt or claim;

(b) if the company does not admit or is not willing to provide for the full amount of the debt or claim, or if the amount is contested or not ascertained, then an amount fixed by the Court after the like inquiry and adjudication as if the company were being wound up by the Court.

58-61, Companies Act, 1908; New.

55, 56, Companies Act, 1908; 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

- [S. 33, Companies Act, 1908; part II of Act, 1908.]
50. The Court, if satisfied, with respect to every resolution of the company who under this Act is entitled to object to the reduction, that either his consent to the resolution has been obtained or his debt or claim has been discharged or has determined or has been secured, may make an order confirming the resolution on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit.
- [S. 31, Companies Act, 1908; s. 15, Indian Companies Act, 1912.]
51. (1) The registrar on production to him of an order of the Court confirming the reduction of the share capital of a company, and on the filing with him of a signed copy of the order and of a receipt (approved by the Court) showing, with respect to the share capital of the company as altered by the order, the amount of the share capital, the number of shares into which it is to be divided and the amount of each share, and the amount if any of the debt or claim to be put up on such shares, shall register the order and minute.
- (2) On the registration, and not before, the resolution for reducing share capital as confirmed by the order so registered shall take effect.
- (3) Notice of the registration shall be published in such manner as the Court may direct.
- (4) The registrar shall certify under his hand the registration of the order and minute, and his certificate shall be conclusive evidence that all the requirements of this Act with respect to reduction of share capital have been complied with, and that the share capital of the company is such as is stated in the minute.
- [S. 32, Companies Act, 1908; s. 15, Indian Companies Act, 1912.]
52. (1) The minute when registered shall be deemed to be conclusive for the corresponding part of the memorandum of the company, and shall be valid and enforceable as if it had been originally contained therein, and shall be embodied in every copy of the memorandum issued after its registration.
- (2) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten guineas for each day in respect of which default is made, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.
- [S. 33, Companies Act, 1908; part II of Act, 1908.]
53. (1) A member of the company, past or present, shall not be liable in respect of any share in any call or contribution demanded in amount the difference (if any) between the amount paid, or (as the case may be) the ordered amount, if any, which is to be deemed to have been paid, on the share and the amount of the share as stated in the minute.
- Provided that, if any creditor, entitled in respect of any debt or claim to object to the reduction of share capital, is, by reason of his ignorance of the proceedings for reduction, or of the minute and order with respect to his claim not entered on his list of creditors, and, after the reduction, the company is unable, within the meaning of the provisions of this Act with respect to winding up by the Court, to pay the amount of his debt or claim, then—
- (i) every person who was a member of the company at the date of the registration of the order for reduction and minute, shall be liable to contribute for the payment of that debt or claim an amount not exceeding the amount which he would have been liable to contribute if the company had commenced to be wound up on the day before that registration; and
- (ii) if the company is wound up by the Court, on the application of any such creditor and proof of his ignorance as aforesaid, may, if it thinks fit, with accordingly a list of persons so liable to contribute, send notice and enforce calls and orders on the contributors entitled on the list as if they were ordinary contributories in a winding up.
- (3) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of the contributories among themselves.
- [S. 34, Companies Act, 1908; s. 15, Indian Companies Act, 1912.]
54. If any officer of the company wilfully conceals the name of any creditor entitled to object to the reduction, or wilfully misrepresents the nature or amount of the debt or claim of any creditor, or if any officer of the company states any such concealment or misrepresentation as aforesaid, every such officer shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.
- [S. 35, Companies Act, 1908; part II of Act, 1908.]
55. In any case of reduction of share capital, the Court may require the company to publish as the Court directs the reasons for reduction, or such other information in regard thereto as the Court may think expedient with a view to give persons information as the public, and if the Court thinks fit, the names which led to the reduction.
- [S. 36, Companies Act, 1908.]
56. A company entitled by guarantee and registered after the commencement of this Act may, if it has share capital, and is so authorised by its articles, memorandum or resolve its share capital in the same manner and subject to the same conditions in and subject to which a company limited by shares may increase or reduce its share capital under the provisions of this Act.

Registration of Unlimited Company as Limited.

- [S. 37, Companies Act, 1908.]
57. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, any company registered as unlimited may register under this Act as limited, or any company already registered as a limited company may re-register under this Act but the registration of an unlimited company as a limited company shall not affect any debts, liabilities, obligations or contracts incurred or entered into by, to, with or on behalf of,

the company before the registration, and those debts, liabilities, obligations and contracts may be enforced as if the company provided by Part VIII of this Act is the name of a company registered in pursuance of that Part.

(2) On registration in pursuance of this section, the register shall close the former registration of the company, and may dispose with the delivery to him of copies of any documents with copies of which he was furnished on the occasion of the original registration of the company; but, save as aforesaid, the registration shall take place in the same manner and shall have effect as if it were the first registration of the company under this Act.

70. (1) An unlimited company having a share capital (here, by its resolution for registration, as a limited company in pursuance of this Act, do either or both of the following things, namely:—

[Sec. 40, Companies Act, 1906.]

(a) increase the nominal amount of its share capital by increasing the nominal amount of each of its shares, but subject to the condition that no part of the amount by which its capital is so increased shall be capable of being called up except in the event and for the purposes of the company being wound up;

(b) provide that a specified portion of its specified share capital shall not be capable of being called up except in the event and for the purposes of the company being wound up.

Private Liability of Limited Company.

69. A limited company may by special resolution determine that any portion of its share capital which has not been already called up shall not be capable of being called up, except in the event and for the purposes of the company being wound up, and thereupon that portion of its share capital shall not be capable of being called up except in the event and for the purposes aforesaid.

[Sec. 40, Companies Act, 1906.]

Unlimited Liability of Directors.

70. (1) In a limited company the liability of the directors or of any director, may, if so provided by the memorandum, be unlimited.

[Sec. 40, Companies Act, 1906, part of s. 7, Indian Companies Act, 1929.]

(2) In a limited company in which the liability of any director is unlimited, the directors of the company (if any) and the member who proposes a person for election or appointment to the office of director shall add to that proposal a statement that the liability of the person holding that office will be unlimited, and the promoter, and officers of the company, or one of them, shall, before the person accepts the office or sits therein, give him notice in writing that his liability will be unlimited.

(3) If any director or proposer makes default in adding such a statement or if any promoter, or officer of the company makes default in giving such a notice, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees and shall also be liable for any damages which the person so elected or appointed may sustain from the default, but the liability of the person elected or appointed shall not be affected by the default.

71. (2) A limited company, if so authorised by its articles, may, by special resolution, alter its memorandum so as to restrict the liability of its directors or of any director.

[Sec. 41, Companies Act, 1906, part of s. 50, Indian Companies Act, 1929.]

(3) Upon the confirmation of any such special resolution, the provisions thereof shall be as valid as if they had been originally contained in the memorandum, and a copy thereof shall be enclosed in or annexed to every copy of the memorandum issued after the confirmation of the resolution.

(4) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two rupees for each day in respect of which default is made; and every officer of the company, who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default, shall be liable to the like penalty.

PART IV.

MEMORANDUM AND ADMINISTRATION.

Office and Name.

72. (1) Every company shall have a registered office in which all communications and notices may be addressed.

[Sec. 42, Companies Act, 1906, ss. 22 and 23, Indian Companies Act, 1929.]

(2) Notice in writing of the situation of the registered office, and of any change therein, shall be filed with the registrar who shall record the same.

(3) If a company carries on business without complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which it so carries on business.

[S. 43 (5).
Companies
Act, 1904; s. 43,
Indian
Companies
Act, 1902.]

Publication of name
by a limited company.

72. Every limited company—

- (a) shall print or affix, and keep printed or affixed, its name on the outside of every office or place in which its business is carried on, in a conspicuous position, in letters easily legible and in English characters, and also, if the registered office be situate in a place beyond the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of a High Court, in the characters of one of two vernacular languages used in that place;
- (b) shall have its name expressed in legible characters on its seal;
- (c) shall have its name expressed in legible English characters on all bill-heads and letter paper and in all notices, advertisements and other official publications of the company, and in all bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, endorsements, cheques and orders for money or goods purporting to be signed by or on behalf of the company, and in all bills of parcels, invoices, receipts and letters of credit of the company.

[S. 43 (6) (5).
Companies
Act, 1904; s. 43,
Indian
Companies
Act, 1902.]

74. (2) If a limited company does not print or affix, and keep printed or affixed, its name in manner directed by this Act, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for each offence, and for every day during which its name is not so kept printed or affixed, and every officer of the company, who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default, shall be liable to the like penalty.

(3) If any officer of a limited company, or any person on its behalf, uses or authorises the use of any seal purporting to be a seal of the company wherein its name is not so expressed as aforesaid, or issues or authorises the issue of any bill-head, letter paper, notice, advertisement or other official publication of the company, or issues or authorises to be signed on behalf of the company any bill of exchange, draft, promissory note, endorsement, cheque or order for money or goods, or issues or authorises to be issued any bill of parcels, invoice, receipt or letter of credit of the company, wherein its name is not mentioned in manner aforesaid, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and shall further be personally liable to the holder of any such bill of exchange, draft, promissory note, cheque or order for money or goods, for the amount thereof, unless the same is duly paid by the company.

75. (7) Where any notice, advertisement or other official publication of a company contains a statement of the amount of the authorized capital of the company, such notice, advertisement, or other official publication shall also contain a statement in an equally prominent position and in equally conspicuous characters of the amount of the capital which has been subscribed and the amount paid up.

(8) Any company which makes default in complying with the requirements of this section and every officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Meetings and Proceedings.

[S. 48, Companies
Act, 1904; s. 48,
Indian
Companies
Act, 1902.]

76. (2) A general meeting of every company shall be held once at the least in every year, and not less than fifteen months after the holding of the last preceding general meeting, and, if not so held, the company and every officer of the company, who is knowingly a party to the default, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

(3) When default has been made in holding a meeting of the company in accordance with the provisions of this section, the Court may, on the application of any member of the company, set aside the calling of a general meeting of the company.

77. Notwithstanding anything in the articles the quorum for a general meeting of a company shall not exceed ten members present in person or (when proxies are allowed in accordance with the articles) ten members present in person or by proxy.

[S. 48, Companies
Act, 1904; s. 48,
Indian
Companies
Act, 1902.]

78. (2) Every company limited by shares and registered after the commencement of this Act shall, within a period of six months from the date at which the company is entitled to commence business, hold a general meeting of the members of the company which shall be called the statutory meeting.

(3) The directors shall, at least ten days before the day on which the meeting is held, forward a report (in this Act called "the statutory report") to every member of the company and to every other person entitled under this Act to receive it.

(4) The statutory report shall be certified by not less than two directors of the company or, where there are less than two directors, by the sole director and shall state—

- (a) the total number of shares allotted, distinguishing shares allotted as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash, and stating in the case of shares partly paid up the amount to which they are so paid up, and in either case the considerations for which they have been allotted;
- (b) the total amount of cash received by the company in respect of all the shares allotted distinguished as aforesaid;

- (d) an abstract of the receipts of the company whether from its share capital or from debentures, and of the payments made thereout, up to a date within seven days of the date of the report, exhibiting under distinctive headings the receipts of the company from shares and debentures and other sources, the payments made thereout and particulars concerning the balance sheet and the assets and liabilities of the preliminary expenses of the company;
- (e) the names, addresses and descriptions of the directors, auditors (if any), managers (if any) and secretary of the company;
- (f) the particulars of any contract, the modification of which is to be submitted to the meeting for its approval, together with the particulars of the modifications or proposed modification.

(5) The statutory report shall, so far as it relates to the shares allotted by the company and to the cash received in respect of such shares and to the receipts and payments of the company on capital account, be certified as correct by the auditors (if any) of the company.

(6) The directors shall cause a copy of the statutory report, certified as by this section required, to be filed with the register forthwith after the sending thereof to the members of the company.

(7) Every director of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorizes or permits a default in complying with the provisions of sub-section (2) or sub-section (5) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

(8) The directors shall cause a list showing the names, descriptions and addresses of the members of the company, and the number of shares held by them respectively, to be produced at the commencement of the meeting, and to remain open and accessible to any member of the company during the continuance of the meeting.

(9) The members of the company present at the meeting shall be at liberty to discuss any matters relating to the formation of the company, or arising out of the statutory report, whether previous notice has been given or not, but no resolution of which notice has not been given in accordance with the section may be passed.

(10) The meeting may adjourn from time to time, and at any adjourned meeting any resolution of which notice has been given in accordance with the section, either before or subsequently to the formal meeting, may be passed, and the adjourned meeting shall have the same powers as an original meeting.

(11) If a petition is presented to the Court in exercise provided by Part V for winding up the company on the ground of default in filing the statutory report as in holding the statutory meeting, the Court may, instead of directing that the company be wound up, give directions for the statutory report to be filed or a meeting to be held, or make such other order as may be just.

(12) The provisions of this section as to the forwarding and filing of the statutory report shall not apply in the case of a private company.

70. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the articles, the directors of a company which has a share capital shall, on the requisition of the holders of not less than one-tenth of the issued share capital of the company upon which all calls or other sums they due have been paid, forthwith proceed to call an extraordinary general meeting of the company.

(2) The requisition must state the objects of the meeting, and must be signed by the requisitionists and deposited at the registered office of the company, and may consist of several documents in this form, each signed by one or more requisitionists.

(3) If the directors do not proceed within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition being so deposited to cause a meeting to be called, the requisitionists, or a majority of them in value, may themselves call the meeting, but in either case any meeting so called shall be held within three months from the date of the deposit of the requisition.

(4) If at any such meeting a resolution regarding confirmation at another meeting is passed, the directors shall forthwith call a further extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of considering the resolution and, if thought fit, of confirming it as a special resolution and, if the directors do not call the meeting within seven days from the date of the passing of the first resolution, the requisitionists, or a majority of them in value, may themselves call the meeting.

(5) Any meeting called under this section by the requisitionists shall be called in the same manner, as nearly as possible, as that in which meetings are to be called by directors.

Provision as to meetings and votes. 80. In default of, and subject to, any regulations in the articles,—

(a) a meeting of a company may be called by fourteen days' notice in writing, served on every member in manner in which notices are required to be served by Table A in the First Schedule;

(b) five members may call a meeting;

(c) any person elected by the members present at a meeting may be chairman thereof, and

(d) every member shall have one vote.

81. A company which is a member of another company may, by resolution of the directors, authorize any of its officers or any other person to act as its representative at any meeting of that other company, and the authorized person so authorized shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the company which he represents as if he were an individual shareholder of that other company.

[S. 66.
Companies
Act, 1928.]

[S. 47.
Companies
Act, 1928.
s. 71, Table
A, 1928.]

[S. 61.
Companies
Act, 1928.]

Representatives of
companies at meetings
of other companies
of which they are mem-
bers.

[S. 52, Comp.
Act, 1902.]
[S. 53, Comp.
Act, 1902.]
[S. 54, Comp.
Act, 1902.]

80. (1) A resolution shall be an extraordinary resolution when it has been passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of such members entitled to vote as are present in person or by proxy (where proxies are allowed) at a general meeting of which notice specifying the intention to propose the resolution as an extraordinary resolution has been duly given.

(2) A resolution shall be a special resolution when it has been—

- (a) passed in manner required for the passing of an extraordinary resolution; and
(b) confirmed by a majority of such members entitled to vote as are present in person or by proxy (where proxies are allowed) at a subsequent general meeting, of which notice has been duly given, and held after an interval of not less than fourteen days, nor more than one month, from the date of the first meeting.

(3) At any meeting at which an extraordinary resolution is submitted to be passed or a special resolution is submitted to be passed or confirmed, a declaration of the chairman on a show of hands that the resolution is carried shall, unless a poll is demanded, be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.

(4) At any meeting at which an extraordinary resolution is submitted to be passed or a special resolution is submitted to be passed or confirmed, a poll may be demanded by three persons for the time being entitled according to the articles to vote, unless the articles of the company require a demand by such number of such persons, not in any case exceeding five, as may be specified in the articles.

(5) In a case where, if a poll is demanded, it may in accordance with the articles be taken in such manner as the chairman may direct, it may, if the chairman so directs, be taken at the meeting at which it is demanded.

(6) When a poll is demanded in accordance with this section, in computing the majority on the poll, reference shall be had to the number of votes to which each member is entitled by the articles of the company.

(7) For the purpose of this section notice of a meeting shall be deemed to be duly given and the meeting to be duly held when the notice is given and the meeting held in manner provided by the articles.

[S. 55, Comp.
Act, 1902.]
[S. 56, Comp.
Act, 1902.]

81. (1) A copy of every special and extraordinary resolution shall, within fifteen days from the notification of the special resolution or from the passing of the extraordinary resolution, or the case may be, be printed or typewritten and filed with the registrar who shall record the same.

(2) Where articles have been registered, a copy of every special resolution for the time being in force shall be submitted to or returned to every copy of the articles issued after the date of the resolution.

(3) Where articles have not been registered, a copy of every special resolution shall be forwarded in print to any member on his request, on payment of one rupee or such less sum as the company may direct.

(4) If a company makes default in so filing with the registrar a copy of a special or extraordinary resolution, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

(5) If a company makes default in subscribing or so returning to a copy of the articles or in forwarding in print to a member when required by this section a copy of a special resolution, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for each copy in respect of which default is made.

(6) Every officer of a company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits any default by the company in complying with the requirements of this section shall be liable to the penalty as is imposed by this section on the company for that default.

[S. 57, Comp.
Act, 1902.]
[S. 58, Comp.
Act, 1902.]
[S. 59, Comp.
Act, 1902.]

82. (1) Every company shall cause minutes of all proceedings of general meetings and of its directors to be entered in books kept for that purpose.

(2) Any such minute, if purporting to be signed by the chairman of the meeting at which the proceedings were held, or by the chairman of the next succeeding meeting, shall be evidence of the proceedings.

(3) Until the contrary is proved, every general meeting of the company or meeting of directors in respect of the proceedings whereof minutes have been so made shall be deemed to have been duly called and held, and all proceedings had thereat to have been duly had, and all appointments of directors or liquidators shall be deemed to be valid.

[S. 60, Comp.
Act, 1902.]
[S. 61, Comp.
Act, 1902.]

83. (1) A person shall not be capable of being appointed director of a company by the articles, and shall not be deemed to be a director or proposed director of a company in any prospectus issued by or on behalf of the company or in relation to any proposed company or in any statement in lieu of prospectus filed by or on behalf of a company, unless, before the registration of the articles or

the publication of the prospectus, or the filing of the statement in lieu of prospectus, as the case may be, he has, by himself or by his agent authorised in writing—

- (a) signed and filed with the registrar a consent to act as such director; and
(b) in the case of a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital, either signed the memorandum for a number of shares not less than his qualification (if any), or signed and filed with the registrar a statement in writing to take from the company and pay for his qualification shares (if any).

(F) On the application for registration of the memorandum and articles of a company the applicant shall file with the registrar a list of the persons who have consented to be directors of the company, and, if this list contains the names of any persons who have not so consented, the applicant shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

(G) This section shall not apply to a private company nor to a prospectus issued by or on behalf of a company after the expiration of one year from the date at which the company is entitled to commence business.

84. (1) Without prejudice to the restrictions imposed by section 83, it shall be the duty of every director who is by the articles required to hold a specified share qualification, and who is not already qualified, to obtain his qualification within two months after his appointment, or such shorter time as may be fixed by the articles.

(2) The office of director of a company shall be vacated if the director does not, within two months from the date of his appointment, or within such shorter time as may be fixed by the articles, obtain his qualification, or if after the expiration of such period or shorter time he ceases at any time to hold his qualification; and a person vacating office under this section shall be incapable of being re-appointed director of the company until he has obtained his qualification.

(3) If, after the expiration of the said period or shorter time, any unqualified person acts as a director of the company, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day between the expiration of the said period or shorter time and the last day on which it is proved that he acted as a director.

85. The acts of a director shall be valid notwithstanding any defect that may afterwards be discovered in his appointment or qualification: Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to give validity to acts done by a director after the appointment of such director has been shown to be invalid.

86. (1) Every company shall keep at its registered office a register containing the names and addresses and the occupations of its directors, and file with the registrar a copy thereof, and from time to time file with the registrar notice of any change among its directors or managers.

(2) If default is made in complying with this section, the company shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues; and every officer of the company, who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default, shall be liable to the like penalty.

Contracts.

87. (1) Contracts on behalf of a company may be made in the following manner:—

(a) any contract which, if made between private persons, would be by law required to be in writing, signed by the parties to be charged therewith, may be made on behalf of the company in writing signed by any person acting under its authority, express or implied, and may in the same manner be varied or discharged;

(a) any contract which, if made between private persons, would by law be void although made by parol only, and not reduced into writing, may be made by parol on behalf of the company by any person acting under its authority, express or implied, and may in the same manner be varied or discharged.

(2) All contracts made according to this section shall be enforceable in law, and shall bind the company and its successors and all other parties thereto, their heirs, or legal representatives as the case may be.

88. A bill of exchange, promissory note or other negotiable instrument shall be deemed to have been made, drawn, accepted or endorsed on behalf of a company if made, drawn, accepted or endorsed in the name of, or by or on behalf of an amount of, the company by any person acting under its authority, express or implied.

89. A company may, by writing under its common seal, empower any person, either generally or in respect of any specified matters, as its attorney, to execute deeds on its behalf in any place not situate in British India; and every deed signed by such attorney, on behalf of the company, and under the seal, where sealing is required, shall bind the company, and have the same effect as if it were under the common seal.

90. (1) A company whose objects require or comprise the transaction of business beyond the limits of British India may, if authorised by its articles, have for use in any territory, district or place not situate in British India, an official seal, which shall be a facsimile of the common seal of the company, with the addition on its face of the name of every territory, district or place where it is to be used.

(2) A company having such an official seal may, by writing under the common seal, authorise any person appointed for the purpose in any territory, district or place not situate in British India to affix the same to any deed or other document to which the company is party in that territory, district or place.

(3) The authority of any such agent shall, as between the company and any person dealing with the agent continue during the period (if any) mentioned in the instrument conferring the authority, or if no period is there mentioned, then until notice of the revocation or determination of the agent's authority has been given to the person dealing with him.

(4) The person affixing any such official seal shall, by writing under his hand, on the deed or other document to which the seal is affixed, certify the date and place of affixing the same.

(5) A deed or other document to which an official seal is duly affixed shall bind the company as if it had been sealed with the common seal of the company.

Prospectus.

[S. 80, Companies Act, 1906.]
[20-40.]

80. (1) Every prospectus issued by or on behalf of a company or in relation to any intended company shall be dated, and that date shall, unless the contrary be proved, be taken as the date of publication of the prospectus.

(2) A copy of every such prospectus, signed by every person who is named therein as a director or proposed director of the company, or by his agent authorised in writing, shall be filed for registration with the registrar on or before the date of its publication, and no such prospectus shall be issued until a copy thereof has been so filed for registration.

(3) The registrar shall not register any prospectus unless it is dated, and the copy thereof signed, in manner required by this section.

(4) Every prospectus shall state on the face of it that a copy has been filed for registration as required by this section.

(5) If a prospectus is issued without a copy thereof being so filed, the company, and every person who is knowingly a party to the issue of the prospectus, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day from the date of the issue of the prospectus until a copy thereof is so filed.

[S. 81 (1) (a), (b), (c), Companies Act, 1906, as amended by S. 81, Indian Companies Act, 1913.]

81. (1) Every prospectus issued by or on behalf of a company, or by or on behalf of any person who is or has been engaged or interested in the formation of the company, shall state—

(a) the contents of the memorandum, with the names, descriptions and addresses of the subscribers and the number of shares subscribed for by them respectively; and the number of founders or management or deferred shares (if any) and the nature and extent of the interest of the holders in the property and profits of the company; and

(b) the number of shares (if any) held by the articles as the qualification of a director, and any provision in the articles as to the remuneration of the directors; and

(c) the names, descriptions and addresses of the directors or proposed directors and of the companies or proposed companies (if any); and

(d) the minimum subscription on which the directors may proceed to allotment, and the amount payable on application and allotment on each share; and in the case of a second or subsequent offer of shares the amount offered for subscription on each previous allotment made within the two preceding years, and the amount actually allotted, and the amount (if any) paid on the shares so allotted; and

(e) the number and amount of shares and debentures which within the two preceding years have been issued, or agreed to be issued, as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash, and in the latter case the extent to which they are so paid up, and in either case the consideration for which those shares or debentures have been issued or agreed to be issued; and

(f) the names and addresses of the vendors of any property purchased or acquired by the company, or proposed to be purchased or acquired, which is to be paid for wholly or partly out of the proceeds of the issue offered for subscription by the prospectus, or the purchase or acquisition of which has not been completed at the date of issue of the prospectus, and the amount payable in cash, shares or debentures to the vendor, and where there is more than one separate vendor or the company is a sub-purchaser, the amount so payable to each vendor. Provided that where the vendors or any of them are a firm, the members of the firm shall not be treated as separate vendors; and

(g) the amount (if any) paid or payable as purchase-money in cash, shares or debentures, for any such property as aforesaid, specifying the amount (if any) payable for good-will; and

(h) the amount (if any) paid within the two preceding years or payable, as commission for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions, for any shares in, or debentures of, the company, or the rate of any such commission: Provided that it shall not be necessary to state the commission payable to sub-underwriters; and

(i) the amount or estimated amount of preliminary expenses; and

(j) the amount paid within the two preceding years or intended to be paid to any promoter, and the consideration for any such payment; and

(k) the date of, and parties to, every material contract, and a reasonable time and place at which any material contract or copy thereof may be inspected: Provided that this requirement shall not apply to contracts entered into in the ordinary course of

the business carried on or intended to be carried on by the company, or to any contract entered into more than two years before the date of issue of the prospectus; and

- (e) the names and addresses of the persons (if any) of the company; and
 (f) full particulars of the nature and extent of the interest (if any) of every director in the promotion of, or in the property proposed to be acquired by, the company, or, where the interest of such a director consists in being a partner in a firm, the nature and extent of the interest of the firm, with a statement of all sums paid or agreed to be paid to him or to the firm, in cash or shares or otherwise by any person either to induce him to become, or to qualify him as, a director, or otherwise for services rendered by him or by the firm in connection with the promotion or formation of the company; and
 (g) where the company is a company having shares of more than one class, the right of voting at meetings of the company conferred by the several classes of shares respectively.

(F) Where any such prospectus as is mentioned in this section is published as a newspaper advertisement, it shall not be necessary in the advertisement to specify the contents of the memorandum, or the regulations therein, and the number of shares subscribed for by them.

(F) This section shall not apply to a circular or notice inviting existing members or debenture holders of a company to subscribe either for shares or for debentures of the company, whether with or without the right to renounce in favour of other persons.

(G) The requirements of this section as to the memorandum and the specification, remuneration and interest of directors, the names, descriptions and addresses of directors or proposed directors, and of managers or proposed managers, and the contract or estimated amount of preliminary expenses, shall not apply in the case of a prospectus issued more than one year after the date at which the company is entitled to commence business.

(H) Nothing in this section shall limit or diminish any liability which any person may incur under the general law or this Act apart from this section.

55. For the purposes of section 54 every person shall be deemed to be a vendor who has entered into any contract, absolute or conditional, for the sale or purchase, or for any option of purchase, of any property to be acquired by the company, in any case where—

- (a) the purchase-money is not fully paid at the date of issue of the prospectus; or
 (b) the purchase-money is to be paid or satisfied wholly or in part out of the proceeds of the issue offered for subscription by the prospectus; or
 (c) the contract depends for its validity or fulfilment on the result of that issue.

Application of section 54 to the case of property taken on lease.

56. Where any of the property to be acquired by the company is (a, b, c), to be taken on lease, section 54 shall apply as if the expression "vendor" included the lessor, and the expression "purchase-money" included the consideration for the lease, and the expression "sub-purchaser" included a sub-lessee.

Liability of certain directors to be verified by affidavit.

57. Any condition, requiring or binding any applicant for shares or debentures to waive compliance with any requirements of section 54, or purporting to affect him with notice of any contract, document or matter not specifically referred to in the prospectus, shall be void.

Verifying compliance with section 54.

58. In the event of non-compliance with any of the requirements of section 54, a director or other person responsible for the prospectus shall not incur any liability by reason of the non-compliance, if he proves that—

- (a) as regards any matter not disclosed, he was not negligent thereof; or
 (b) the non-compliance arose from an honest mistake as to his part;

Provided that, in the event of non-compliance with the requirements contained in clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 54, no such director or other person shall incur any liability in respect of the non-compliance unless it be proved that he had knowledge of the matters not disclosed.

Objections of non-purchasers where no prospectus is issued.

59. (1) A company which does not issue a prospectus or, or with reference to its formation, shall not admit any of its shares or debentures unless, before the first allotment of either shares or debentures there has been filed with the registrar a statement in lieu of prospectus signed by every person who is named therein as a director or a proposed director of the company or by his agent authorised in writing, in the form and containing the particulars set out in the Second Schedule.

(2) This section shall not apply to a private company or to a company which has allotted any shares or debentures before the commencement of this Act or, in so far as it relates to the allotment of shares, is a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital.

Registration of statement in lieu of prospectus or statement in lieu of prospectus.

60. A company shall not, at any time, vary the terms of a contract referred to in the prospectus or statement in lieu of prospectus, except as referred to the approval of the company in general meeting.

(a, b, c),
 Companies Act, 1908.

(a, b, c),
 Companies Act, 1908.

(a, b, c),
 Companies Act, 1908.

(a, b, c),
 Companies Act, 1908.

(a, b, c),
 Companies Act, 1908.

(a, b, c),
 Companies Act, 1908.

(S. 36, Companies Act, 1905.)
[New.]

191. (1) Where a prospectus invites persons to subscribe for shares in or debentures of a company any person who is a director of the company at the time of the issue of this prospectus, and any person who has authorised the making of himself and is named in the prospectus as a director or as having agreed to become a director either immediately or after an interval of time, and any promoter of the company, and any person who has authorised the issue of the prospectus, shall be liable to pay compensation to all persons who subscribe for any shares or debentures on the faith of the prospectus for all loss or damage they may have sustained by reason of any misleading or untrue statement therein, or in any report or memorandum appearing on the face thereof, or by reference incorporated therein or deemed therewith, unless it is proved—

- (a) with respect to every misleading or untrue statement not purporting to be made on the authority of an expert or of a public official document or statement, that he had reasonable ground to believe and did up to the time of the statement of the shares or debentures, as the case may be, believe that the statement fairly represented the facts or was true;
- (b) with respect to every misleading or untrue statement purporting to be a statement by or contained in what purports to be a copy of or extract from a report or valuation of an expert, that it fairly represented the statement, or was a correct and fair copy of or extract from the report or valuation; Provided that the director, person named as director, promoter or person who authorised the issue of the prospectus shall be liable to pay compensation as aforesaid if it is proved that he had no reasonable ground to believe that the person making the statement, report or valuation was competent to make it; and
- (c) with respect to every misleading or untrue statement purporting to be a statement made by an official person or contained in what purports to be a copy of or extract from a public official document, that it was a correct and fair representation of the statement or copy of or extract from the document:

or unless it is proved—

- (a) that having consented to become a director of the company he withdrew his consent before the issue of the prospectus, and that it was issued without his authority or consent; or
- (b) that the prospectus was issued without his knowledge or consent, and that on becoming aware of its issue, he forthwith gave a reasonable public notice that it was issued without his knowledge or consent; or
- (c) that, after the issue of the prospectus and before allotment (hereinafter, by an becoming aware of any misleading or untrue statement therein, withdrew his consent thereto, and gave reasonable public notice of the withdrawal, and of the reasons therefor.

(2) Where a company existing at the commencement of this Act has issued shares or debentures, and for the purpose of obtaining further capital by subscriptions for shares or debentures issues a prospectus, a director shall not be liable in respect of any statement therein, unless he has authorised the issue of the prospectus, or has adopted or ratified it.

(3) Where the prospectus contains the name of a person as a director of the company, or as having agreed to become a director thereof, and he has not consented to become a director, or has withdrawn his consent before the issue of the prospectus, and has not authorised or consented to the issue thereof, the director of the company, except any without whose knowledge or consent the prospectus was issued, and any other person who authorised the issue thereof, shall be liable to indemnify the person named as aforesaid against all damages, costs and expenses to which he may be made liable by reason of his name having been inserted in the prospectus, or in defending himself against any suit or legal proceedings brought against him in respect thereof.

(4) Every person who, by reason of his being a director or named as a director, or as having agreed to become a director, or of his having authorised the issue of the prospectus, becomes liable to make any payment under this section, may recover contribution, as in cases of contract, from any other person who, if sued separately, would have been liable to make the same payment, unless the person who has become so liable was, and that other person was not, guilty of fraudulent misrepresentation.

(5) For the purposes of this section—

(a) the expression "promoter" means a promoter who was a party to the preparation of the prospectus, or the portion thereof containing the misleading or untrue statement, but does not include any person by reason of his entering it, a professional negotiator for persons engaged in procuring the formation of the company;

(b) the expression "expert" includes engineer, valuer, accountant and any other person whose profession gives authority to a statement made by him.

Allegation.

192. (2) No statement shall be made of any share capital of a company offered to the public for subscription, unless the following conditions have been complied with, namely:—

- (a) the amount (if any) paid by the subscription or articles and named in the prospectus as the minimum subscription upon which the directors may proceed to allotment; or

(S. 36, Companies Act, 1905.)

Allegation.

(4) if an amount is so fixed and agreed, then the whole amount of the share capital to be offered for subscription, has been subscribed, and the sum payable on application for the amount so fixed and agreed or for the whole amount offered for subscription, has been paid to and received in cash by the company.

(5) The amount so fixed and agreed and the whole amount aforesaid shall be advanced exclusively of any amount payable otherwise (that is to say, not in the form of shares) to the minimum subscription.

(6) The amount payable on application on each share shall not be less than five per cent. of the nominal amount of the share.

(7) If the conditions aforesaid have not been complied with on the expiration of one hundred and forty days after the first issue of the prospectus, all money received from applicants for shares shall be forthwith repaid to them without interest, and, if any such money is not so repaid, within one hundred and forty days after the issue of the prospectus, the directors of the company shall be jointly and severally liable to repay that money with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the expiration of the one hundred and forty day: Provided that a director shall not be liable if he proves that the loss of the money was not due to any misconduct or negligence on his part.

(8) Any condition requiring or binding any applicant for shares to waive compliance with any requirement of this section shall be void.

(9) This section, except sub-section (7) thereof, shall not apply to any allotment of shares subsequent to the first allotment of shares offered to the public for subscription.

(10) In the case of the first allotment of shares capital payable, each of a company which does not use any variation to the public to subscribe for its shares, no allotment shall be made unless the minimum subscription, (that is to say)—

(a) the amount (if any) fixed by the memorandum or articles and named in the statement in lieu of prospectus as the minimum subscription upon which the directors may proceed to allotment; or

(b) if no amount is so fixed and named, the whole amount of the share capital other than that issued or agreed to be issued as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash;

has been subscribed and an amount not less than five per cent. of the nominal amount of such shares payable in cash has been paid to and received by the company.

(11) Sub-section (10) shall not apply to a private company or to a company which has allotted any shares or debentures before the commencement of this Act.

103. (1) An allotment made by a company in contravention of the provisions of section 102 shall be voidable at the instance of the applicant within one month after the holding of the statutory meeting of the company and not later, and shall be so voidable notwithstanding that the company is in course of being wound up.

(2) If any director of a company knowingly contravenes or permits or authorizes the contravention of any of the provisions of section 102 with respect to allotment, he shall be liable to compensate the company and the allottee respectively for any loss, damages or costs which the company or the allottee may have sustained or incurred thereby: Provided that proceedings to recover any such loss, damages or costs shall not be commenced after the expiration of five years from the date of the allotment.

104. (1) A company shall not commence any business or practice any

(a) shares held, subject to the payment of the whole amount thereof in cash have been allotted to an amount not less than the whole of the minimum subscription; and

(b) every director of the company has paid to the company on each of the shares taken or contracted to be taken by him, and for which he is liable to pay in cash, a proportion equal to the proportion payable on application and allotment on the shares offered for public subscription or, in the case of a company which does not issue a prospectus inviting the public to subscribe for its shares, on the shares payable in cash; and

(c) there has been filed with the registrar a duly verified declaration by the secretary or one of the directors, in the prescribed form, that the aforesaid conditions have been complied with; and

(d) in the case of a company which does not issue a prospectus inviting the public to subscribe for its shares, there has been filed with the registrar a statement in lieu of prospectus.

(2) The registrar shall, on the filing of a duly verified declaration, in accordance with the provisions of this section, certify that the company is entitled to commence business, and that certificate shall be conclusive evidence that the company is so entitled.

Provided that, in the case of a company which does not issue a prospectus inviting the public to subscribe for its shares, the registrar shall not give such a certificate unless a statement in lieu of prospectus has been filed with him.

(3) Any contract made by a company before the date at which it is entitled to commence business shall be provisional only, and shall not be binding on the company until that date, and on that date it shall become binding.

(f) Nothing in this section shall prevent the simultaneous offer for subscription or allotment of any shares and debentures or the receipt of any money payable on application for debentures.

(g) If any company commences business or exercises borrowing powers in contravention of this section, every person who is responsible for the contravention shall, without prejudice to any other liability, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every day during which the contravention continues.

(h) Nothing in this section shall apply to a private company, or to a company registered before the commencement of this Act which does not issue a prospectus inviting the public to subscribe for its shares or, in so far as its provisions relate to shares, to a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital.

[B. 81, Com.
panies Act,
1904.]

Section as to allotment.

135. (1) Whenever a company issuing a share capital makes any allotment of its shares, the company shall, within one month thereafter,—

(a) file with the registrar a return of the allotments, stating the number and nominal amount of the shares comprised in the allotment, the names, addresses and descriptions of the allottees, and the amount (if any) paid or due and payable on each share; and

(b) in the case of shares allotted as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash, prepare for the inspection and authentication of the registrar a contract in writing constituting the title of the allottee to the allotment together with any contract of sale, or for services or other considerations in respect of which that allotment was made, such contracts being duly stamped, and file with the registrar copies certified to the prescribed number of all such contracts and a return stating the number and nominal amount of shares so allotted, the contract to which they are to be treated as paid up, and the consideration for which they have been allotted.

(2) Where such a contract as aforesaid is not reduced to writing, the company shall, within one month after the allotment, file with the registrar the prescribed particulars of the contract stamped with the same stamp-duty as would have been payable if the contract had been reduced to writing, and these particulars shall be deemed to be an instrument within the meaning of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, and the registrar may, as a condition of filing the same, require that the duty payable thereon be adjudicated under section 31 of that Act.

(3) If default is made in complying with the requirements of this section, every officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every day during which the default continues.

Provided that, in case of default in filing with the registrar within one month after the allotment any document required to be filed by this section, the company, or any person liable for the default, may apply to the Court for relief, and the Court, if satisfied that the omission to file the document was accidental or due to inadvertence or that on other grounds it is just and equitable to grant relief, may make an order extending the time for the filing of the document for such a period as the Court may think proper.

Commissions and Discounts

[B. 81, Com.
panies Act,
1904.]

136. (1) It shall be lawful for a company to pay a commission to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, whether absolutely or conditionally, for any shares in the company, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions, whether absolute or conditional, for any shares in the company, if the payment of the commission is authorised by the articles, and is not in excess of the amount or rate so authorised and if the amount or rate so authorised is not in excess of the amount or rate so authorised.

(2) In the case of shares offered to the public for subscription, disclosed in the prospectus or

(3) In the case of shares not offered to the public for subscription, disclosed in the statement in lieu of prospectus, or in a statement in the prescribed form signed in like manner as a prospectus in lieu of prospectus and filed with the registrar and, where a circular or notice, not being a prospectus inviting subscription for the shares is issued, also disclosed in that circular or notice.

(4) Save as aforesaid, no company shall apply any of its shares or capital money either directly or indirectly in payment of any commission, discount or otherwise, to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, whether absolutely or conditionally, for any shares in the company, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions, whether absolute or conditional, for any shares in the company, whether the shares or money be so applied by being added to the purchase-money of any property acquired by the company or to the nominal price of any work to be executed for the company, or the money be paid out of the nominal purchase-money or contract price, or otherwise.

(5) Nothing in this section shall affect the power of any company to pay such brokerage as it has heretofore been lawful for a company to pay, and a broker, or promoter of, or other person who receives payment in money or shares from a company shall have and shall be deemed always to have had power to apply any part of the money or shares so received in payment of any commission, the payment of which, if made directly by the company, would have been legal under this section.

107. Where a company has paid any sum by way of commission in respect of any shares of debentures, or allowed any sum by way of interest in respect of any debentures, the total amount so paid or allowed, or so much thereof as has not been written off, shall be added in every balance-sheet of the company until the whole amount thereof has been written off.

[S. 32, Companies Act, 1929, (1938).]

Payment of Interest out of Capital.

108. Where any shares of a company are issued for the purpose of raising money to defray the expenses of the construction of any works or buildings or the purchase of any plant which cannot be made profitable for a lengthened period, the company may pay interest on so much of that share capital as is for the time being paid up for the period and subject to the conditions and restrictions in this section mentioned, and may charge the same in capital as part of the cost of construction of the work or building, or the purchase of plant:

[S. 33, Companies Act, 1929, (1938).]

Provided that—

(1) no such payment shall be made unless the same is authorized by the articles or by special resolution;

(2) no such payment, whether authorized by the articles or by special resolution, shall be made without the previous sanction of the Local Government which sanction shall be conclusive evidence for the purpose of the section that the shares of the company in respect of which such sanction is given, have been issued for a purpose specified in the section;

(3) before sanctioning any such payment, the Local Government may, at the expense of the company, appoint a person to inquire and report to such Local Government as to the circumstances of the case, and may, before making the appointment, require the company to give security for the payment of the costs of the inquiry;

(4) the payment shall be made only for each period as may be determined by the Local Government; and such period shall in no case extend beyond the close of the half year next after the half year during which the works or buildings have been actually completed or the plant provided;

(5) the rate of interest shall in no case exceed four per cent. per annum or such lower rate as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prescribe;

(6) the payment of the interest shall not operate as a reduction of the amount paid up on the shares in respect of which it is paid;

(7) the accounts of the company shall show the share capital on which, and the rate at which, interest has been paid out of capital during the period to which the accounts relate;

(8) nothing in this section shall affect any company to which the *Indian Railway Companies Act, 1925*, or the *Indian Tramways Act, 1930*, applies.

S. 34, 1929, 1938.

Certificate of Shares, etc.

109. (1) Every company shall, within three months after the allotment of any of its shares, debentures or debenture stock, and within three months after the registration of the transfer of any such shares, debentures or debenture stock, complete and have ready for delivery the certificates of all shares, the debentures, and the certificates of all debenture stock allotted or transferred, unless the conditions of issue of the shares, debentures or debenture stock otherwise provide.

[S. 34, Companies Act, 1929, (1938).]

(2) If default is made in complying with the requirements of this section, the company, and every officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the default, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

Information as to Mortgages, Charges, etc.

110. Every mortgage or charge created after the commencement of this Act by a company and being either—

[S. 35, Companies Act, 1929, (1938).]

- (a) a mortgage or charge for the purpose of securing any issue of debentures; or
 - (b) a mortgage or charge on uncalled share capital of the company; or
 - (c) a mortgage or charge on any immovable property wherever situate, or any interest therein; or
 - (d) a mortgage or charge on any book debts of the company; or
 - (e) a floating charge on the undertaking or property of the company;
- shall, so far as any security on the company's property or undertaking is thereby conferred, be void against the liquidator and any creditor of the company, unless the prescribed particulars of the mortgage or charge, together with the instrument (if any) by which the mortgage or charge is created or evidenced, or a copy thereof certified in the prescribed manner and filed with the registrar for registration in manner required by this Act within twenty-one days after the date of its creation, but without prejudice to any contract or obligation for repayment of the money thereby secured, and when a mortgage or charge becomes void under this section, the money secured thereby shall immediately become payable:

Provided that—

- (d) in the case of a mortgage or charge created out of British India comprising solely property situate wholly British India, twenty-two days after the date on which the instrument or copy could, in due course of post, and if despatched with due diligence, have been received in British India shall be substituted for twenty-one days after the date of the creation of the mortgage or charge, on the time within which the particulars and instrument or copy are to be filed with the registrar; and
- (e) where the mortgage or charge is created in British India but comprises property situate British India, the instrument or copy intended to create the mortgage or charge or a copy thereof verified in the prescribed manner may be filed for registration notwithstanding that further proceedings may be necessary to make the mortgage or charge valid or effectual according to the law of the country in which the property is situate; and
- (f) where a negotiable instrument has been given to secure the payment of any book debts of a company, the deposit of the instrument for the purpose of securing an advance to the company shall not for the purpose of this section be treated as a mortgage or charge on those book debts; and
- (g) the holding of debentures entitling the holder to a charge on immovable property shall not be deemed to be an interest in immovable property.

[S. 97 (9),
Companies
Act, 1906.]

111. Where a series of debentures containing, or giving by reference to any other instrument, any charge to the benefit of which the debenture-holders of that series are entitled *per se* is created by a company, it shall be sufficient for the purposes of section 110 if there are filed with the registrar within twenty-one days after the execution of the deed creating the charge or, if there is no such deed, after the execution of any debentures of the series, the following particulars:—

- (a) the total amount secured by the whole series; and
- (b) the date of the resolution authorising the issue of the series and the date of the meeting held (if any) by which the security is created or defined; and
- (c) a general description of the property charged; and
- (d) the names of the trustees (if any) for the debenture-holders;

together with the deed or a copy thereof verified in the prescribed manner containing the charge, or if there is no such deed, out of the debentures of the series, and the registrar shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, enter these particulars in the register.

Provided that, where more than one issue is made of debentures in the series, there shall be filed with the registrar for entry in the register particulars of the date and amount of each issue, but an omission to do this shall not affect the validity of the debentures issued.

[S. 98 (2),
Companies
Act, 1906.]

112. Where any commission, allowance or discount has been paid or made either directly or indirectly by the company to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, whether absolutely or conditionally, for any debentures of the company, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions, whether absolute or conditional, for any such debentures, the particulars required to be filed for registration under sections 110 and 111 shall include particulars as to the amount or rate per cent. of the commission, discount or allowance so paid or made, but an omission to do this shall not affect the validity of the debentures issued:

Provided that the deposit of any debentures as security for any debt of the company shall not for the purpose of this provision be treated as the issue of the debentures as a discount.

[S. 99 (9),
and 100 (9),
Companies
Act, 1906.]

113. (1) The registrar shall keep, with respect to each company, a register in the prescribed form of all the mortgages and charges created by the company after the commencement of this Act and requiring registration under section 110, and shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, enter in the register, with respect to every such mortgage or charge, the date of creation, the amount secured by it, short particulars of the property mortgaged or charged, and the names of the mortgagees or persons entitled to the charge.

(2) After making the entry required by sub-section (1) the registrar shall return the instrument (if any) or the verified copy thereof, as the case may be, filed in accordance with the provisions of section 110, or section 111 to the person filing the same.

(3) The register kept in pursuance of this section shall be open to inspection by any person on payment of the prescribed fee, not exceeding one rupee for each inspection.

[S. 98, Companies
Act, 1906.]

114. The registrar shall keep a chronological index, in the prescribed form and with the prescribed particulars, of the mortgages or charges registered with him under this Act.

[S. 91 (1),
Companies
Act, 1906.]

115. The registrar shall give a certificate under his hand of the registration of any mortgage or charge registered in pursuance of section 110, stating the amount thereby secured, and the certificate shall be conclusive evidence that the requirements of sections 110 to 114 as to registration have been complied with.

[S. 94 (9),
Companies
Act, 1906.]

116. The company shall cause a copy of every certificate of registration given under section 115, to be entered on every debenture or certificate of debenture stock which is issued by the company, and the payment of which is secured by the mortgage or charge so registered.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring a company to cause a certificate of registration of any mortgage or charge so given to be endorsed on any debenture or certificate of debenture stock when has been issued by the company before the mortgage or charge was created.

117. (1) It shall be the duty of the company to file with the registrar for registration ^(S. 91, Companies Act, 1908.) ^(S. 91, Companies Act, 1908.) the particulars of every mortgage or charge created by the company and of the issue of debentures of a series, requiring registration under section 116; but registration of any such mortgage or charge may be altered on the application of any person interested therein.

(2) When the registration is effected on the application of some person other than the company, that person shall be entitled to recover from the company the amount of any fees properly paid by him to the registrar on the registration.

118. Every company shall cause a copy of every instrument creating ^(S. 92, Companies Act, 1908.) any mortgage or charge requiring registration under section 116, to be kept at the registered office of the company: Provided that, in the case of a series of similar debentures, a copy of one such debenture shall be sufficient.

119. (1) If any person obtains an order for the appointment of a receiver of the property of a company, or appoints such a receiver, under any power contained in any instrument, he shall, within fifteen days from the date of the order or of the appointment under the power contained in the instrument, file notice of the fact with the registrar, and the registrar shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, enter the fact in the register of mortgages and charges. ^(S. 93, Companies Act, 1908.)

(2) If any person makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

120. (1) Every receiver of the property of a company who has been appointed under the powers contained in any instrument, and who has taken possession, shall serve in every half-year while he remains in possession, and also on ceasing to act as receiver, file with the registrar an abstract in the prescribed form of his receipts and payments during the period to which the abstract relates, and shall also on ceasing to act as receiver file with the registrar notice to that effect, and the registrar shall enter the notice in the register of mortgages and charges.

(2) Every receiver who makes default in complying with the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

121. The Court, on being satisfied that the conditions in register a mortgage or charge within the time required by section 116, or that the omission or postponement of any certificate with respect to any such mortgage or charge, was accidental, or due to inadvertence or to some other sufficient cause, or is not of a nature to prejudice the position of creditors or shareholders of the company, or that on other grounds it is just and equitable to grant relief, may, on the application of the company or any person interested, and on such terms and conditions as seem to the Court just and expedient order that the time for registration be extended, or, as the case may be, that the omission or non-fulfilment be rectified, and may make such order as to the costs of the application as it thinks fit. ^(S. 94, Companies Act, 1908.)

122. The registrar may, on evidence being given to his satisfaction that the debt for which any registered mortgage or charge was given has been paid or satisfied, order that a memorandum of satisfaction be entered on the register, and shall if required furnish the company with a copy thereof. ^(S. 95, Companies Act, 1908.)

123. (1) If any company makes default in filing with the registrar for registration ^(S. 96, Companies Act, 1908.) the particulars—
(a) of any mortgage or charge created by the company; or
(b) of the issue of debentures of a series, requiring registration with the registrar under the foregoing provisions of this Act, then, unless the registration has been effected on the application of some other person, the company, and every officer of the company or other person who is knowingly a party to the default, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every day during which the default continues.

(2) Subject as aforesaid, if any company makes default in complying with any of the requirements of this Act as to the registration with the registrar of any mortgage or charge created by the company, the company, and every officer of the company, who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall, without prejudice to any other liability, be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

(3) If any person knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the delivery of any debenture or certificate of debenture stock requiring registration with the registrar under the foregoing provisions of this Act without a copy of the certificate of registration being endorsed upon it, he shall, without prejudice to any other liability, be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

124. (1) Every limited company shall keep a register of mortgages and under therein all ^(S. 100, Companies Act, 1908.) the mortgages and charges specifically affecting property of the company, giving in each case a short description of the property mortgaged or charged, the amount of the mortgage or charge and (except in the case of securities in bearer) the names of the mortgagees or persons entitled thereto. ^(S. 100, Companies Act, 1908.)

(f) If any director, manager or other officer of the company knowingly and wilfully authorise or permits the omission of any entry required to be made in pursuance of this section, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

[S. 125, Companies Act, 1900 (s. 40) (part), Indian Companies Act, 1932.]

125. (f) The copies kept at the registered office of the company in pursuance of section 118 of instruments relating any mortgage or charge, requiring registration under this Act with the Registrar and the register of mortgages kept in pursuance of section 124, shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of any creditor or shareholder of the company without fee, and the register of mortgages shall also be open to the inspection of any other person on payment of such fee not exceeding one rupee for each inspection, as the company may prescribe.

(f) If inspection of the said copies or register is refused, the company shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees and a further fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which the refusal continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly authorises or permits the refusal shall incur the like penalty, and in addition to the above penalty, the Court may by order compel an immediate inspection of the copies or register.

[S. 125, Companies Act, 1900 (s. 40) (part).]

125. (f) Every register of holders of debentures of a company shall, except when closed in accordance with the articles during such period or periods (not exceeding in the whole thirty days in any year) as may be specified in the articles be open to the inspection of the registered holder of any such debentures, and of any holder of shares in the company, but subject to such reasonable restrictions as the company may in general meeting impose, so that at least two hours in each day are appointed for inspection, and every such holder may require a copy of the register or any part thereof on payment of six annas for every one hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

(f) A copy of any trust-deed for securing any loan of debentures shall be forwarded to every holder of any such debentures at his request on payment in the case of a printed trust-deed of the sum of one rupee or such less sum as may be prescribed by the company, or, where the trust-deed has not been printed, on payment of six annas for every one hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

(f) If inspection is refused, or a copy is refused or not forwarded, the company shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which the refusal continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly authorises or permits the refusal shall incur the like penalty, and the Court may by order compel an immediate inspection of the register.

Debentures and Floating Charges.

[S. 126, Companies Act, 1900.]

127. A condition contained in any debenture or in any deed for securing any debenture, whether issued or intended before or after the passing of this Act, shall not be invalid by reason only that thereby the debenture or any made impermissible or redeemable only on the happening of a contingency, however remote, or on the expiration of a period however long.

[S. 126, Companies Act, 1900 (s. 41) (part), Indian Companies Act, 1932.]

128. (1) Where either before or after the commencement of this Act a company has redeemed any debentures previously issued, the company, unless the articles or the conditions of issue expressly otherwise provide, or unless the debentures have been redeemed in pursuance of any obligation on the company so to do (not being an obligation enforceable only by the person to whom the redeemed debentures were issued or his assignee) shall have power, and shall be deemed always to have had power, to keep the debentures alive for the purpose of release, and where a company has purported to exercise such a power the company shall have power, and shall be deemed always to have had power, to release the debentures either by issuing the same debentures or by issuing other debentures in their place, and upon such release the person entitled to the debentures shall have, and shall be deemed always to have had, the same rights and priorities as if the debentures had not previously been issued.

(2) Where with the object of keeping debentures alive for the purpose of release they have, either before or after the commencement of this Act, been transferred to a nominee of the company, a transferee from that nominee shall be deemed to be a nominee for the purposes of this section.

(3) Where a company has, either before or after the commencement of this Act, deposited any of its debentures to secure advances from time to time on current account or otherwise, the debentures shall not be deemed to have been redeemed by reason only of the account of the company having ceased to be in debit whilst the debentures remained so deposited.

(4) The assignee of a debenture or the holder of another debenture in its place under the power by this section given to, or deemed to have been possessed by, a company, whether the release or issue was made before or after the commencement of this Act, shall be treated as the owner of a new debenture for the purposes of stamp-duty, but it shall not be so treated for the purposes of any provision relating to the amount or transfer of debentures to be issued.

Provided that any person keeping money or the security of a debenture retained under this section which appears to be duly stamped may give the debenture in evidence in any proceedings for enforcing his security without payment of the stamp-duty or any penalty in respect thereof, unless he had notice or, but for his negligence, might have discovered, that the

debentures was not duly stamped, but in any such case the company shall be liable to pay the proper stamp duty and penalty.

(5) Nothing in this section shall prejudice—

- (a) the operation of any decree or order of a Court of competent jurisdiction pronounced or made before the twenty-fifth day of February, 1910, or between the parties to the proceedings in which the decree or order was made, and any appeal from any such decree or order shall be decided as if this Act had not been passed; or
- (b) any power to issue debentures, in the place of any debentures paid off or otherwise satisfied or extinguished, exercised to a company by its debenture or the securities for the same.

specific performance
of contract to subscribe
for debentures.

129. A contract with a company to take up and pay for any debentures of the company may be enforced by a decree for specific performance.

(S. 129, Com-
panies Act,
1908.)

130. (1) When either a resolution is appointed on behalf of the holders of any debentures of a company secured by a floating charge, or possession is taken by or on behalf of those debenture-holders of any property comprised in or subject to the charge, then, if the company is not at the time in course of being wound up, the debts which in every winding up are under the provisions of Part V relating to preferential payments to be paid in priority to all other debts, shall be paid forthwith out of any assets coming to the hands of the receiver or other person taking possession as aforesaid in priority to any claim for principal or interest by respect of the debentures.

(S. 130, Com-
panies Act,
1908.)

(2) The periods of time specified in the said provisions of Part V shall be reckoned from the date of the appointment of the receiver or of possession being taken as aforesaid, as the case may be.

(3) Any payments made under this section shall be reckoned, as far as may be, out of the assets of the company available for payment of general creditors.

Statements, Books and Accounts.

131. Every company shall keep proper books of account in which shall be entered full, true and complete accounts of the affairs and transactions of the company.

(S. 131, Com-
panies Act,
1908.)

132. (1) Every company shall, once at least in every year and at intervals of not more than twelve months, cause the accounts of the company to be balanced and a balance-sheet to be prepared.

(S. 132, Com-
panies Act,
1908.)

(2) The balance-sheet shall be audited by the auditor of the company as hereinafter in this section provided, and the auditor's report shall be attached thereto, and there shall be inserted at the foot thereof a reference to the report, and the report shall be read before the company in general meeting and shall be open to inspection by any member of the company.

(S. 132, Com-
panies Act,
1908.)

(3) Every company other than a private company shall send a copy of such balance-sheet as aforesaid to the registered address of every member of the company at least seven days before the meeting at which it is to be laid before the members of the company, and shall deposit a copy at the registered office of the company for the inspection of the members of the company during a period of at least seven days before that meeting.

(4) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

133. (1) The balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the property and assets and of the capital and liabilities of the company giving such particulars as will disclose the general nature of these liabilities and assets and how the same are to be raised or paid.

(S. 133, Com-
panies Act,
1908.)

(2) The balance-sheet shall be in the form specified in the Third Schedule or in some form to the like effect.

(S. 133, Com-
panies Act,
1908.)

134. (1) Same as provided by sub-section (2) of the balance-sheet shall—

(S. 134, Com-
panies Act,
1908.)

(a) in the case of a banking company, be signed by the manager (if any) and, where there are more than three directors of the company, by at least three of those directors and, where there are not more than three directors, by all the directors;

(b) in the case of any other company, be signed by two directors or, where there are less than two directors, by the sole director and by the manager (if any) of the company.

(S. 134, Com-
panies Act,
1908.)

(2) When the total number of directors of the company for the time being is less than twelve as last then the number of directors whose signatures are required by sub-section (1), then the balance-sheet shall be signed by all the directors for the time being in British India, or, if there is only one director for the time being in British India, by such director, and in each case there shall be subscribed to the balance-sheet a certified signed by such director or director signifying the reason for non-compliance with the provisions of sub-section (1).

(3) If any copy of a balance-sheet which has not been signed as required by this section is issued, circulated or published, the company and every officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the default shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(S. 134, Com-
panies Act,
1908.)

[S. 48 (1),
Companies
Act, 1909,
s. 12. Indian
Companies
Act, 1912.]

125. (1) After the balance sheet has been laid before the company at the general meeting, a copy thereof signed by the manager or secretary of the company shall be filed with the registrar of the same time as the copy of the annual list of members and the company prepared in accordance with the requirements of section 22.

(2) If the general meeting before which a balance sheet is laid does not adopt the balance sheet, a statement of that fact and of the reasons therefor shall be annexed to the balance sheet and to the copy thereof required to be filed with the registrar.

(3) This section shall not apply to a private company.

(4) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, the company and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty as is provided by section 22 for a default in complying with the provisions of that section.

[S. 248 (1),
Companies
Act, 1909.]

126. Save as otherwise provided in this Act, any member of a company shall be entitled to be furnished with a copy of the balance sheet and the auditor's report of a charge and creating an asset for every hundred pounds or fractional part thereof.

Statement to be published by Banking and Certain Other Companies

[S. 106, Com-
panies Act,
1909; s. 90,
Indian Com-
panies Act,
1912.]

127. (1) Every company being a limited banking company or an insurance company or a deposit, provident or benefit society shall, before it commences business, and also on the first Monday in February and the first Monday in August in every year during which it carries on business, make a statement in the form annexed G in the Third Schedule, or so near thereto as circumstances will admit.

(2) A copy of this statement shall be displayed and, until its display at the next following statement, kept displayed in a conspicuous place in the registered office of the company, and in every branch office or place where the business of the company is carried on.

(3) Every member and every creditor of the company shall be entitled to a copy of the statement on payment of a sum not exceeding eight pence.

(4) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues; and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

[S. 90.]

[S. 106, Com-
panies Act,
1909.]

(5) This section shall not apply to a life assurance company or provident insurance society in which the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, or of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, or the one may be, or in the annual statement to be made by such company or society, apply with or without modifications, if the company or society complies with those provisions.

Inspection by the Registrar.

[S. 90.]

128. (1) Where the registrar, on perusal of any document which a company is required to submit to him under the provisions of this Act, is of opinion that any information or explanation is necessary in order that such document may afford full particulars of the matter to which it purports to relate, he may, either on his own motion or on the application of any person, by order in writing, require the company to furnish such information or explanation within such time as he may specify in his order.

(2) On the receipt of an order under sub-section (1), it shall be the duty of all persons who are or have been officers of the company to furnish such information or explanation to the best of their power.

(3) If any such person refuses or neglects to furnish any such information or explanation, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees in respect of each offence.

(4) On receipt of such information or explanation the registrar may retain the same to the original document submitted to him; and any additional document so received by the registrar shall be subject to the like provisions as to inspection and the taking of copies as the original document is subject to.

(5) If such information or explanation is not furnished within the specified time, or if after perusal of such information or explanation the registrar is of opinion that the document in question discloses a material defect of fact or that it does not disclose a full and fair statement of the matters to which it purports to relate, the registrar shall report in writing the circumstances of the case to the Local Government.

Inspection and Audit.

[S. 239 (1),
Companies
Act, 1909; s.
24, Indian
Companies
Act, 1912.]

129. The Local Government may appoint one or more inspectors to investigate the affairs of any company and to report thereon in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

(1) in the case of a banking company having a share capital, on the application of members holding not less than one-fifth of the share capital;

(2) in the case of any other company having a share capital, on the application of members holding not less than one-fifth of the share capital;

(3) in the case of a company not having a share capital, on the application of not less than one-fifth in number of the persons on the company's register of members;

(iv) in the case of any company, on a report by the registrar under section 138, sub-section (5).

140. An application by members of a company under section 139 shall be supported by such evidence as the Local Government may require for the purpose of showing that the applicants have good reasons for, and are not actuated by malicious motives in, requiring the investigation; and the Local Government may, before appointing an Inspector, require the applicants to give security for payment of the costs of the inquiry.

141. (1) It shall be the duty of all persons who are or have been officers of the company to produce to the Inspector all books and documents in their custody or power relating to the company.

(2) An Inspector may examine on oath any such person in relation to his business, and may administer an oath accordingly.

(3) If any person refuses to produce any book or document which under this section it is his duty to produce, or to answer any question relating to the affairs of the company, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees in respect of each offence.

142. (1) On the conclusion of the investigation the Inspector shall report their opinion to the Local Government, and a copy of the report shall be forwarded by the Local Government to the registered office of the company, and a further copy shall, at the request of the applicants for the investigation, be delivered to them.

(2) The report shall be written or printed, as the Local Government directs.

(3) All expenses of and incidental to the investigation shall be defrayed by the applicants unless the Local Government directs the same to be paid by the company, which the Local Government is hereby authorized to do.

143. (1) A company may by special resolution appoint Inspectors to inspect and investigate its affairs.

(2) Inspectors so appointed shall have the same powers and duties as Inspectors appointed by the Local Government, except that, instead of reporting to the Local Government, they shall report in such manner and to such persons as the company in general meeting may direct.

(3) All persons who are or have been officers of the company shall incur the like penalties in case of refusal to produce any book or document required to be produced to Inspectors so appointed, or to answer any question, as they would have incurred if the Inspectors had been appointed by the Local Government.

144. A copy of the report of any Inspectors appointed under this Act, authenticated by the seal of the company whereof affairs they have investigated, shall be admissible in any legal proceeding as evidence of the opinion of the Inspectors in relation to any matter contained in the report.

145. (1) No person shall be appointed or act as an auditor of any company other than a private company unless he holds a certificate from the Local Government entitling him to act as an auditor of companies.

Provided that the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that the members of any association or association specified in such notification shall be entitled to be appointed and to act as auditors of companies throughout British India.

(2) The Local Government shall, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules providing for the grant of certificates entitling the holders thereof to act as auditors of companies, and may by such rules provide the conditions and restrictions on and subject to which such certificates shall be granted. The holder of such a certificate shall be entitled to act as an auditor of companies throughout British India unless such certificate restricts or limits the exercise of his right.

(3) Every company shall at each annual general meeting, appoint an auditor or auditors to hold office until the next annual general meeting.

(4) If an appointment of an auditor is not made at an annual general meeting, the Local Government may, on the application of any member of the company, appoint an auditor of the company for the current year, and fix the remuneration to be paid to him by the company for his services.

(5) The following persons:—that is to say,

(i) a director or officer of the company; and

(ii) a partner of such director or officer; and

(iii) in the case of a company other than a private company, any person in the employment of such director or officer,

shall not be appointed auditors of the company.

(6) A person, other than a retiring auditor, shall not be capable of being appointed auditor at an annual general meeting unless notice of an intention to appoint that person to the office of auditor has been given by a member of the company to the company not less than fourteen days before the next annual general meeting, and the company shall send a copy of any such notice to the retiring auditor, and shall give notice thereof to all members either by advertisement or in any other mode allowed by the articles not less than seven days before the annual general meeting.

Provided that, if after notice of the intention to nominate an auditor has been given to the company, an annual general meeting is called for a date fourteen days or less after the notice has been given, the requirements of the section as to time in respect of such a notice shall be deemed to have been satisfied, and the notice to be sent or given by the company may, instead of being such or

given within the time required by this notice, be sent or given at the same time as the notice of the second general meeting.

(7) The first auditor of the company may be appointed by the directors before the statutory meeting, and if so appointed shall hold office until the first annual general meeting, unless previously removed by a resolution of the members of the company in general meeting, in which case such member at that meeting may appoint auditors.

(8) The directors may fill any casual vacancy in the office of auditor, but while any such vacancy continues, the surviving or continuing auditor or auditors (if any) may act.

(9) The remuneration of the auditors of a company shall be fixed by the company in general meeting, except that the remuneration of any auditors appointed before the statutory meeting, or to fill any casual vacancy, may be fixed by the directors.

[S. 128, Companies Act, 1908.]

106. (1) Every auditor of a company shall have a right of access at all times to the books and accounts and vouchers of the company, and shall be entitled to acquire from the directors and officers of the company such information and explanation as may be necessary for the performance of the duties of the auditor.

(2) The auditor shall make a report to the members of the company on the accounts examined by them, and on every balance-sheet laid before the company in general meeting during their tenure of office, and the report shall state—

(a) whether or not they have obtained all the information and explanations they have required; and

(b) whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet referred to in the report is drawn up in conformity with the law; and

(c) whether each balance-sheet exhibits true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs according to the best of their information and the explanations given to them, and as shown by the books of the company.

(3) In the case of a banking company, if the company has branch banks beyond the limits of India, it shall be sufficient if the auditor is allowed access to such copies of and extracts from the books and accounts of any such branch as have been transmitted to the head office of the company in British India.

[S. 124, Companies Act, 1908.]

147. (1) Holders of preference shares and debentures of a company shall have the same right to receive and inspect the balance-sheets of the company and the reports of the auditors and other reports as is possessed by the holders of ordinary shares in the company.

(2) This section shall not apply to a private company, nor to a company registered before the commencement of this Act.

Carrying on Business with less than the Legal Number of Members.

[S. 104, Companies Act, 1908; s. 75, Indian Companies Act, 1884.]

348. If at any time the number of members of a company is reduced, in the case of a private company, below two, or in the case of any other company, below seven, and it carries on business for more than six months while the number is so reduced, every person who is a member of the company during the time that it so carries on business after those six months and is cognizant of the fact that it is carrying on business with fewer than two members or seven members, as the case may be, shall be severally liable for the payment of the whole debts of the company contracted during that time, and may be sued for the same without joinder in the suit of any other member.

Service and Distribution of Documents.

[S. 121, Companies Act, 1908; s. 69, Indian Companies Act, 1884.]

146. A document may be served on a company by leaving it at, or sending it by post to, the registered office of the company.

[S. 120, Companies Act, 1908; s. 68, Indian Companies Act, 1884.]

349. A document may be served on the registrar by sending it to him by post, or delivering it to him, or by leaving it for him at his office.

[S. 119, Companies Act, 1908; s. 67, Indian Companies Act, 1884.]

151. A document or proceeding requiring authentication by a company may be signed by a director, secretary or other authorized officer of the company, and need not be under its common seal.

Tables, Forms and Rules as to Preferred Matters.

[S. 118, Companies Act, 1908; s. 66, Indian Companies Act, 1884.]

152. (1) The forms in the Third Schedule or forms so near thereto as circumstances admit shall be used in all matters to which those forms refer.

(2) The Governor General in Council may alter any of the tables and forms in the First Schedule, so that he does not increase the amount of fees payable to the registrar in the said Schedule mentioned, and may alter or add to the forms in the Third Schedule.

- (iii) a past member shall not be liable to contribute unless it appears to the Court that the existing members are unable to satisfy the contributions required to be made by them in pursuance of this Act;
- (iv) in the case of a company limited by shares, no contribution shall be required from any member exceeding the amount (if any) unpaid on the shares in respect to which he is liable as a present or past member;
- (v) in the case of a company limited by guarantee, no contribution shall be required from any member exceeding the amount undertaken to be contributed by him to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up;
- (vi) nothing in this Act shall invalidate any provision contained in any policy of insurance or other contract whereby the liability of individual members on the policy or contract is restricted, or whereby the funds of the company are alone made liable in respect of the policy or contract;
- (vii) a sum due to any member of a company in his character of a member, by way of dividend, profit or otherwise, shall not be deemed to be a debt of the company payable to that member in a case of competition between himself and any other creditor not a member of the company; but any such sum may be taken into account for the purpose of the final adjustment of the rights of the contributors among themselves.

[S. 152 (7), Companies Act, 1909, as amended, s. 128, 129, Indian Companies Act, 1912.]

(8) In the winding up of a company limited by guarantee which has a share capital, every member of the company shall be liable, in addition to the amount undertaken to be contributed by him to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up, to contribute the amount of any sums unpaid on any shares held by him.

[S. 152 (8), Companies Act, 1909, as amended, s. 128, 129, Indian Companies Act, 1912.]

155. In the winding up of a limited company any director, whether past or present, whose liability in, in pursuance of this Act, unlimited, shall, in addition to his liability (if any) to contribute as an ordinary member, be liable to make a further contribution as if he were at the commencement of the winding up a member of an unlimited company:

Provided that—

- (a) a past director shall not be liable to make such further contribution if he has ceased to hold office for a year or upwards before the commencement of the winding up;
- (b) a past director shall not be liable to make such further contribution in respect of any debt or liability of the company contracted after he ceased to hold office;
- (c) subject to the articles a director shall not be liable to make such further contribution unless the Court deems it necessary to require that contribution in order to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the company, and the costs, charges and expenses of the winding up.

[S. 154, Companies Act, 1909, as amended, s. 129, Indian Companies Act, 1912.]

159. The term "contributory" means every person liable to contribute to the assets of a company in the event of its being wound up, and, in all proceedings for determining and in all proceedings prior to the final determination of the persons who are to be deemed contributories, includes any person alleged to be a contributory.

[S. 155, Companies Act, 1909, as amended, s. 129, Indian Companies Act, 1912.]

160. (1) The liability of a contributory shall remain a debt owing due from him at the time when his liability commenced, but payable at the time when calls are made for satisfying the liability.

(2) No claim founded on the liability of a contributory shall be recoverable by any Court of Small Causes sitting outside the Presidency.

[S. 156, Companies Act, 1909, as amended, s. 130, Indian Companies Act, 1912.]

161. (1) If a contributory dies either before or after he has been placed on the list of contributories, his legal representatives and his heirs shall be liable in a due course of administration to contribute to the assets of the company in discharge of his liability and shall be contributories accordingly.

[S. 157, Companies Act, 1909, as amended, s. 131, Indian Companies Act, 1912.]

(2) If the legal representatives or heirs make default in paying any money ordered to be paid by the Court, proceedings may be taken for administering the property of the deceased contributory, whether movable, or immovable, or both, and of compelling payment thereof of the money due.

[S. 157, Companies Act, 1909, as amended, s. 131, Indian Companies Act, 1912.]

162. If a contributory is adjudged insolvent either before or after he has been placed on the list of contributories, then—

- (a) his assignees shall represent him for all the purposes of the winding up, and shall be contributories accordingly, and may be called on to admit to proof against the estate of the insolvent, or otherwise to allow to be paid out of his assets in due course of law, any money due from the insolvent in respect of his liability to contribute to the assets of the company; and
- (b) there may be proved against the estate of the insolvent the estimated value of his liability to future calls as well as calls already made.

[S. 158, Companies Act, 1909, as amended, s. 132, Indian Companies Act, 1912.]

Winding up by Court.

Circumstances in which company may be wound up by Court.

153. A company may be wound up by the Court—

[S. 153, Companies Act, 1906; s. 120, 1910; s. 120, Companies Act, 1902.]

- (i) if the company has by special resolution resolved that the company be wound up by the Court;
- (ii) if default is made in filing the statutory report or in holding the statutory meeting;
- (iii) if the company does not commence its business within a year from its incorporation, or suspends its business for a whole year;
- (iv) if the number of members is reduced, in the case of a private company, below two, or in the case of any other company, below seven;
- (v) if the company is unable to pay its debts;
- (vi) if the Court is of opinion that it is just and equitable that the company should be wound up.

Company when deemed unable to pay its debts.

154. A company shall be deemed to be unable to pay its debts—

[S. 154, Companies Act, 1906; s. 121, 1910; s. 121, Companies Act, 1902.]

- (a) if a creditor, by assignment or otherwise, to whom the company is indebted in a sum exceeding five hundred rupees then due, has served on the company, by leaving the same at its registered office, a demand under his hand requiring the company to pay the sum so due and the company has for three weeks thereafter neglected to pay the sum, or to secure or compound for it to the reasonable satisfaction of the creditor; or
- (b) if execution or other process issued on a decree or order of any Court in favour of a creditor of the company is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part; or
- (c) if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the company is unable to pay its debts, and, in determining whether a company is unable to pay its debts, the Court shall take into account the contingent and prospective liabilities of the company.

155. Where the High Court makes an order for winding up a company under this Act, it may, if it thinks fit, direct all subsequent proceedings to be had in a District Court; and thereupon such District Court shall, for the purpose of winding up the company, be deemed to be "the Court" within the meaning of this Act, and shall have, for the purposes of such winding up, all the jurisdiction and powers of the High Court.

156. If during the progress of a winding up in a District Court it is made to appear to the High Court that the same could be more conveniently proceeded in any other District Court having jurisdiction to wind up companies, the High Court may transfer the same to such other Court, and thereupon the winding up shall proceed in such other District Court.

157. An application to the Court for the winding up of a company shall be by petition, presented, subject to the provisions of this section, either by the company, or by any creditor or creditors (including any contingent or prospective creditor or creditors), contributory or contributories, or by all or any of these parties, together or separately:

Provided that—

(a) a contributory shall not be entitled to present a petition for winding up a company unless—

- (i) either the number of members is reduced, in the case of a private company, below two, or, in the case of any other company, below seven; or
- (ii) he shows in respect of which he is a contributory or some of them either were originally allotted to him or have been held by him, and registered in his name, for at least six months during the eighteen months before the commencement of the winding up, or have devolved on him through the death of a former holder;
- (b) a petition for winding up a company on the ground of default in filing the statutory report or in holding the statutory meeting shall not be presented by any person except a shareholder, not before the expiration of fourteen days after the last day on which the meeting ought to have been held;
- (c) the Court shall not give a hearing to a petition for winding up a company by a contingent or prospective creditor until such security for costs has been given as the Court thinks reasonable and until a point, fair case for winding up has been established to the satisfaction of the Court.

158. An order for winding up a company shall operate in favour of all the creditors and of all the contributories of the company as if made on the joint petition of a creditor and of a contributory.

[S. 155, Companies Act, 1906; s. 122, 1910; s. 122, Companies Act, 1902.]

- [S. 139, Companies Act, 1909, s. 139, Indian Companies Act, 1913.] 162. A winding up of a company by the Court shall be deemed to commence at the time of the presentation of the petition for the winding up.
- [S. 140, Companies Act, 1909, s. 140, Indian Companies Act, 1913.] 170. The Court may at any time after the presentation of the petition for winding up a company under this Act, and before making an order for winding up the company, upon the application of the company or of any creditor or contributory of the company, make such terms as the Court thinks fit.
- [S. 141, Companies Act, 1909, s. 141, Indian Companies Act, 1913.] 171. (1) On having the petition the Court may dismiss it with or without costs, or adjourn the hearing conditionally or unconditionally, or make any interim order or any other order that it deems just, but the Court shall not refuse to make a winding up order on the ground only that the assets of the company have been mortgaged to an amount equal to or in excess of those assets, or that the company has no assets.
- (2) Where the petition is presented on the ground of default in filing the statutory report or in holding the statutory meeting, the Court may order the costs to be paid by any persons who, in the opinion of the Court, are responsible for the default.
- [S. 142, Companies Act, 1909, s. 142, Indian Companies Act, 1913.] 172. When a winding up order has been made, no suit or other legal proceeding shall be commenced with or continued against the company except by leave of the Court, and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.
- [S. 143, Companies Act, 1909, s. 143, Indian Companies Act, 1913.] 173. (1) On the making of a winding up order, it shall be the duty of the company forthwith to file with the registrar a copy of the order, and the petitioner in the winding up proceedings may file a copy.
- (2) On the filing of a copy of a winding up order, the registrar shall make a notice thereof in his books relating to the company, and shall notify in the best efficient manner that such an order has been made.
- (3) Such order shall be deemed to be notice of discharge to the accounts of the company, except where the business of the company is continued.
- [S. 144, Companies Act, 1909, s. 144, Indian Companies Act, 1913.] 174. The Court may at any time after an order for winding up, on the application of any creditor or contributory, and on proof to the satisfaction of the Court that all proceedings in relation to the winding up ought to be stayed, make an order staying the proceedings, either altogether or for a limited time, on such terms and conditions as the Court thinks fit.
- [S. 145, Companies Act, 1909, s. 145, Indian Companies Act, 1913.] 175. The Court may, as to all matters relating to a winding up, have regard to the wishes of the creditors or contributories as proved to it by any sufficient evidence.
- Official Liquidators.*
- [S. 146, Companies Act, 1909, s. 146, Indian Companies Act, 1913.] 176. (1) For the purpose of conducting the proceedings in winding up a company and performing such duties in reference thereto as the Court may require, the Court may appoint a person or persons, to be called an official liquidator or official liquidators.
- (2) The Court may make such an appointment provisionally at any time after the presentation of a petition and before the making of an order for winding up.
- (3) If more persons than one are appointed to the office of official liquidator, the Court shall decide, whether by act by this Act required or authorized to be done by the official liquidator is to be done by all or any one or more of such persons.
- (4) The Court may determine whether any, and what, security is to be given by any official liquidator on his appointment.
- [Clause 169, Pt. II, 2.] 177. The acts of an official liquidator shall be void notwithstanding any defect that may afterwards be discovered in his appointment. Provided that nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to give validity to acts done by an official liquidator after his appointment has been shown to be invalid.
- (5) A receiver shall not be appointed of assets in the hands of an official liquidator.
- [S. 148, Companies Act, 1909, s. 148, Indian Companies Act, 1913.] 177. (2) Any official liquidator may resign or be relieved by the Court on due cause shown.
- (3) Any vacancy in the office of an official liquidator appointed by the Court shall be filled up by the Court.
- (4) There shall be paid to the official liquidator such salary or remuneration, by way of perquisites or otherwise, as the Court may direct; and, if more liquidators than one are appointed, such remuneration shall be distributed amongst them in such proportions as the Court directs.
- [S. 149 and 150, Companies Act, 1909, s. 149, Indian Companies Act, 1913.] 178. The official liquidator shall be deemed by the style of the official liquidator of the particular company in respect of which he is appointed, and not by his individual name.

178. (2) The official liquidator shall take into his custody, or under his control, all the property, effects and actionable claims to which the company is or appears to be entitled.

(3) If no official liquidator is appointed, or during any vacancy in such appointment, all the property of the company shall be deemed to be in the custody of the Court.

179. The official liquidator shall have power, with the sanction of the Court, to do the following things:—

- (a) to institute or defend any suit or prosecution, or other legal proceeding, civil or criminal, in the name and on behalf of the company;
- (b) to carry on the business of the company so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up of the same;
- (c) to sell the immovable and moveable property of the company by public auction or private contract, with power to transfer the whole thereof to any person or company, or to sell the same in parcels;
- (d) to do all acts and to execute, in the name and on behalf of the company, all deeds, receipts, and other documents, and for that purpose to use, where necessary, the company's seal;
- (e) to prove, rank and claim in the insolvency of any contributory, for any balance against his estate, and to receive dividends in the insolvency, in respect of that balance, as a separate debt due from the insolvent, and ratify with the other separate creditors;
- (f) to draw, accept, make and indorse any bill of exchange, promissory note in the name and on behalf of the company, with the same effect with respect to the liability of the company as if the bill, promissory note had been drawn, accepted, made or indorsed by or on behalf of the company in the course of its business;
- (g) to raise on the security of the assets of the company any money requisite;
- (h) to take out, in his official name, letters of administration to any deceased contributory, and to do in his official name any other act necessary for obtaining payment of any money due from a contributory or his estate which cannot be conveniently done in the name of the company; and in all such cases the money due shall, for the purpose of enabling the liquidator to take out the letters of administration or recover the money, be deemed to be due to the liquidator himself: Provided that nothing herein empowered shall be deemed to affect the rights, duties and privileges of any Administrator General;
- (i) to do all such other things as may be necessary for winding up the affairs of the company and distributing its assets.

181. The Court may provide by any order that the official liquidator may exercise any of the above powers without the sanction or intervention of the Court, and, where an official liquidator is previously appointed, may limit and restrict his powers by the order appointing him.

182. The official liquidator may, with the sanction of the Court, appoint an advocate, attorney or pleader entitled to appear before the Court to assist him in the performance of his duties: Provided that, where the official liquidator is an attorney, he shall not appoint his partner, unless the latter consents to act without remuneration.

183. The official liquidator of a company which is being wound up by the Court shall keep, in manner prescribed, proper books in which he shall cause to be made entries or minutes of proceedings at meetings, and of such other matters as may be prescribed, and any auditor or accountancy may, subject to the control of the Court, peruse any such books.

184. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act the official liquidator of a company which is being wound up by the Court shall, in the administration of the assets of the company and in the distribution thereof among its creditors, have regard to any directions that may be given by resolution of the creditors or contributories at any general meeting.

(2) The official liquidator may convene general meetings of the creditors or contributories for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and it shall be his duty to convene meetings of each class of the creditors or contributories, by resolution, may direct, or otherwise requested in writing to do so by one-fourth in value of the creditors or contributories, as the case may be.

(3) The official liquidator may apply to the Court in manner prescribed for directions in relation to any particular matter arising in the winding up.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the official liquidator shall use his own discretion in the administration of the assets of the company and in the distribution thereof among the creditors.

(5) If any person is appointed by any act or decision of the official liquidator, that person may apply to the Court, and the Court may confirm, reverse or modify the act or decision complained of, and make such order as it thinks just in the circumstances.

Ordinary powers of Court.

[S. 103,
Companies
Act, 1909,
s. 147, Indian
Companies
Act, 1913.]

185. (1) As soon as may be after making a winding-up order, the Court shall settle a list of contributories, with power to rectify the register of members in all cases where rectification is required in pursuance of this Act, and shall cause the assets of the company to be collected and applied in discharge of the liabilities.

(2) In settling the list of contributories, the Court shall distinguish between persons who are contributories in their own right and persons who are contributories as being representatives of or liable for the debts of others.

[S. 104,
Companies
Act, 1909,
s. 149, Indian
Companies
Act, 1913.]

186. The Court may, at any time after making a winding-up order, require any contributory for the time being settled on the list of contributories and any trustee, receiver, banker, agent, or officer of the company to pay, deliver, surrender or transfer forthwith, or within such time as the Court directs, to the official liquidator any money, property or documents in his hands to which the company is *prima facie* entitled.

[S. 104,
Companies
Act, 1909,
s. 150, Indian
Companies
Act, 1913.]

187. (1) The Court may, at any time after making a winding-up order, make an order on any contributory for the time being settled on the list of contributories to pay, in manner directed by the order, any money due from him or from the estate of the person whom he represents to the company or to any money payable by him or the estate by virtue of any call in pursuance of this Act.

(2) The Court in making such an order may, in the case of an unlimited company, attach to the contributory by way of set-off any money due to him or to the estate which he represents from the company on any independent dealing or contract with the company, but not any money due to him as a member of the company in respect of any dividend or profit; and may, in the case of a limited company, make to any shareholder whose liability is unlimited or to his estate the like allowance:

Provided that in the case of any company, whether limited or unlimited, when all the creditors are paid in full, any money due on any account whatsoever to a contributory from the company may be allowed to him by way of set-off against any subsequent call.

[S. 105,
Companies
Act, 1909,
s. 151, Indian
Companies
Act, 1913.]

188. (1) The Court may, at any time after making a winding-up order, and either before or after it has ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the company, make calls on and order payment thereof by all or any of the contributories for the time being settled on the list of the contributories to the extent of their liability for payment of any money which the Court considers necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the company, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves.

(2) In making the call the Court may take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories may partly or wholly fail to pay the call.

[S. 102 (2),
Companies
Act, 1909,
s. 148, Indian
Companies
Act, 1913.]

189. The Court may order any contributory, purchaser or other person from whom money is due to the company to pay the same into the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay, as the case may be, or any branch thereof, respectively, in the account of the official liquidator instead of to the official liquidator, and any such order may be enforced in the same manner as if it had directed payment to the official liquidator.

[S. 107 (4),
Companies
Act, 1909,
s. 151, Indian
Companies
Act, 1913.]

190. All moneys, bills, bonds, notes, and other securities paid and delivered into the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras or the Bank of Bombay, or any branch thereof, respectively, in the account of a company being wound up by the Court, shall be subject in all respects to the orders of the Court.

[S. 106,
Companies
Act, 1909,
s. 152, Indian
Companies
Act, 1913.]

191. (1) An order made by the Court on a contributory shall (subject to any right of appeal) be conclusive evidence that the money, if any, thereby appearing to be due in order to be paid is due.

(2) All other pertinent matters stated in the order shall be taken to be truly stated as against all persons, and in all proceedings whatsoever.

[S. 106,
Companies
Act, 1909,
s. 153, Indian
Companies
Act, 1913.]

192. The Court may fix a time or times within which creditors are to prove their debts or claims, or to be satisfied from the assets of any distribution made before those debts are proved.

[S. 110,
Companies
Act, 1909,
s. 157, Indian
Companies
Act, 1913.]

193. The Court shall adjust the rights of the contributories among themselves, and distribute any surplus among the persons entitled thereto.

[S. 111,
Companies
Act, 1909,
s. 158, Indian
Companies
Act, 1913.]

194. The Court may, in the assets of the assets being insufficient to satisfy the liabilities, make an order as to the payment out of the assets of the costs, charges and expenses incurred in the winding up in such order of priority as the Court thinks just.

186. (1) The official liquidator shall make an order that the company be dissolved from the date of the order, and the company shall be dissolved accordingly.

(2) The order shall be reported within fifteen days of the making thereof by the official liquidator to the registrar, who shall make in his books a minute of the dissolution of the company.

(3) If the official liquidator makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds for every day during which he is in default.

Extraordinary Powers of Court.

186. (1) The Court may, after it has made a winding-up order, examine before it any person who possesses any property of the company, or supposed to be indebted to the company, or any person whom the Court deems capable of giving information concerning the trade, dealings, affairs or property of the company.

(2) The Court may examine him on oath concerning the same, either by word of mouth or in written interrogatories, and may require him to answer in writing and require him to sign them.

(3) The Court may require him to produce any documents in his custody or power relating to the company; but, where he claims any lien on documents produced by him, the production shall be without prejudice to that lien, and the Court shall have jurisdiction in the winding-up to determine all questions relating to that lien.

(4) If any person is examined, after being tendered a reasonable sum for his expenses, refuses to come before the Court at the time appointed, not having a lawful impediment (made known to the Court at the time of its sitting, and allowed by it), the Court may cause him to be apprehended and brought before the Court for examination.

187. (1) When an order has been made for winding up a company by the Court, and the official liquidator has applied to the Court stating that in his opinion a *grand jury* has been committed by any person in the promotion or formation of the company or by any director or other officer of the company, or in relation to the company since its formation, the Court may, after consideration of the application direct that any person who has taken any part in the promotion or formation of the company, or has been a director, manager or other officer of the company, shall appear before the Court on a day appointed by the Court for that purpose, and be publicly examined as to the promotion or formation or the conduct of the business of the company, or as to his conduct and dealings as director, manager or other officer thereof.

(2) The official liquidator shall take part in the examination, and for that purpose may, if specially authorized by the Court in that behalf, employ such legal assistance as may be sanctioned by the Court.

(3) Any creditor or contributory may also take part in the examination either personally or by any person entitled to appear before the Court.

(4) The Court may put such questions to the person examined as the Court thinks fit.

(5) The person examined shall be examined on oath, and shall answer all such questions as the Court may put or allow to be put to him.

(6) A person entitled to be examined under this section may at his own cost employ any person entitled to appear before the Court, who shall be at liberty to put to him such questions as the Court may direct just for the purpose of enabling him to explain or qualify any answer given by him. Provided that if he is, in the opinion of the Court, culpable from any charges made or suggested against him, the Court may allow him such costs as in its discretion it may think fit.

(7) Notice of the examination shall be taken down in writing, and shall be read over to or by, and signed by, the person examined, and may thereafter be read verbatim against him in and proceedings, and shall be open to the inspection of any creditor or contributory at all reasonable times.

(8) The Court may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the examination from time to time.

(9) An examination under this section may, if the Court so directs, and subject to any rules in that behalf, be held before any District Judge or before any officer of the High Court, being an official referee, master, registrar or deputy registrar, and the process of the Court under this section as to the conduct of the examination, but not as to costs, may be exercised by the person before whom the examination is held.

188. The Court, at any time either before or after making a winding-up order or on proof of probable cause for believing that a contributory is about to quit British India or otherwise to abscond, or to remove or conceal any of his property, for the purpose of avoiding payment of calls or of avoiding examination of the affairs of the company, may cause the contributory to be arrested and his books and papers and movable property to be seized, and him and them to be safely kept until such time as the Court may order.

189. Any powers by this Act conferred on the Court shall be in addition to, and not in restriction of, any existing powers of instituting proceedings against any contributory or debtor of the company, or the estate of any contributory or debtor, for the recovery of any call or other sums.

Enforcement of and Appeal from Orders.

(Of s. 179,
Companies
Act, 1909.)
[192, Indian
Companies
Act, 1913.]

Order to enforce
winding-up.

200. All orders made by a Court under this Act may be enforced in the same manner in which decrees of such Court made in any suit pending therein may be enforced.

[s. 181,
Indian Com-
panies Act,
1913.]

Order made in any
Court to be enforced
by other Courts.

201. Any order made by a Court for or in the course of the winding up of a company shall be enforced in any place in British India other than that in which such Court is situate, by the Court next would have had jurisdiction in respect of such company if the registered office of the company had been situate at such other place, and in the same manner in all respects as if such order had been made by the Court that is hereby required to enforce the same.

(Of s. 180 (b),
Companies
Act, 1909.)
[s. 180, Indian
Companies
Act, 1913.]

Made of finding with
order to be enforced
by other Courts.

202. Where any order made by one Court is to be enforced by another Court, a certified copy of the order so made shall be produced to the proper officer of the Court required to enforce the same, and the production of such certified copy shall be sufficient evidence of such order having been made, and thereupon the last-mentioned Court shall take the requisite steps in the matter for enforcing the order, in the same manner as if it were the order of the Court enforcing the same.

[s. 182
Indian Com-
panies Act,
1913.]

Appeals from orders.

203. Re-hearings of, and appeals from, any order or decision made or given in the matter of the winding up of a company by the Court may be had in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as and subject to which appeals may be had from any order or decision of the same Court in cases within the ordinary jurisdiction.

Voluntary winding up.

[s. 181, Com-
panies Act,
1909.]
[192, Indian
Com-
panies Act,
1913.]

Circumstances in
which company may
be wound up volun-
tarily.

204. A company may be wound up voluntarily—

(1) when the period (if any) fixed for the duration of the company by the articles expires, or the event (if any) occurs, on the occurrence of which the articles provide that the company is to be dissolved and the company in general meeting has passed a resolution requiring the company to be wound up voluntarily;

(2) if the company resolves by special resolution that the company to wound up voluntarily;

(3) if the company resolves by extraordinary resolution to the effect that it cannot by reason of difficulties continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up.

[s. 182,
Companies
Act, 1909.)
[s. 178,
Indian Com-
panies Act,
1913.]

Consequence of
voluntary winding up.

205. A voluntary winding up shall be deemed to commence at the time of the passing of the resolution authorizing the winding up.

[s. 184,
Companies
Act, 1909.)
[s. 179,
Indian Com-
panies Act,
1913.]

Effect of voluntary
winding up on status
of company.

206. When a company is wound up voluntarily, the company shall, except so far as may be required for the beneficial winding up thereof:

Provided that the corporate state and corporate powers of the company shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in its articles, continue until it is dissolved.

[s. 185,
Companies
Act, 1909.)
[s. 179, Indian
Companies
Act, 1913.]

Notice of resolution
to wind up voluntarily.

207. (1) Notice of any special resolution or extraordinary resolution for winding up a company voluntarily shall be given by the company within ten days of the passing of the same by advertisement in the local official Gazette, and also in some newspaper (if any) circulating in the district where the registered office of the company is situate.

(2) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully aids or permits the default shall be liable to a like penalty.

[s. 186,
Companies
Act, 1909.)
ss. 177 and
185, Indian
Companies
Act, 1913.]

Consequences of
voluntary winding up.

208. The following consequences shall ensue on the voluntary winding up of a company:—

- (a) the assets of the company shall be applied in satisfaction of its liabilities *pro passu* and, subject thereto, shall, unless the articles otherwise provide, be distributed among the members according to their rights and interests in the company;
- (b) the company in general meeting shall appoint one or more liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of the company, and may fix the remuneration to be paid to him or them;
- (c) on the appointment of a liquidator all the powers of the directors shall cease, except so far as the company in general meeting, or the liquidator, sanctions the continuance thereof;
- (d) the liquidator may, without the sanction of the Court, exercise all powers by this Act given to the official liquidator in a winding up by the Court;

- (e) the liquidator may exercise the powers of the Court under this Act of settling a list of contributories, and of raising calls, and shall pay the debts of the company, and adjust the rights of the contributories among themselves;
- (f) the list of contributories shall be prima facie evidence of the liability of the persons named therein to be contributories;
- (g) when several liquidators are appointed, every power hereby given may be exercised by such one or more of them as may be determined by the company at the time of their appointment, or in default of such determination by any number not less than two;
- (h) if from any cause whatsoever there is no liquidator acting, the Court may, on the application of a contributory, appoint a liquidator; and
- (i) the Court may, on cause shown, remove a liquidator, and appoint another liquidator.
206. (1) The liquidator in a voluntary winding up shall, within twenty-one days after his appointment, file with the registrar a notice of his appointment in the form prescribed.
- (2) If the liquidator fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds for every day during which the default continues.
213. (1) Every liquidator appointed by a company in a voluntary winding up shall, within seven days from his appointment, send notice by post to all persons who appear to him to be creditors of the company that a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held on a date, not being less than twenty-one days nor more than one month after his appointment, and at a place and hour, to be specified in the notice, and shall also advertise notice of the meeting once in the local official Gazette and once at least in some newspaper (if any) circulating in the district where the registered office or principal place of business of the company was situate.
- (2) At the meeting to be held in pursuance of the foregoing provisions of this section the creditors shall determine whether an application shall be made to the Court for the appointment of any person as liquidator in the place of, or jointly with, the liquidator appointed by the company, and, if the creditors so resolve, an application may be made accordingly to the Court at any time not later than fourteen days after the date of the meeting, by any creditor appointed for the purpose at the meeting:
- Provided that the Court may, by order at any time, extend the time for making an application under the sub-section for such period as the Court shall proper.*
- (3) On any such application the Court may make an order either for the removal of the liquidator appointed by the company and for the appointment of some other person as liquidator or for the appointment of some other person to act as liquidator jointly with the liquidator appointed by the company, or such other order as, having regard to the interests of the creditors and contributories of the company, may seem just.
- (4) The Court shall make such order as to the costs of the application as it may think fit, and, if it is of opinion that, having regard to the interests of the creditors in the liquidation, there were reasonable grounds for the application, may order the costs of the application to be paid out of the assets of the company, notwithstanding that the application is dismissed or otherwise disposed of adversely to the applicant.
214. (1) If a vacancy occurs by death, resignation or otherwise in the office of liquidator appointed by the company in a voluntary winding up, the company in general meeting may, subject to any arrangement with its creditors, fill the vacancy.
- (2) For that purpose a general meeting may be called by any contributory on, if there were more liquidators than one, by the continuing liquidators.
- (3) The meeting shall be held in manner prescribed by the articles, or in such manner as may, on application by any contributory or by the continuing liquidators, be determined by the Court.
215. (1) A company about to be, or in course of being, wound up voluntarily may, by special resolution, delegate to its creditors, or to any committee of them, the power of appointing liquidators or any of them, and of supplying vacancies among the liquidators, or enter into any arrangement with regard to the powers to be exercised by the liquidators, and the manner in which they are to be exercised.
- (2) Any act done by creditors in pursuance of any such delegated power shall have the same effect as if it had been done by the company.
216. (1) Any arrangement entered into between a company about to be, or in the course of being, wound up voluntarily and its creditors shall, subject to any right of appeal under this section, be binding on the company if sanctioned by an extraordinary resolution, and on the creditors if sanctioned by a three-fourths majority in number and value of the creditors.
- (2) Any creditor or contributory may, within three weeks from the completion of the arrangement, appeal to the Court against it, and the Court may thereupon, as it thinks just, annul, vary or confirm the arrangement.

(S. 161,
Companies Act, 1908.)

(S. 206,
Companies Act, 1908.)

Notice by liquidator
of his appointment.

Notice of creditors
to a voluntary winding
up.

(S. 188, Companies Act, 1908; S. 206, Companies Act, 1908.)

Power to fill vacancy
in office of liquidator.

Delegation of
authority to appoint
liquidators.

Delegation of
authority to appoint
liquidators.

(S. 188, Companies Act, 1908; S. 206, Companies Act, 1908.)

are to be sanctioned.

Arrangement when
binding on creditors.

(S. 188, Companies Act, 1908; S. 206, Companies Act, 1908.)

[S. 185, Companies Act, 1901, s. 185, Indian Companies Act, 1912.]

214. (7) Where a company is proposed to be, or is in course of being, wound up altogether voluntarily, and the whole or part of its business or property is proposed to be transferred or sold to another company (in this section called the transferee company) the liquidator of the first-mentioned company (in this section called the transferor company) may, with the sanction of a special resolution of that company conferring either a general authority on the liquidator or an authority in respect of any particular arrangement, receive, in consideration or part consideration for the transfer or sale, shares, policies or other like interests in the transferee company, for distribution among the members of the transferor company, or may enter into any other arrangement whereby the members of the transferor company may, in lieu of receiving cash, shares, policies or other like interests, or in addition thereto, participate in the profits of, or receive any other benefit from, the transferee company.

(7) Any sale or arrangement in pursuance of this section shall be binding on the members of the transferor company.

(8) If any member of the transferee company who did not vote in favour of the special resolution at either of the meetings held for passing and confirming the same expresses his dissent thereto in writing addressed to the liquidator, and left at the registered office of the company within seven days after the registration of the special resolution, he may require the liquidator either to abstain from carrying the resolution into effect, or to purchase his interest at a price to be determined by agreement or by arbitration in manner hereinafter provided.

(9) If the liquidator elects to purchase the member's interest, the purchase-money must be paid before the company is dissolved, and be raised by the liquidator in such manner as may be determined by special resolution.

(10) A special resolution shall not be valid for the purposes of this section by reason that it is passed before or concurrently with a resolution for winding up the company, or for appointing liquidators; but if an order is made within a year for winding up the company by or subject to the supervision of the Court, the special resolution shall not be valid unless sanctioned by the Court.

[S. 128, Indian Companies Act, 1912.]

215. (7) The price to be paid for the purchase of the interest of any dissentient member may be determined by agreement. If the parties dispute about the same, such dispute shall be settled by arbitration.

(8) The provisions of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1900, other than those restricting the application of the Act in respect of the subject-matter of the arbitrations, shall apply to all arbitrations in pursuance of this section.

[S. 214, Companies Act, 1901, s. 214, Indian Companies Act, 1912.]

216. (7) Where a company is being wound up voluntarily, the liquidator or any contributory or creditor may apply to the Court to determine any question arising in the winding up, or to ascertain or regulate the ordering of calls, or any other matters, all or any of the powers which the Court might exercise if the company were being wound up by the Court.

(2) The Court, if satisfied that the determination of the question or the regulated exercise of power will be just and beneficial, may accede wholly or partially to the application on such terms and conditions as the Court thinks fit, or may make such other order on the application as the Court thinks just.

[S. 184, Companies Act, 1901, s. 184, Indian Companies Act, 1912.]

217. (1) Where a company is being wound up voluntarily, the liquidator may, from time to time, summon general meetings of the company for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of the company by special or extraordinary resolution, or for any other purpose he may think fit.

(2) In the event of the winding up continuing for more than one year, the liquidator shall summon a general meeting of the company at the end of the first year from the commencement of the winding up, and of each succeeding year, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, and shall lay before the meeting a statement in the prescribed form containing the particulars with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the liquidation.

[S. 126, Companies Act, 1901, s. 126, Indian Companies Act, 1912.]

218. (2) In the case of every voluntary winding up, as soon as the affairs of the company are fully wound up, the liquidator shall make up an account of the winding up, showing how the winding up has been conducted and the property of the company has been disposed of, and thereupon shall call a general meeting of the company for the purpose of laying before it the account, and giving any explanation thereof.

(3) The meeting shall be called by advertisement, specifying the time, place and object thereof, and published one month at least before the meeting in the manner specified in section 207.

(4) Within one week after the meeting, the liquidator shall file with the registrar a return of the holding of the meeting, and of its date, and in default of so doing, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

(5) The registrar on the filing of the return shall forthwith register it, and, on the expiration of three months from the registration of the return, the company shall be deemed to be dissolved.

Provided that the Court may, on the application of the liquidator or of any other person who appears to the Court to be interested, make an order delaying the date at which the dissolution of the company is to take effect for such time as the Court thinks fit.

(5) It shall be the duty of the person on whose application an order of the Court under sub-section (4) is made, within *fourteen* days after the making of the order, to file with the registrar a certified copy of the order, and if that person fails to do so, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

220. All costs, charges and expenses properly incurred in the voluntary winding up of a company including the remuneration of the liquidator, shall be payable out of the assets of the company in priority to all other claims at the date of the winding up.

221. The voluntary winding up of a company shall not bar the right of any creditor or contributory to have it wound up by the Court, if the Court is of opinion, in the case of an application by a creditor, that the rights of the creditor or, in the case of an application by a contributory, that the rights of the contributory will be prejudiced by a voluntary winding up.

222. Where a company is being wound up voluntarily, and an order is made for winding up by the Court, the Court may, if it thinks fit, by the same or any subsequent order, provide for the adoption of all or any of the proceedings in the voluntary winding up.

Winding up subject to Supervision of Court.

223. When a company has by special or extraordinary resolution resolved to wind up voluntarily, the Court may make an order that the voluntary winding up shall continue, but subject to such supervision of the Court and with such liberty for creditors, contributories or others to apply to the Court, and generally on such terms and conditions as the Court thinks just.

224. A petition for the continuation of a voluntary winding up subject to the supervision of the Court shall, for the purpose of giving jurisdiction to the Court over suits, be deemed to be a petition for winding up by the Court.

225. (1) The Court may, in deciding between a winding up by the Court and a winding up subject to supervision, in the appointment of liquidators, and in all other matters relating to the winding up subject to supervision, have regard to the wishes of the creditors or contributories as proved to it by any sufficient evidence.

226. (2) Where an order is made for a winding up subject to supervision, the Court may by the same or any subsequent order appoint any additional liquidator.

(3) A liquidator appointed by the Court under this section shall have the same powers, be subject to the same obligations, and in all respects stand in the same position as if he had been appointed by the company.

(4) The Court may remove any liquidator so appointed by the Court or any liquidator continued under the supervision order and fill any vacancy occasioned by the removal, or by death or resignation.

227. (5) Where an order is made for a winding up subject to supervision, the liquidator may, subject to any restrictions imposed by the Court, exercise all his powers, without the sanction or intervention of the Court, in the same manner as if the company were being wound up altogether voluntarily.

(6) Except as provided in sub-section (5), and save for the purposes of section 197, any order made by the Court for a winding up subject to the supervision of the Court shall, for all purposes, including the staying of suits and other proceedings, be deemed to be an order of the Court for winding up the company by the Court, and shall confer full authority on the Court to make rules, or to enforce rules made by the liquidators, and to exercise all other powers which it might have exercised if an order had been made for winding up the company altogether by the Court.

(7) In the execution of the provisions whereby the Court is empowered to direct any act or thing to be done to or in favour of the official liquidator, the expression "official liquidator" shall be deemed to mean the liquidator conducting the winding up subject to the supervision of the Court.

228. Where an order has been made for the winding up of a company subject to supervision, and an order is afterwards made for winding up by the Court, the Court may, by the last-mentioned order or by any subsequent order, appoint the voluntary liquidators or any of them, either provisionally or permanently, and either with or without the addition of any other person, to act as official liquidator in the winding up by the Court.

Supplemental Provisions.

229. (1) In the case of voluntary winding up every transfer of shares, except transfers made to or with the sanction of the liquidator, and every alteration in the status of the members of the company made after the commencement of the winding up shall be void.

(2) In the case of a

[S. 196, Companies Act, 1929; s. 196, Indian Companies Act, 1913.]

[S. 197, Companies Act, 1929; s. 197, Indian Companies Act, 1913.]

[S. 206, Companies Act, 1929; s. 199, Indian Companies Act, 1913.]

[S. 199, Companies Act, 1929; s. 199, Indian Companies Act, 1913.]

[S. 206, Companies Act, 1929; s. 199, Indian Companies Act, 1913.]

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[S. 206, Companies Act, 1929; s. 199, Indian Companies Act, 1913.]

(F) In the case of a winding up by or subject to the supervision of the Court, every disposition of the property (including actionable claims) of the company, and every transfer of shares, or alteration in the status of its members, made after the commencement of the winding up shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, be void.

[S. 220, Companies Act, 1907, Pt. I, Ch. IX, Indian Companies Act, 1902.] 220. In every winding up (whether in the case of insolvent companies or in the application to associates with the provisions of this Act of the law of insolvency) all debts payable on a contingency, and all claims against the company, present or future, certain or contingent, shall be admissible in proof against the company, a just estimate being made, as far as possible, of the value of such debts or claims as may be subject to any contingency or for some other reason do not bear a certain value.

[S. 221, Companies Act, 1907, Pt. I, Ch. IX, Indian Companies Act, 1902.] 221. In the winding up of an insolvent company the same rules shall prevail and be observed with regard to the respective rights of secured and unsecured creditors and to debts provable and to the valuation of annuities and future and contingent liabilities as are in force for the time being under the law of insolvency with respect to the estates of persons adjudged insolvent; and all persons who in any such case would be entitled to prove for and receive dividends out of the assets of the company may come in under the winding up, and make such claims against the company as they respectively are entitled to by virtue of this section.

[S. 222, Companies Act, 1907, Pt. I, Ch. IX, Indian Companies Act, 1902.] 222. (1) In a winding up there shall be paid in priority to all other

preferential payments, to-wit:—

(a) all revenue, taxes, duties and rates, whether payable to the Crown or to a local authority, due from the company at the date hereinafter mentioned and having become due and payable within the twelve months next before that date;

(b) all wages or salary of any clerk or servant in respect of services rendered to the company within the two months next before the said date, not exceeding one thousand rupees for each clerk or servant; and

(c) all wages of any labourer or workman, not exceeding five hundred rupees for each, whether payable for time or piece-work, in respect of services rendered to the company within the two months next before the said date.

(2) The foregoing debts shall—

(a) rank equally among themselves and be paid in full, so long as the assets are insufficient to meet them, in which case they shall abate in equal proportion; and

(b) so far as the assets of the company available for payment of general creditors are insufficient to meet them, have priority over the claims of holders of debentures under any floating charge created by the company, and be paid accordingly out of any property comprised in or subject to that charge.

(3) Subject to the satisfaction of such sums as may be necessary for the costs and expenses of the winding up, the foregoing debts shall be discharged forthwith so far as the assets are sufficient to meet them.

(4) In the event of a landlord or other person distraining or having distrained on any goods or effects of the company within three months next before the date of a winding up order, the debts to which priority is given by this section shall be a first charge on the goods or effects so distrained on, or the proceeds of the sale thereof.

Provided that in respect of any money paid under any such charge the landlord or other person shall have the same rights of priority as the person to whom the payment is made.

(5) The date hereinafter in this section referred to is—

(a) in the case of a company ordered to be wound up compulsorily which had not previously commenced to be wound up voluntarily, the date of the winding up order; and

(b) in any other case, the date of the commencement of the winding up.

[S. 223, Companies Act, 1907, Pt. I, Ch. IX, Indian Companies Act, 1902.] 223. (1) Any transfer, delivery of goods, payment, execution or other act relating to property which would, if made or done by or against an individual, be deemed in his insolvency a fraudulent preference, shall, if made or done by or against a company, be deemed, in the event of the being wound up, a fraudulent preference of its creditors, and be invalid accordingly.

(2) For the purpose of this section the presentation of a petition for winding up in the case of a winding up by or subject to the supervision of the Court, and a resolution for winding up in the case of a voluntary winding up, shall be deemed to correspond with the act of insolvency in the case of an individual.

(3) Any transfer or assignment by a company of all its property to trustees for the benefit of all its creditors shall be void.

[S. 224, Companies Act, 1907, Pt. I, Ch. IX, Indian Companies Act, 1902.] 224. (1) Where any company is being wound up by or subject to the supervision of the Court, any attachment, distress or execution put in force without leave of the Court against the estate or effects of the company after the commencement of the winding up shall be void.

(2) Nothing in this section applies to proceedings by the Government.

[S. 225, Companies Act, 1907, Pt. I, Ch. IX, Indian Companies Act, 1902.] 225. Where a company is being wound up a floating charge on the undertaking or property of the company created within three months of the commencement of the winding up shall, unless it is proved that the company immediately after the creation of the charge was solvent, be treated except to the amount of any

such paid to the company at the time of, or subsequently to the meeting of, and in satisfaction for, the charge, together with interest on that amount at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

225. (1) The liquidator may, with the sanction of the Court when the company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, and with the sanction of the Court when the company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, in the case of a voluntary winding up, do the following things or any of them—

(a) pay any claims of creditors in full;

(b) make any compromise or arrangement with creditors or persons claiming to be creditors or having or alleging themselves to have any claims, present or future, whereby the company may be rendered liable;

(c) compromise all calls and liabilities to calls, debts and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims, present or future, arising or contingent existing or supposed to exist between the company and a contributory or alleged contributory or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the assets or the winding up of the company, on such terms as may be agreed, and take any security for the discharge of any such call, debt, liability or claim, and give a complete discharge in respect thereof.

(2) The exercise by the liquidator of the powers of this section shall be subject to the control of the Court, and any creditor or contributory may apply to the Court with respect to any exercise or proposed exercise of any of those powers.

226. (1) Where, in the course of winding up a company, it appears that any person who has taken part in the formation or promotion of the company, or any past or present director, manager or liquidator, or any officer of the company, has misapplied or retained or become liable or accountable for any money or property of the company, or been guilty of any misfeasance or breach of trust in relation to the company, the Court may, on the application of the liquidator, or of any creditor or contributory, cause an order to be made requiring that person to repay or restore the money or property or any part thereof respectively with interest at such rate as the Court thinks just, or to contribute such sum to the assets of the company by way of compensation in respect of the misapplication, retention, misfeasance or breach of trust as the Court thinks just.

(2) This section shall apply notwithstanding that the offence is one for which the offender may be criminally responsible.

Act of 1908.

(3) The *Indians Liquidation Act, 1908*, shall apply to an application under this section as if such application were a suit.

227. If any director, manager, officer or contributory of any company being wound up by the Court, or subject to the supervision of the Court, or in the case of a voluntary winding up, by the liquidator, misapplies, retains, or becomes liable or accountable for any money or property of the company, or has been guilty of any misfeasance or breach of trust in relation to the company, the Court may, on the application of the liquidator, or of any creditor or contributory, cause an order to be made requiring that person to repay or restore the money or property or any part thereof respectively with interest at such rate as the Court thinks just, or to contribute such sum to the assets of the company by way of compensation in respect of the misapplication, retention, misfeasance or breach of trust as the Court thinks just.

228. (1) If it appears to the Court in the course of a winding up by or subject to the supervision of the Court that any past or present director, manager, officer or member of the company has been guilty of any offence in relation to the company for which he is criminally responsible, the Court may, on the application of any person interested in the winding up, or of the own motion, direct the official liquidator or the liquidator (as the case may be) to prosecute for the offence, and may order the costs and expenses to be paid out of the assets of the company.

(2) If it appears to the liquidator in the course of a voluntary winding up that any past or present director, manager, officer or member of the company has been guilty of any offence in relation to the company for which he is criminally responsible, the liquidator, with the previous sanction of the Court, may prosecute the offender, and all expenses properly incurred by him in the prosecution shall be payable out of the assets of the company in priority to all other liabilities.

229. If any person, upon any examination upon oath authorized under this Act, or in any affidavit, deposition or taken affirmation, or in or about the winding up of any company under this Act, or otherwise in or about any matter arising under this Act, intentionally gives false evidence, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

230. (1) Where by this Act the Court is authorized in relation to winding up to have regard to the wishes of creditors or contributories, as proved to it by any sufficient evidence, the Court may, if it thinks fit, for the purpose of ascertaining those wishes, direct meetings of the creditors or contributories to be called, held and conducted in such manner as the Court directs, and may appoint a person to act as chairman of any such meeting and to report the result thereof to the Court.

(2) In the case of creditors, regard shall be had to the value of each creditor's debt.

(3) In the case of contributories, regard shall be had to the number of votes conferred on each contributory by the articles.

- [S. 220, Companies Act, 1900; s. 100, Indian Companies Act, 1913.]
220. Where any company is being wound up, all documents of the company and of the liquidators shall, as between the contributors of the company, be *prima facie* evidence of the truth of all matters purporting to be therein recorded.
- [S. 221, Companies Act, 1900; s. 101, Indian Companies Act, 1913.]
221. After an order for a winding up by or as subject to the supervision of the Court, the Court may make such order for inspection by creditors and contributors of the company of the documents in the Court's possession, and any documents in the possession of the company may be inspected by creditors or contributors accordingly, but not further or otherwise.
- [S. 222, Companies Act, 1900; s. 102, Indian Companies Act, 1913.]
222. (1) When a company has been wound up and is about to be dissolved, the documents of the company and of the liquidators may be disposed of as follows (that is to say):—
- (a) In the case of a winding up by or subject to the supervision of the Court, in such way as the Court directs;
- (b) in the case of a voluntary winding up, in such way as the company by extraordinary resolution directs.
- (2) After three years from the dissolution of the company, no responsibility shall rest on the company or the liquidators, or any person to whom the custody of the documents has been committed, by reason of the same not being forthcoming to any person claiming to be interested therein.
- [S. 223, Companies Act, 1900.]
223. (1) Where a company has been dissolved, the Court may, at any time within two years of the date of the dissolution, on an application being made for the purpose by the liquidator of the company or by any other person who appears to the Court to be interested, make an order, upon such terms as the Court thinks fit, restoring the dissolution to have been void, and thereupon such proceedings may be taken as might have been taken if the company had not been dissolved.
- (2) It shall be the duty of the person on whose application the order was made, within fourteen days after the making of the order, to file with the registrar a certified copy of the order, and if that person fails to do so, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.
- [S. 224, Companies Act, 1900.]
224. (1) Where a company is being wound up, if the winding up is not concluded within one year after its commencement, the liquidator shall, at such intervals as may be prescribed, until the winding up is concluded, file with the registrar a statement in the prescribed form and containing the prescribed particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the liquidation.
- (2) Any person stating himself in writing to be a creditor or contributory of the company shall be entitled, by himself or by his agent, at all reasonable times, on payment of the prescribed fee, to inspect the statement, and to receive a copy thereof or extract therefrom; but any person wrongfully so stating himself to be a creditor or contributory shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence under section 192 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be punishable accordingly on the application of the liquidator.
- (3) If a liquidator fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for each day during which the default continues.
- [S. 225, Companies Act, 1900; s. 103, Indian Companies Act, 1913.]
225. (1) Any affidavit required to be sworn under the provisions or for the purposes of this Part may be sworn in British India, or elsewhere within the dominions of His Majesty, before any Court, Judge or person lawfully authorized to take and receive affidavits, or in any part of India other than British India before any Court authorized or empowered by the Governor-General in Council, or in any place outside His Majesty's dominions before any of His Majesty's Consuls or Vice-Consuls.
- (2) All Courts, Judges, Justices, Commissioners and persons acting judicially in British India shall take judicial notice of the seal or stamp or signature (as the case may be) of any such Court, Judge, person, Consul or Vice-Consul, attached, appended or subscribed to any such affidavit, or to any other document to be used for the purposes of this Part.
- Rule.
- [S. 226, Companies Act, 1900; s. 104, Indian Companies Act, 1913.]
226. (1) The High Court may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act and with the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, concerning the mode of proceedings to be had for winding up a company in such Court and in the Courts subordinate thereto, and for giving effect to the provisions hereinafter contained as to the retention of the capital and the sub-division of the shares of a company.
- (2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the High Court may by such rules make or regulate all or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on the Court by this Act, in respect of the matters following, to be exercised or performed by the official liquidator, and subject to the control of the Court, that is to say, the powers and duties of the Court in respect of—
- (a) holding and conducting meetings to ascertain the wishes of creditors and contributories;
- (b) settling lists of contributories and notifying the register of members whose names are required, and collecting and applying the assets;

- (c) requiring delivery of property or documents to the liquidator ;
 (d) making calls ;

(e) fixing a time within which debts and claims must be proved :
 Provided that the official liquidator shall not, without the special leave of the Court, rectify the register of members, and shall not make any call without the special leave of the Court.

Removal of Defunct Companies from Register.

245. (2) Where the register has reasonable cause to believe that a company is not carrying on business or in operation, he shall send to the company by post a letter inquiring whether the company is carrying on business or in operation. (S. 193, Companies Act, 1901.)

(3) If the register does not within one month of sending the letter receive any answer thereto, he shall within fourteen days after the expiration of the month send to the company by post a registered letter relating to the first letter, and stating that no answer thereto has been received and that, if an answer is not received to the second letter within one month from the date thereof, a notice will be published in the local official Gazette with a view to striking the name of the company off the register.

(4) If the register either receives an answer from the company to the effect that it is not carrying on business or in operation, or does not within one month after sending the second letter receive any answer, as may be published in the local official Gazette, and send to the company by post a notice that, at the expiration of three months from the date of that notice, the name of the company mentioned therein will, unless notice is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the company will be dissolved.

(5) If, in any case where a company is being wound up, the register has reasonable cause to believe either that no liquidator is acting, or that the affairs of the company are fully wound up, and the returns required to be made by the liquidator have not been made for a period of six consecutive months after notice by the register demanding the returns has been sent by post to the company, or to the liquidator as his last known place of business, the register may publish in the local official Gazette and send to the company a like notice as is provided in the last preceding subsection.

(6) At the expiration of the time mentioned in the notice the register may, unless cause to the contrary is previously shown by the company, strike its name off the register, and shall publish notice thereof in the local official Gazette, and, on the publication in the local official Gazette of this notice, the company shall be dissolved : Provided that the liability (if any) of every director and member of the company shall continue and may be enforced as if the company had not been dissolved.

(7) If a company or any member or member thereof feels aggrieved by the company having been struck off the register, the Court, on the application of the company or member or member, may, if satisfied that the company was at the time of the striking off carrying on business or in operation, or otherwise that it is just that the company be restored to the register, order the name of the company to be restored to the register, and thereupon the company shall be deemed to have continued in existence as if its name had not been struck off ; and the Court may by the order give such directions and make such provisions as seem just for placing the company and all other persons in the same position as nearly as may be as if the name of the company had not been struck off.

(8) A notice or notice under this section may be addressed to the company at its registered office, or, if no office has been registered, to the care of some director, manager or other officer of the company, or, if there is no director, manager or other officer of the company whose name and address are known to the register, may be sent to each of the persons who subscribed the memorandum, addressed to him at the address mentioned in the memorandum.

PART VI.

REGISTRATION OFFICE AND FEES.

246. (2) For the purposes of the registration of companies under this Act, there shall be, at each place as the Local Government thinks fit, and no company shall be registered except at an office within the province in which, by the memorandum, the registered office of the company is declared to be established. (S. 194, Companies Act, 1901.)

(3) The Local Government may appoint such registrars and assistant registrars as it thinks necessary for the registration of companies under this Act, and may make regulations with respect to their duties. (S. 195, Companies Act, 1901.)

(4) The salaries of the persons appointed under this section shall be fixed by the Local Government.

(5) The Local Government may direct a seal or seals to be prepared for the authentication of documents required for or connected with the registration of companies.

(6) Any person may inspect the documents kept by the registrar on payment of such fee as may be appointed by the Local Government, not exceeding one rupee for each inspection ; and any person may require a certificate of the incorporation of any company, or a copy or extract of any other document or any part of any other document, so certified by the registrar as

payment for the certificate, certified copy or extract, of such fees as the Local Government may appoint, not exceeding three pence for a certificate of incorporation, and not exceeding six pence for every hundred words in *French and part thereof required to be copied.*

(4) Whenever any act is by this Act directed to be done to or by the registrar it shall, until the Local Government otherwise directs, be done to or by the acting registrar of joint-stock companies or in his absence to or by such person as the Local Government may for the time being appoint; but, in the event of the Local Government abolishing the constitution of the said acting registrar or of any of them, any such act shall be done to or by such officer and at such place with reference to the local situation of the registered offices of the companies to be so governed as the Local Government may appoint.

[S. 254, Companies Act, 1909, s. 254, Indian Companies Act, 1902 (part).]

250. (1) There shall be paid to the registrar in respect of the several matters mentioned in Table B in the First Schedule the several fees therein specified, or such smaller fees as the Governor General in Council may direct.

(2) All fees paid to the registrar in pursuance of this Act shall be accounted for to the

Crown.

PART VII.

APPLICATION OF ACT TO COMPANIES FORMED AND REGISTERED UNDER FORMER COMPANIES ACTS.

[S. 255, Companies Act, 1909, s. 255, Indian Companies Act, 1902.]

251. In the application of this Act to existing companies, it shall apply in the same manner in the case of a limited company, other than a company limited by guarantee, as if the company had been formed and registered under this Act as a company limited by shares, in the case of a company limited by guarantee as if the company had been formed and registered under this Act as a company limited by guarantee; and, in the case of a company other than a limited company, as if the company had been formed and registered under this Act as an unlimited company:

Provided that—

(1) nothing in Table A in the First Schedule shall apply to a company formed and registered under Act XIX of 1857 and Act VII of 1860, or either of them, or under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, or the Indian Companies Act, 1882;

(2) reference, express or implied, to the date of registration shall be construed as a reference to the date at which the company was registered under Act No. XIX of 1857 and Act No. VII of 1860, or either of them, or under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, or the Indian Companies Act, 1882, as the case may be.

X of 1866,
VI of 1860.

[S. 256, Companies Act, 1909, s. 256, Indian Companies Act, 1902.]

252. This Act shall apply to every company registered but not formed under Act No. XIX of 1857 and Act No. VII of 1860 or either of them, or under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, or the Indian Companies Act, 1882, in the same manner as it is hereinbefore in this Act declared to apply to companies registered but not formed under this Act:

Provided that reference, express or implied, to the date of registration shall be construed as a reference to the date at which the company was registered under the said Acts or any of them.

X of 1866,
VI of 1860.

[S. 256, Companies Act, 1909, s. 256, Indian Companies Act, 1902.]

253. A company registered under Act XIX of 1857 and Act VII of 1860 or either of them may cause its shares to be transferred in the manner hitherto in use, or in such other manner as the company may direct.

PART VIII.

COMPANIES AUTHORIZED TO REGISTER UNDER THIS ACT.

[S. 254, Companies Act, 1909, s. 254, Indian Companies Act, 1902.]

254. (1) With the exceptions and subject to the provisions mentioned and contained in this section,—

(a) any company consisting of seven or more members, which was in existence on the first day of May next before the date of the passing of this Act, or of either of them, and

(b) any company formed after the date aforesaid, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, in pursuance of any Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General in Council other than this Act, or of Letters Patent, or being otherwise duly constituted according to law, and consisting of seven or more members;

may at any time register under this Act as an unlimited company or as a company limited by shares, or as a company limited by guarantee; and the registration shall not be invalid by reason that it has taken place with a view to the company being wound up:

(f) in the case of a company intended to be registered as a company limited by guarantee, a copy of the resolution declaring the amount of the guarantee.

[S. 154, Companies Act, 1909, s. 154, Indian Companies Act, 1912.]

Authentication of documents of existing companies.

[S. 155, Companies Act, 1909, s. 155, Indian Companies Act, 1912.]

Register may require evidence as to solvency of company.

[S. 156, Companies Act, 1909, s. 156, Indian Companies Act, 1912.]

250. (1) Where a banking company, which was in existence on the first day of May

it shall at least thirty days before so registering, give notice of its intention as to whether it has a banking account with the company, either by delivery of the notice to him, or by posting it to him at, or delivering it at, his last known address.

(2) If the company tends to give the notice required by this section, then as between the company and the person to the time being interested in the account in respect of which the notice is given, but not further or otherwise, the conditions of registration with limited liability shall have no operation.

[S. 157, Companies Act, 1909, s. 157, Indian Companies Act, 1912.]

251. No less than

251. No less than

[S. 158, Companies Act, 1909, s. 158, Indian Companies Act, 1912.]

Additional limited liability.

[S. 159, Companies Act, 1909, s. 159, Indian Companies Act, 1912.]

252. On acceptance with the requirements of this Part with respect to registration, and on

[S. 160, Companies Act, 1909, s. 160, Indian Companies Act, 1912.]

253. All property, movable and immovable, including all interests and rights in, and

[S. 161, Companies Act, 1909, s. 161, Indian Companies Act, 1912.]

254. The registration of a company in pursuance of this Part shall not affect the rights or

[S. 162, Companies Act, 1909, s. 162, Indian Companies Act, 1912.]

255. All suits and other legal proceedings which at the time of the registration of a company

[S. 163, Companies Act, 1909, s. 163, Indian Companies Act, 1912.]

256. Where a company is registered in pursuance of this Part—

(a) all provisions contained in any Act of Parliament, Act of the Governor General in Council, deed of settlement, contract of co-partnership, Letters Patent, or other instrument constituting or regulating the company, including, in the case of a company registered as a company limited by guarantee, the resolution declaring the amount of the guarantee, shall be deemed to be conditions and regulations of the company, in the same manner as with the same incidents as if so much thereof as would, if the memorandum were contained in a registered memorandum, and the conditions thereof were contained in registered articles;

- (a) all the provisions of this Act shall apply to the company and the members, contributions and securities thereof, in the same manner as if it had been formed under this Act, subject as follows (that is to say):—
- (a) the regulations in Table A in the First Schedule shall not apply unless adopted by special resolution;
- (b) the provisions of the Act relating to the numbering of shares shall not apply to any joint stock company whose shares are not numbered;
- (c) subject to the provisions of this section, the company shall not have power to alter any provision contained in any Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General in Council relating to the company;
- (d) subject to the provisions of this section, the company shall not have power, without the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to alter any provision contained in any Letters Patent relating to the company;
- (e) the company shall not have power to alter any provision contained in a Royal Charter or Letters Patent with respect to the objects of the company;
- (f) in the event of the company being wound up, every person shall be a contributory, in respect of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before registration, who is liable to pay or contribute to the payment of any debt or liability of the company contracted before registration, or to pay or contribute to the payment of any sum for the adjustment of the rights of the members among themselves in respect of any such debt or liability, or to pay or contribute to the payment of the costs and expenses of winding up the company, so far as relates to such debts or liabilities as aforesaid; and every contributory shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the company, in the event of the winding up, all sums due from him in respect of any such liability as aforesaid; and in the event of the death or insolvency of any contributory, the provisions of this Act with respect to the legal representatives and heirs of deceased contributories, and with reference to the assignment of insolvent contributories, shall apply;
- (g) the provisions of this Act with respect to—
- (a) the registration of an unincorporated company as limited;
- (b) the power of an unincorporated company on incorporation as a limited company to increase the nominal amount of its share capital and to provide that a portion of its share capital shall not be capable of being called up except in the event of winding up;
- (c) the power of a limited company to determine that a portion of its share capital shall not be capable of being called up except in the event of winding up; shall apply notwithstanding any provisions contained in any Act of Parliament, Act of the Governor General in Council, Royal Charter, deed of settlement, contract of co-partnership, Letters Patent or other instrument constituting or regulating the company;
- (d) nothing in this section shall authorize the company to alter any such provisions contained in any deed of settlement, contract of co-partnership, Letters Patent or other instrument constituting or regulating the company, as would, if the company had originally been formed under this Act, have been required to be contained in the memorandum and are not authorized to be altered by this Act;
- (e) nothing in this Act shall derogate from any lawful power of altering its constitution or regulations which may be vested in any Act of Parliament, Act of the Governor General in Council, deed of settlement, contract of co-partnership, Letters Patent or other instrument constituting or regulating the company as called in the company.
208. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, a company registered in pursuance of this Part may by special resolution alter the form of its constitution by substituting a memorandum and articles for a deed of settlement.
- (2) The provisions of this Act with respect to confirmation by the Court and registration of an alteration of the objects of a company shall, as far as applicable, apply to an alteration under this section with the following modifications:—
- (a) there shall be substituted for the printed copy of the altered memorandum required to be filed with the registrar a printed copy of the substituted memorandum and articles and,
- (b) on the registration of the alteration being notified by the registrar, the substituted memorandum and articles shall apply to the company in the same manner as if it were a company registered under this Act with that memorandum and those articles, and the company's deed of settlement shall cease to apply to the company, and the alteration under this section may be made either with or without any alteration of the objects of the company under this Act.
- (3) In this section the expression "deed of settlement" includes any contract of co-partnership or other instrument constituting or regulating the company, not being an Act of Parliament, an Act of the Governor General in Council, a Royal Charter or Letters Patent.
209. The provisions of this Act with respect to stamping and retaining such end-girdle proceedings against a company at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding up and before the making of a winding up order shall, in the case of a company registered in pursuance of this Part, where the application to stay or restrain is by a creditor, extend to suits and legal proceedings against any contributory of the company.

Power to substitute memorandum and articles for deed of settlement.

208. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, a company registered in pursuance of this Part may by special resolution alter the form of its constitution by substituting a memorandum and articles for a deed of settlement.

S. 208, Companies Act, 1929, s. 121, and Companies Act, 1932, s. 121.

Power of Court to stay or restrain proceedings.

S. 209, Companies Act, 1929, s. 122, and Companies Act, 1932, s. 122.

[S. 248, Companies Act, 1908; s. 248, Indian Companies Act, 1902.]

270. Where an order has been made for winding up a company registered in pursuance of this Part, no suit or other legal proceeding shall be commenced or proceeded with against the company or any contributory of the company in respect of any debt of the company, except by leave of the Court, and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

PART IX.

WINDING UP OF UNREGISTERED COMPANIES.

[S. 207, Companies Act, 1908; s. 207, Indian Companies Act, 1902.]

271. For the purposes of this Part, the expression "unregistered company" shall not include a railway company incorporated by Act of Parliament or by an Act of the Governor-General in Council, nor a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1902, or under any Act enacted thereby, or under the Indian Companies Act, 1902, or under this Act, but, save as aforesaid, shall include any partnership, association or company consisting of more than seven members.

S. of 1908.
VI of 1902.

[S. 208, Companies Act, 1908; s. 208, Indian Companies Act, 1902.]

272. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Part any unregistered company may be wound up under this Act, and all the provisions of this Act with respect to winding up shall apply to an unregistered company, with the following exceptions and additions:—

- (a) no unregistered company shall, for the purpose of determining the Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the winding up, be deemed to be registered in the province where its principal place of business is situated or, if it has a principal place of business situate in more than one province then in each province where it has a principal place of business; and the principal place of business situate in that province in which proceedings are being instituted shall, for all the purposes of the winding up, be deemed to be the registered office of the company;
- (b) no unregistered company shall be wound up under this Act voluntarily or subject to supervision;
- (c) the circumstances in which an unregistered company may be wound up are as follows (that is to say):—
 - (i) if the company is dissolved, or has ceased to carry on business or is carrying on business only for the purpose of winding up its affairs;
 - (ii) if the company is unable to pay its debts;
 - (iii) if the Court is of opinion that it is just and equitable that the company should be wound up;
- (d) an unregistered company shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be unable to pay its debts:—
 - (i) if a creditor, by assignment or otherwise, to whom the company is indebted in a sum exceeding five hundred rupees then due, has served on the company, by leaving it at its principal place of business, or by delivering it to the secretary, or some director, manager or principal officer of the company, or by otherwise serving in such manner as the Court may approve or direct, a demand under his hand requiring the company to pay the sum so due, and the company has for three weeks after the service of the demand neglected to pay the sum, or to secure or compound for it to the satisfaction of the creditor;
 - (ii) if any suit or other legal proceeding has been instituted against any member for any debt or demand due or claimed to be due, from the company or from him in his character of member, and notice in writing of the institution of the suit or other legal proceeding having been served on the company by leaving the same at its principal place of business or by delivering it to the secretary, or some director, manager or principal officer of the company or by otherwise serving the same in such manner as the Court may approve or direct, the company has not within ten days after service of the notice paid, secured or compounded for the debt or demand, or proceeded in any other legal proceeding to be stayed, or discontinued, the defendant to his reasonable satisfaction against the suit or other legal proceeding, and against all costs, damages and expenses to be incurred by him by reason of the same;
 - (iii) if a decree or other process issued on a decree or order obtained in any Court in favour of a creditor against the company, or any member thereof as such, or any person authorized to be sued as a principal defendant on behalf of the company, is returned unsatisfied; and
 - (iv) if it is otherwise proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the company is unable to pay its debts.

(2) Nothing in this Part shall affect the operation of any enactment which provides for any partnership, association or company being wound up or being wound up as a company or as an unregistered company, under any enactment repealed by this Act, except that references in any such first-mentioned enactment to any such repealed enactment shall be read as references to the corresponding provision (if any) of this Act.

272. (2) In the event of an unregistered company being wound up, every person shall be deemed to be a contributory who is liable to pay or contribute to the payment of any debt or liability of the company, or to pay or contribute to the payment of any sum for the adjustment of the rights of the members among themselves, or to pay or contribute to the payment of the costs and expenses of winding up the company, and every contributory shall be liable to contribute to the costs of the company all sums due from him in respect of any such liability as aforesaid.

(3) In the event of any contributory, dying or being adjudged insolvent, the provisions of this Act with respect to the legal representatives and heirs of deceased contributories, and to the assignees of insolvent contributories shall apply.

274. The provisions of this Act with respect to staying and restraining suits and legal proceedings against a company at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding up and before the making of a winding up order shall, in the case of an unregistered company, where the application to stay or restrain is by a creditor, extend to suits and legal proceedings against any contributory of the company.

275. Where an order has been made for winding up an unregistered company, no suit or other legal proceeding shall be proceeded with or commenced against any contributory of the company in respect of any debt of the company, except by leave of the Court, and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

276. If an unregistered company has no power to sue and be sued in a summary name, or if for any reason it appears expedient, the Court may by the winding up order, or by any subsequent order, direct that all or any part of the property, moveable or immovable, including all interests and rights in, to and out of property, moveable and immovable, and including obligations and equitable claims as may belong to the company or to trustees on its behalf, is to vest in the official liquidator by his official name, and thereupon the property or the part thereof specified in the order shall vest accordingly; and the official liquidator may, after giving such notice (if any) as the Court may direct, bring or defend in his official name any suit or other legal proceeding relating to that property, as necessary to be brought or defended for the purpose of effectually winding up the company and recovering its property.

277. The provisions of this Part with respect to unregistered companies shall be in addition to, and not in restriction of, any provisions herebefore or hereafter in this Act contained with respect to winding up companies by the Court, and the Court or official liquidator may exercise any powers or do any act in the case of unregistered companies which might be exercised or done by it or him in winding up companies formed and registered under this Act; but an unregistered company shall not, except in the event of its being wound up, be deemed to be a company under this Act, and then only to the extent provided by this Part.

PART X.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED OUTSIDE BRITISH INDIA.

278. (1) Every company incorporated outside British India which at the commencement of this Act has a place of business in British India, and every such company which after the commencement of this Act establishes such a place of business within British India shall, within four months from the commencement of this Act or within six months from the establishment of such place of business, as the case may be, file with the registrar in the province in which such place of business is situated,—

- (a) a certified copy of the charter, statutes or memorandum and articles of the company, or other instrument constituting or defining the constitution of the company, and, if the instrument is not written in the English language, a certified translation thereof;
- (b) the full address of the registered or principal office of the company;
- (c) a list of the directors and managers (if any) of the company;
- (d) the names and addresses of some one or more persons resident in British India authorized to accept on behalf of the company service of process and any notices required to be served on the company;

and, in the event of any alteration being made in any such instrument or in such address or in the directors or managers or in the names or addresses of any such persons as aforesaid, the company shall, within the prescribed time, file with the registrar a notice of the alteration.

(2) Any process or notice required to be served on the company shall be sufficiently served, if addressed to any person whose name has been so filed as aforesaid and left at or sent by post to the address which has been so filed.

(3) Every company to which this section applies shall in every year file with the registrar of the province in which the company has its principal place of business—

- (i) in a case where by the law, for the time being in force, of the country in which the company is incorporated such company is required to file with the public authority an annual balance-sheet,—a copy of that balance-sheet; or

(g) in a case where no such provision is made by the law, for the time being in force, of the country in which the company is incorporated,—such a statement in the form of a declaration or such company shall if it were a company formed and registered under this Act, be required to file an affidavit with the provisions of this Act;

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India subject to such restrictions and conditions, if any, as he may therein prescribe, exempt any such company or any class of such companies from that requirement.

(4) Every company to which this section applies and which uses the word "Limited" as part of its name, shall—

(a) in every prospectus inviting subscriptions for its shares or debentures in British India state the country in which the company is incorporated; and

(b) conspicuously exhibit in every place where it carries on business in British India the name of the company and the country in which the company is incorporated so, letters easily legible in English characters, and also, if any place where it carries on business is beyond the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of a High Court, in the character of one of the vernacular languages used in that place; and

(c) have the name of the company and of the country in which the company is incorporated mentioned in legible English characters in all bill-heads and letter paper, and in all notices, advertisements and other official publications of the company.

(5) If any company to which this section applies fails to comply with any of the requirements of this section, the company, and every officer or agent of the company, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees or, in the case of a continuing offence, fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

(6) For the purposes of this section—

(a) the expression "certified" means certified in the prescribed manner to be a true copy of a document; and

(b) the expression "place of business" includes a share transfer or share registration office;

(c) the expression "director" includes any person occupying the position of director, by whatever name called; and

(d) the expression "prospectus" means any prospectus, notice, circular, advertisement or other written statement, offering to the public for subscription or purchase any shares or debentures of the company.

(7) There shall be paid to the registrar for registering any document required by this section to be filed with him a fee of five rupees or such smaller fee as may be prescribed.

PART XI.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Legal Proceedings, Offences, etc.

[S. 229, Companies Act, 1929.] 229. (1) No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence against this Act.

(2) If any offence under this Act is committed by any person within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, such offence shall be punishable upon summary conviction by any Presidency Magistrate of the place at which such Court is held.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, every offence against this Act shall, for the purposes of the said Code, be deemed to be non-cognizable.

[S. 230, Companies Act, 1929.] 230. The Court imposing any fine under this Act may direct that the whole or any part thereof be applied in or towards payment of the costs of the proceedings, or in or towards the rewarding of the person on whose information the fine is recovered.

[S. 231, Companies Act, 1929, & 30, Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1931.] 231. Where a limited company is plaintiff or petitioner in any such or other legal proceeding, any Court having jurisdiction in the matter may, if it appears that there is reason to believe that the company will be unable to pay the costs of the defendant if successful in his defence, require sufficient security to be given for those costs, and may stay all proceedings until the security is given.

[S. 232, Companies Act, 1929.] 232. If in any proceeding before any Court against a director of a company for negligence or breach of trust it appears to such Court that the director is or may be liable in respect of the negligence or breach of trust but has acted honestly and reasonably, and ought fairly to be excused for the negligence or breach of trust, that Court may relieve him, either wholly or partly, from his liability on such terms as the Court may think proper.

282. Whoever in any return, report, certificate, balance-sheet or other document, required (a. 282, Com- by or for the purpose of any of the provisions of this Act wilfully makes a false statement, or knowingly makes a statement which is false in any material particular, knowing it to be false, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine. [S. 282, Com- p. 190.]
283. If any person or persons trade or carry on business under any name or title of which (a. 283, Com- "Limited" is the last word, that person or those persons shall, unless duly incorporated with limited liability, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day upon which that name or title has been used. [S. 283, Com- p. 190.]
285. The provisions of this Act with respect to winding up shall not apply to any company (a. 285, Com- of which the winding up has commenced before the commencement of this Act, but every such company shall be wound up in the same manner and with the same incidents as if this Act had not been passed, and, for the purpose of the winding up, the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall be deemed to remain in full force. [S. 285, Com- p. 190.]
286. Every instrument of transfer or other document made before the commencement of this Act in pursuance of any enactment hereby repealed, shall be of the same force as if this Act had not been passed, and for the purpose of that enactment or document the repealed enactment shall be deemed to remain in full force. [S. 286, Com- p. 190.]
287. (F) The offices existing at the commencement of this Act for the registration of joint-stock companies shall be continued as if they had been established under this Act. [S. 287, Com- p. 190.]
- (F) Registers of companies kept in any such existing offices shall respectively be deemed part of the registers of companies to be kept under this Act.
- (F) The existing registrars, assistant registrars and officers in those offices shall, during the pleasure of the Local Government, hold the offices and receive the salaries therein held and provided by them, but subject to any regulations of the Local Government with regard to the execution of their duties.
288. Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of the Indian Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1912, or of the Provincial Insurance Societies Act, 1912. [S. 288, Com- p. 190.]
289. In sections 1 and 35 of Act No. XXI of 1905 (for the regulation of Excess, Surplus and Shareable Profits), the words "register of joint-stock companies" shall be construed to mean the registers under this Act. [S. 289, Com- p. 190.]
290. Save as provided in sections 129 and 130, nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay. [S. 290, Com- p. 190.]
291. (F) The enactments mentioned in the Fourth Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof: [S. 291, Com- p. 190.]
- Provided that the repeal shall not affect—
- (a) the incorporation of any company registered under any enactment hereby repealed; or
- (b) Table B in the Schedule annexed to Act No. XIX of 1907, or any part thereof, as far as the same applies to any company raising at the commencement of this Act; or
- (c) Table A in the First Schedule annexed to the Indian Companies Act, 1882, or any part thereof as far as the same applies to any company existing at the commencement of this Act.
- (F) All fees directed, machines passed and other things duly done under any enactment hereby repealed, shall be deemed to have been directed, passed or done under this Act.
- (F) The mention of particular matters in this section or in any other section of this Act shall not prejudice the general application of section 2 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, with regard to the effect of repeal.

SCHEDULES.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 2, IT, 28, 80, 82.)

TABLE A.

REGULATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF A COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES.

Preliminary.

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, expressions defined in the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or any statutory modification thereof in force at the date at which these regulations become binding on the company, shall have the meanings so defined; and words importing the singular shall include the plural, and *vice versa*, and words importing the masculine gender shall include females, and words importing persons shall include bodies corporate.

Business.

2. The directors shall have regard to the restrictions on the management of business imposed by section 101 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, if, and so far as, those restrictions are binding upon the company.

Shares.

3. Subject to the provisions, if any, in that behalf of the memorandum of association of the company, and without prejudice to any special rights previously conferred on the holders of existing shares in the company, any shares in the company may be issued with such preferred, deferred or other special rights, or such restrictions, whether in regard to dividend, voting, return of share capital, or otherwise, as the company may from time to time by special resolution determine.

4. If at any time the share capital is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class) may be varied with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of the class. To every such separate general meeting the provisions of these regulations relating to general meetings shall, *mutatis mutandis* apply, but so that the necessary quorum shall be two persons at least holding or representing by proxy one-fourth of the issued shares of the class.

5. No share shall be offered to the public for subscription except upon the terms that the amount payable on application shall be at least five per cent. of the nominal amount of the share, and the directors shall, as regards any allotment of shares, duly comply with such of the provisions of sections 109 and 105 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, as may be applicable thereto.

6. Every person whose name is entered as a member in the register of members shall, without payment, be entitled to a certificate under the corporate seal of the company specifying the share or shares held by him and the amount paid up thereon; provided that, in respect of a share or shares held jointly by several persons, the company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate, and delivery of a certificate for a share to one of several joint-holders, shall be sufficient delivery to all.

7. If a share certificate is lost or destroyed, it may be renewed on payment of such fee, if any, not exceeding eight annas, and on such terms, if any, as to evidence and indemnity as the directors think fit.

8. No part of the funds of the company shall be employed in the purchase of, or in loans upon the security of, the company's shares.

Lien.

9. The company shall have a lien on every share (not being a fully-paid share) for all amounts (whether presently payable or not) called or payable at a fixed time in respect of that share, and the company shall also have a lien on all shares (other than fully-paid shares) standing registered in the name of a single person, for all amounts presently payable by him or his estate to the company; but the directors may at any time declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this clause. The company's lien, if any, on a share shall extend to all dividends payable thereon.

10. The company may sell, in such manner as the directors think fit, any shares on which the company has a lien, but no sale shall be made unless some sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable, nor until the expiration of fourteen days after a notice in writing,

stating and demanding payment of such part of amount in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable, has been given to the registered holder for the time being of the share, or the person entitled by reason of his death or insolvency to the share.

11. The proceeds of the sale shall be applied in payment of such part of the amount in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable and the residue shall (subject to a like lien for sums not presently payable as existed upon the shares prior to the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the shares at the date of the sale. The purchaser shall be registered as the holder of the shares, and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase-money, nor shall he be liable to the amount he effected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the sale.

Call on Shares.

12. The directors may from time to time make calls upon the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares, provided that no call shall exceed one-fourth of the nominal amount of the share, or be payable at less than one month from the last call; and each member shall (subject to receiving at least fourteen days' notice specifying the time or times of payments) pay to the company at the time or times so specified the amount called on his shares.

13. The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect thereof.

14. If a sum called in respect of a share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment thereof, the person from whom the sum is due shall pay interest upon the sum at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment, but the directors shall be at liberty to waive payment of that interest wholly or in part.

15. The provisions of these regulations as to payment of interest shall apply in the case of non-payment of any sum which, by the terms of issue of a share, becomes payable at a fixed time, whether on account of the amount of the share, or by way of premium, as if the share had become payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

16. The directors may make arrangements on the issue of shares for a difference between the holders in the amount of calls to be paid and in the times of payment.

17. The directors may, if they think fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same all or any part of the moneys needed and unpaid upon any shares held by him; and upon all or any of the moneys so advanced may (until the same would, but for such advance, become presently payable) pay interest at such rate (not exceeding, without the sanction of the company in general meeting, six per cent.) as may be agreed upon between the member paying the sum in advance and the directors.

Transfer and Transmission of Shares.

18. The instrument of transfer of any share in the company shall be executed both by the transferor and transferee, and the transferor shall be deemed to remain holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register of members in respect thereof.

19. Shares in the company shall be transferred in the following form, or in any usual or common form which the directors shall approve:

I, A. B. of _____, in consideration of the sum of _____ paid to me by C. D. of _____ (hereinafter called "the said transferee"), do hereby transfer to the said transferee the share (or shares) numbered _____ in the underwriting called the Company, Limited, is held under the said transferee, his executors, administrators and assigns, subject to the several conditions on which I hold the same at the time of the execution thereof, and I, the said transferee, do hereby agree to take the said share (or shares) subject to the conditions aforesaid. As witness my hand and the day of _____

Witness to the signature of, etc.

20. The directors may decline to register any transfer of shares, not being fully-paid shares, to a person to whom they do not approve, and may also decline to register any transfer of shares on which the company has a lien. The directors may also suspend the registration of transfers during the fourteen days immediately preceding the ordinary general meeting in each year. The directors may decline to recognise any instrument of transfer unless—

- (a) a fee not exceeding two pence is paid to the company in respect thereof; and
- (b) the instrument of transfer is accompanied by the certificate of the shares to which it relates, and such other evidence as the directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferee to make the transfer.

21. The executors or administrators of a deceased sole holder of a share shall be the only persons recognised by the company as having any title to the share. In the case of a share registered in the names of two or more holders, the survivor or survivors, or the executors or administrators of the deceased survivor, shall be the only persons recognised by the company as having any title to the share.

22. Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or insolvency of a member shall, upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time be required by the directors, have the right, either to be registered as a member in respect of the share or, instead of being registered himself, to make such transfer of the share as the deceased or insolvent person

would have made; but the directors shall, in either case, have the same right to declare or suspend dividends as they would have had it the case of a transfer of the share by the deceased or insolvent person before the death or insolvency.

22. A person becoming entitled to a share by reason of the death or insolvency of the holder shall be entitled to the same dividends and other advantages to which he would be entitled if he were the registered holder of the share, except that he shall not, before being registered as a member in respect of the share, be entitled in respect of it to exercise any right conferred by membership in relation to meetings of the company.

Forfeiture of Shares.

23. If a member fails to pay any call or instalment of a call on the day appointed for payment thereof, the directors may, at any time thereafter during such time as any part of such call or instalment remains unpaid, serve a notice on him requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid, together with any interest which may have accrued.

24. The notice shall name a further day (not earlier than the expiration of fourteen days, from the date of the notice) on or before which the payment required by the notice is to be made, and shall state that in the event of non-payment at or before the time appointed the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

25. If the requirements of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which the notice has been given may at any time thereafter, before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the directors to that effect.

26. A forfeited share may be sold or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the directors think fit, and at any time before a sale or disposition the directors may be satisfied on such terms as the directors think fit.

27. A person whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of the forfeited shares, but shall, notwithstanding, remain liable to pay to the company all moneys which, at the date of forfeiture, were presently payable by him to the company in respect of the shares, but his liability shall cease if and when the company receives payment in full of the amount due from him.

28. A duly verified declaration in writing that the declarant is a director of the company, and that a share in the company has been duly forfeited on a date stated in the declaration, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share, and that declaration, and the receipt of the company for the consideration, if any, given for the share on the sale or disposition thereof shall constitute a good title to the share, and the person to whom the share is sold or disposed of shall be registered as the holder of the share and shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase-money (if any), nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture, sale or disposal of the share.

29. The provisions of these regulations as to forfeiture shall apply in the case of non-payment of any sum which, by the terms of issue of a share, becomes payable at a fixed time, whether on account of the amount of the share, or by way of premium, as if the same had been payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

Conversion of Shares into Stock.

30. The directors may, with the sanction of the company previously given in general meeting, convert any paid-up shares into stock, and may with like sanction reconvert any stock into paid-up shares of any denomination.

31. The holders of stock may transfer the same, or any part thereof, in the same manner, and subject to the same regulations, as, and subject to which, the shares from which the stock was originally converted to conversion have been transferred, or as near thereto as circumstances admit; but the directors may from time to time fix the minimum amount of stock transferable, and restrict or forbid the transfer of fractions of that minimum, but the minimum shall not exceed the nominal amount of the shares from which the stock arose.

32. The holders of stock shall, according to the amount of the stock held by them, have the same rights, privileges and advantages as regards dividends, voting at meetings of the company, and other matters, as if they held the shares from which the stock arose, but no such privilege or advantage (except participation in the dividends and profits of the company) shall be conferred by any such aliquot part of stock as would not, if existing in shares, have conferred that privilege or advantage.

33. Each of the regulations of the company (other than those relating to share-warrants, as are applicable to paid-up shares) shall apply to stock, and the words "share" and "shareholder" therein shall include "stock" and "stockholder."

34. The company may issue share warrants, and accordingly the directors may, in their discretion, with respect to any share which is fully paid up, on application in writing signed by the person registered as holder of the share, and authenticated by such evidence (if any) as the directors may from time to time require as to the identity of the person signing the request, and on receiving the certificate (if any) of the share, and the amount of the stamp duty on the warrant and such fee as the directors may from time to time require, issue under the company's

and a warrant, duly stamped, stating that the bearer of the warrant is entitled to the shares therein specified, and may provide by coupon or otherwise for the payment of dividends, or other moneys, on the shares included in the warrant.

54. A share warrant shall entitle the bearer to the shares included in it, and the shares shall be transferred by the delivery of the share warrant, and the provisions of the regulations of the company with respect to transfer and transmission of shares shall not apply thereto.

55. The bearer of a share warrant shall, on surrender of the warrant to the company for cancellation, and on payment of such sum as the directors may from time to time prescribe, be entitled to have his name entered as a member in the register of members in respect of the shares included in the warrant.

56. The bearer of a share warrant may at any time deposit the warrant at the office of the company, and as long as the warrant remains so deposited, the depositor shall have the same right of signing a requisition for calling a meeting of the company, and of attending and voting and exercising the other privileges of a member at any meeting held after the expiration of two clear days from the time of deposit, as if his name were inserted in the register of members as the holder of the shares included in the deposited warrant. Not more than one person shall be recognised as depositor of the share-warrant. The company shall, on two days' written notice, return the deposited share warrant to the depositor.

57. Subject as herein otherwise expressly provided, no person shall, as bearer of a share-warrant, sign a requisition for calling a meeting of the company, or attend, or vote or exercise any other privilege of a member at a meeting of the company, or be entitled to receive any notices from the company; but the bearer of a share-warrant shall be entitled in all other respects to the same privileges and advantages as if he were named in the register of members as the holder of the shares included in the warrant, and he shall be a member of the company.

58. The directors may from time to time make rules as to the terms on which (if they shall think fit) a new share-warrant or coupons may be issued by way of renewal in case of deterioration, loss or destruction.

Alteration of Capital.

59. The directors may, with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution of the company, increase the share capital by such sum, to be divided into shares of such amount, as the resolution shall prescribe.

60. Subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the resolution authorising the increase of share capital, all new shares shall, before issue, be offered to such persons as at the date of the offer are entitled to receive notices from the company of general meetings in proportion, as nearly as the circumstances admit, to the amount of the existing shares to which they are entitled. The offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares offered, and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined, and after the expiration of that time, or on the receipt of an intimation from the persons to whom the offer is made that he declines to accept the shares offered, the directors may dispose of the same in such manner as they think most beneficial to the company. The directors may likewise dispose of any new shares which (by reason of the sale which the new shares bear to shares held by persons entitled to an offer of new shares) cannot, in the opinion of the directors, be conveniently offered under the notice.

61. The new shares shall be subject to the same provisions with reference to the payment of calls, interest, dividends, forfeitures and otherwise as the shares in the original share capital.

62. The company may, by special resolution,—

- (a) consolidate and divide its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares;
- (b) by subdivision of the existing shares or any of them, divide the whole or any part of its share capital into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the memorandum of association, subject nevertheless to the provisions of paragraph (d) of sub-section (1) of section 29 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913;
- (c) cancel any shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person;
- (d) reduce its share capital in any manner and with, and subject to, any incident authorised and consent required, by law.

General Meetings.

63. The statutory general meeting of the company shall be held within the period required by section 73 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

64. A general meeting shall be held once in every year at such time (not being more than fifteen months after the holding of the last preceding general meeting) and place as may be prescribed by the company in general meeting, or, in default, at such time in the month following that in which the anniversary of the company's incorporation occurs, and at such place as the directors shall appoint. In default of a general meeting being so held, a general meeting shall be held in the month next following, and may be called by any two members in the same manner, as nearly as possible as that in which meetings are to be called by the directors.

65. The above-mentioned general meetings shall be called ordinary meetings; all other general meetings shall be called extraordinary.

44. The directors may, whenever they think fit, call an extraordinary general meeting, and extraordinary general meetings shall also be called on such requisition, or in default, may be called by such requisitioners, as provided by notice 79 of the Indian Companies Act, 1874. If at any time there are not within British India sufficient directors capable of acting to form a quorum, any director or any two members of the company may call an extraordinary general meeting in the same manner as nearly as possible as that in which meetings may be called by the directors.

Proceedings at General Meetings.

45. *Business Appointed* notice at the last (intention of the day on which the notice is served or deemed to be served), but inclusive of the day for which notice is given specifying the place, the day and the hour of meeting and, in case of special business, the general nature of that business, shall be given in manner hereinafter mentioned, or in such other manner, if any, as may be permitted by the company in general meeting, in such manner as may, under the regulations of the company, be required to receive such notice from the company; but the non-receipt of the notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any general meeting.

46. All business shall be transacted at an extraordinary meeting and all that is transacted at an ordinary meeting with the exception of confirming a dividend, the constitution of the accounts, balance-sheets and the ordinary report of the directors and auditors, the election of directors and other officers to the place of those retiring by rotation, and the fixing of the remuneration of the auditors.

47. No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum of members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business; save as herein otherwise provided, three members personally present shall be a quorum.

48. If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present the meeting, if called upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved; in any other case, it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place, and, if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, the members present shall be a quorum.

49. The chairman, if any, of the board of directors shall preside as chairman at every general meeting of the company.

50. If there is no such chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, or is unwilling to act as chairman, the members present shall choose some one of their number to be chairman.

51. The chairman may, with the consent of any meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. When a meeting is adjourned for ten days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting. Save as aforesaid, it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

52. At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands, unless a poll is (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) demanded by at least three members, and, unless a poll is so demanded, a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has, on a show of hands, been carried, or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority or lost, and an entry to that effect in the book of the proceedings of the company, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of, or against, that resolution.

53. If a poll is duly demanded, it shall be taken in such manner as the chairman directs, and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

54. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place, or at which the poll is demanded, shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.

55. A poll demanded on the election of a chairman or on a question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken at such time as the chairman of the meeting directs.

Vote of Members.

56. On a show of hands every member present in person shall have one vote. On a poll every member shall have one vote for each share of which he is the holder.

57. In the case of joint-holders, the vote of the holder who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint-holders; and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register of members.

58. A member of unsound mind, or in respect of whom an order has been made by any Court having jurisdiction in lunacy, may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, or his committee or other legal guardian, and any such committee or guardian may, on a poll, vote by proxy.

33. No member shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless all calls or other sums presently payable by him in respect of shares in the company have been paid.

34. One poll vote may be given either personally or by proxy: Provided that no company shall vote by proxy as long as a resolution of the directors in accordance with the provisions of section 51 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, is in force.

35. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorized in writing, or, if the appointor is a corporation, either under the common seal, or under the hand of an officer or attorney so authorized. No person shall act as a proxy unless either he is entitled on his own behalf to be present and vote at the meeting at which he acts as proxy, or he has been appointed to act at that meeting as proxy for a corporation.

36. The instrument appointing a proxy and the power-of-attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed or a duly certified copy of that power or authority shall be deposited at the registered office of the company not less than seventy-two hours before the time for holding the meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote, and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid.

37. An instrument appointing a proxy may be in the following form, or in any other form which the directors shall approve:—

Company, Limited.

"I, _____ of _____, being a member of the _____ Company do hereby appoint _____ of _____ as my proxy to vote for me and on my behalf at the _____ extraordinary, or (as the case may be) general meeting of the company to be held on the _____ day of _____ and at any adjournment thereof."

Signed this _____ day of _____

Director

38. The number of the directors and names of the first directors shall be determined in writing by a majority of the subscribers of the memorandum of association.

39. The remuneration of the directors shall from time to time be determined by the company in general meeting.

40. The qualification of a director shall be the holding of at least one share in the company, and it shall be his duty to comply with the provisions of section 55 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

Power and Duties of Directors.

41. The business of the company shall be managed by the directors, who may pay all expenses incurred in getting up and registering the company, and may exercise all such powers of the company as are not, by the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force, or by these articles, required to be exercised by the company in general meeting, subject nevertheless to any regulation of these articles, to the provisions of the said Act, and to such regulations being not inconsistent with the aforesaid regulations or resolutions, as may be provided by the company in general meeting; but no regulation made by the company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if that regulation had not been made.

42. The directors may from time to time appoint one or more of their body to the office of managing director or manager for such term, and on such conditions (whether by way of salary, or commission, or participation in profits, or partly in one way and partly in another) as they may think fit, and a director so appointed shall act, while holding that office, he subject to retirement by rotation, or taken into account in determining the rotation of retirement of directors, but his appointment shall be subject to determination *pro Actis* if he ceases from any cause to be a director, or if the company in general meeting resolves that he ceases of the office of managing director or manager be determined.

43. The amount for the time being remaining undischarged of monies borrowed or raised by the directors for the purposes of the company (otherwise than by the issue of shares capital) shall not at any time exceed the issued share capital of the company without the sanction of the company in general meeting.

44. The directors shall duly comply with the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force, and in particular with the provisions as regard to the registration of the particulars of mortgages and charges affecting the property of the company or created by it, and to keeping a register of the directors, and to sending to the registrar an annual list of members, and a statement of particulars relating thereto and notice of any consolidation or increase of share capital, or conversion of shares into stock, and copies of special resolutions and a copy of the register of directors and notification of any changes therein.

45. The directors shall cause minutes to be made in books provided for the purpose:—

(a) of all appointments of officers made by the directors;

(b) of the names of the directors present at each meeting of the directors and of any committees of the directors;

(c) of all resolutions and proceedings at meetings of the company, and, of the directors, and of committees of directors; and every director present at any meeting of directors or committee of directors shall sign his name in a book to be kept for that purpose.

The Seal.

75. The seal of the company shall not be affixed to any instrument except by the authority of a resolution of the board of directors, and in the presence of at least two directors and of the secretary or such other person as the directors may appoint for the purpose; and those two directors and secretary or other person so appointed shall sign every instrument to which the seal of the company is so affixed in their presence.

Disqualification of Directors.

77. The office of director shall be vacated if the director—

(a) ceases to be a director by virtue of section 86 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913;

(b) holds or any partner of his, or the firm of which he is a member, holds any other office of profit under the company except that of managing director or manager; or

(c) is convicted of an offence; or

(d) is found to be of unsound mind; or

(e) is concerned or participates in the profits of any concern with the company; or

(f) is punished with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months.

Provided, however, that no director shall vacate his office by reason of his being a member of any company which has entered into contracts with, or done any work for, the company of which he is director; but a director shall not vote in respect of any such contract or work, and if he does so vote, his vote shall not be counted.

Retirement of Directors.

78. At the first ordinary meeting of the company, the whole of the directors shall retire from office, and at the ordinary meeting in every subsequent year, one-third of the directors for the time being or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, then the number nearest to one-third shall retire from office.

79. The directors to retire in every year shall be those who have been longest in office since their last election, but in between persons who become directors on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot.

80. A retiring director shall be eligible for re-election.

81. The company at the general meeting at which a director retires in manner aforesaid may fill up the vacated office by electing a person thereunto.

82. If at any meeting at which an election of directors ought to take place the places of the retiring directors are not filled up, the meeting shall stand adjourned till the same day in the next week at the same time and place, and, if at the adjourned meeting the places of the retiring directors are not filled up, the retiring directors or such of them as have not had their places filled up shall be deemed to have been re-elected at the adjourned meeting.

83. The company may from time to time in general meeting increase or reduce the number of directors, and may also determine in what rotation the increased or reduced number is to go out of office.

84. Any casual vacancy occurring on the board of directors may be filled up by the directors, but the person so chosen shall be subject to retirement at the same time as if he had become a director on the day on which the director in whose place he is appointed was last elected a director.

85. The directors shall have power at any time, and from time to time, to appoint a person as an additional director who shall retire from office at the next following ordinary general meeting, but shall be eligible for election by the company at that meeting as an additional director.

86. The company may by extraordinary resolution remove any director before the expiration of his period of office, and may by an ordinary resolution appoint another person in his stead; the person so appointed shall be subject to retirement at the same time as if he had become a director on the day on which the director in whose place he is appointed was last elected a director.

Meetings of Directors.

87. The directors may meet together for the dispatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings, as they think fit. Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote. A director may, and the secretary on the requisition of a director shall, at any time, summon a meeting of directors.

88. The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the directors may be fixed by the directors, and unless so fixed shall (when the number of directors exceeds three) be three.

88. The circulating directors may set notwithstanding any vacancy in their body, but, if and so long as their number is reduced below the number fixed by or pursuant to the regulations of the company to be necessary quorum of directors, the circulating directors may act for the purpose of increasing the number of directors to that number, or of appointing a general meeting of the company, but for no other purpose.

89. The directors may elect a chairman of their meetings and determine the period for which he is to hold office but if no such chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the chairman is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the directors present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

90. The directors may delegate any of their powers to a committee consisting of such member or members of their body as they think fit; any committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers so delegated, conform to any regulations that may be imposed on them by the directors.

91. A committee may elect a chairman of their meetings; if no such chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the chairman is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the members present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

92. A committee may meet and adjourn as they think proper. Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present, and, in case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

93. All acts done by any meeting of the directors or of a committee of directors, or by any person acting as a director, shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such directors or persons acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be so valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a director.

Dividends and Reserves.

94. The company in general meeting may declare dividends, but no dividends shall exceed the amount recommended by the directors.

95. The directors may from time to time pay to the members such interim dividends as appear to the directors to be justified by the profits of the company.

96. No dividends shall be paid otherwise than out of profits.

97. Subject to the rights of persons (if any) entitled to shares with special rights as to dividends, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid on the shares, but if and so long as nothing is paid up on any of the shares in the company, dividends may be declared and paid according to the amounts of the shares. No amount paid on a share in advance of calls shall, while carrying interest, be treated for the purposes of this article as paid on the share.

98. The directors may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the company such sums as they think proper as a reserve or reserves which shall, at the discretion of the directors, be applicable for meeting contingencies, or for paying dividends, or for any other purpose to which the profits of the company may be properly applied, and pending such application may, at the like discretion, either be employed in the business of the company or be invested in such investments (other than shares of the company) as the directors may from time to time think fit.

99. If several persons are registered as joint-holders of any share, any one of them may give effectual receipts for any dividend payable on the share.

100. Notice of any dividend that may have been declared shall be given in manner hereinafter mentioned to the persons entitled to share thereon.

101. No dividend shall bear interest against the company.

Accounts.

102. The directors shall cause true accounts to be kept—

(a) of the sums of money received and expended by the company, and the matter in respect of which such receipt and expenditure takes place; and

(b) of the assets and liabilities of the company.

103. The books of accounts shall be kept at the registered office of the company, or at such other place or places as the directors think fit, and shall always be open to the inspection of the directors.

104. The directors shall from time to time determine whether and to what extent and at what times and places and under what conditions or regulations the accounts and books of the company or any of them shall be open to the inspection of members not being directors, and no director (not being a director) shall have any right of inspecting any account or book or document of the company except as conferred by law or authorized by the directors or by the company in general meeting.

105. Once at least in every year the directors shall lay before the company in general meeting a profit and loss account for the period since the preceding account or (in the case of the first account) since the incorporation of the company, made up to a date not more than six months before such meeting.

110. The profit and loss account shall show, arranged under the most convenient heads, the amount of gross income, distinguishing the several sources from which it has been derived, and the amount of gross expenditure, distinguishing the expenditure of the establishment, salaries and other like matters. Every item of expenditure fully chargeable against the year's income shall be brought into account, so that a just balance of profit and loss may be laid before the meeting, and, in cases where any item of expenditure which may in fairness be distributed over several years has been incurred in any one year, the whole amount of such item shall be stated, with the addition of the reasons why only a portion of such expenditure is charged against the income of the year.

111. A balance-sheet shall be made out in every year and laid before the company in general meeting made up to a date not more than six months before such meeting. The balance-sheet shall be accompanied by a report of the directors as to the state of the company's affairs, and the amount which they recommend to be paid by way of dividend, and the amount (if any) which they propose to carry to a reserve fund.

112. A copy of the balance-sheet and report shall, seven days previously to the meeting, be sent to the persons entitled to receive notices of general meetings in the manner in which notices are to be given hereunder.

113. The directors shall in all respects comply with the provisions of sections 221 to 226 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force.

Divid.

114. Auditors shall be appointed and their duties regulated in accordance with sections 145 and 146 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force.

Notices.

115. (1) A notice may be given by the company to any member either personally or by sending it by post to him to his registered address, or (if he has no registered address in British India) to the address, if any, within British India supplied by him to the company for the giving of notices to him.

(2) Where a notice is sent by post, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, prepaying and posting a letter containing the notice and, unless the contrary is proved, to have been effected at the time at which the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

116. If a member has no registered address in British India and has not supplied to the company an address within British India for the giving of notices to him, a notice addressed to him and advertised in a newspaper circulating in the neighborhood of the registered office of the company shall be deemed to be duly given to him on the day on which the advertisement appears.

117. A notice may be given by the company to the joint-holders of a share by giving the notice to the joint-holder named first in the register in respect of the share.

118. A notice may be given by the company to the persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member by sending it through the post in a prepaid letter addressed to them by name, or by the title of representatives of the deceased, or assignees of the interest or by any like description, at the address (if any) in British India supplied for the purpose by the persons claiming to be so entitled, or (until such an address has been so supplied) by giving the notice in any manner in which the same might have been given if the death or bankruptcy had not occurred.

119. Notice of every general meeting shall be given in some manner hereinbefore authorized to (a) every member of the company (including holders of share-warrants) except those members who (during an interval of the company's affairs) have not supplied to the company an address within British India for the giving of notices to them, and also to (b) every person entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member, who, but for his death or bankruptcy, would be entitled to receive notices of the meeting. No other person shall be entitled to receive notices of general meetings.

TABLE B.

(See sections 953 and 957.)

TABLE OF FEES TO BE PAID TO THE REGISTRAR.

I.—By a Company having a Share Capital.

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. For registration of a company whose nominal share capital does not exceed Rs. 10,000, a fee of	40	0	0
2. For registration of a company whose nominal share capital exceeds Rs. 10,000, the share fee of forty rupees, with the following additional fees registered according to the amount of nominal capital (that is to say):— For every 10,000 rupees of nominal share capital, or part of 10,000 rupees	20	0	0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal share capital, or part of 10,000 rupees, after the first 10,000 rupees up to 10,000,000 rupees	1	0	0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal share capital, or part of 10,000 rupees, after the first 10,000,000 rupees	1	0	0
3. For registration of any increase of share capital made after the first registration of the company, the same fee per 10,000 rupees as, part of 10,000 rupees, as would have been payable if such increased share capital had formed part of the original share capital at the time of registration. Provided that no company shall be liable to pay in respect of nominal share capital on registration, or afterwards, any greater amount of fees than 1,000 rupees taking into account, in the case of fees payable on an increase of share capital after registration, the fees paid on registration.			
4. For registration of any existing company, except such companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Act, the same fee as is charged for registering a new company.			
5. For filing any document by this Act required or authorized to be filed, other than the memorandum or the abstract required to be filed with the registrar by a receiver or the statement required to be filed with the registrar by the liquidator in a winding up	5	0	0
6. For making a record of any fact by this Act authorized or required to be recorded by the registrar, a fee of	5	0	0

II.—By a Company not having a Share Capital.

1. For registration of a company whose number of members, as stated in the articles of association, does not exceed 20	40	0	0
2. For registration of a company whose number of members, as stated in the articles of association, exceeds 20, but does not exceed 100	100	0	0
3. For registration of a company whose number of members, as stated in the articles of association, exceeds 100, but is not stated to be unlimited, the share fee of Rs. 100 with an additional Rs. 5 for every 20 members, or less number than 20 members, after the first 100.			
4. For registration of a company in which the number of members is stated in the articles of association to be unlimited, a fee of	400	0	0
5. For registration of any increase in the number of members made after the registration of the company, the same fee as would have been payable if such increase had been stated in the articles of association at the time of registration. Provided that no company shall be liable to pay on the whole a greater fee than Rs. 400 in respect of its number of members, taking into account the fee paid on the first registration of the company.	5	0	0
6. For registration of any existing company except such companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Act, the same fee as is charged for registering a new company.			
7. For filing any document by this Act required or authorized to be filed, other than the memorandum or the abstract required to be filed with the registrar by a receiver or the statement required to be filed with the registrar by the liquidator in a winding up	5	0	0
8. For making a record of any fact by this Act authorized or required to be recorded by the registrar, a fee of	5	0	0

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(See sections 6 and 109.)

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES.

1st.—The name of the company is "The Eastern Steam Packet Company, Limited."

2nd.—The registered office of the company will be situate in the province of Madras.

3rd.—The objects for which the company is established are "the conveyance of passengers and goods in ships or boats between such places as the company may from time to time determine, and the doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."

4th.—The liability of the members is limited.

5th.—The share capital of the company is two hundred thousand rupees, divided into one thousand shares of two hundred rupees each.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a company in pursuance of this memorandum of association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the company set opposite our respective names.

Names, addresses and descriptions of subscribers.										Number of shares taken by each subscriber.	
L. A. M. of	number										100
S. O. D. of											20
S. E. P. of											30
S. O. D. of											25
S. L. J. of											15
S. E. P. of											10
S. O. D. of											10
Total shares taken											200

Dated the

Witness to the above signatures,
X. Y. of

day of

19

FORM B.

(See sections 7 and 109.)

MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE, AND NOT BY SHARED CAPITAL.

Memorandum of Association.

1st.—The name of the company is "The Mutual Cerealists' Machine Association, Limited."

2nd.—The registered office of the company will be situate in Calcutta.

3rd.—The objects for which the company is established are "the mutual insurance of ships belonging to members of the company, and the doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."

4th.—The liability of the members is limited.

5th.—Every member of the company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up while he is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and expenses of winding up and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributors among themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding one hundred rupees.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a company, in pursuance of this memorandum of association.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers.

- "1. A. B. of
- "2. C. D. of
- "3. E. F. of
- "4. G. H. of
- "5. I. J. of
- "6. K. L. of
- "7. M. N. of

Dated the

Witness to the above signatures,
X. Y. of

day of

19

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION TO ACCOMPANY PROPOSED MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.

Number of Members.

1. The company for the purpose of registration is declared to consist of five hundred members.

2. The directors hereinafter mentioned may, whenever the business or the association requires it, register as *excess* or *extra* members.

Registration of Members.

3. No person shall be deemed to have agreed to become a member of the company who inscribes any ship or share in a ship in pursuance of the regulations hereinafter contained.

General Meetings.

4. The first general meeting shall be held at such time, not being less than one month nor more than three months after the incorporation of the company, and at such place, as the directors may determine.

5. A general meeting shall be held once in every year at such time (not being more than fifteen months after the holding of the last preceding general meeting) and place as may be prescribed by the company in general meeting, or, in default, at such time in the month following that in which the anniversary of the company's incorporation occurs, and at such place, as the directors shall appoint. In default of a general meeting being so held, a general meeting shall be held in the month next following, and may be called by any two members in the same manner so nearly as possible as that in which meetings are to be called by the directors.

6. The above-mentioned general meetings shall be called ordinary meetings, all other general meetings shall be called extraordinary.

7. The directors may, whenever they think fit, and shall, on a requisition made in writing by any five or more members, call an extraordinary general meeting.

8. Any requisition made by the members must state the object of the meeting proposed to be called, and must be signed by the requisitioners and deposited at the registered office of the company.

9. On receipt of the requisition the directors shall forthwith proceed to call a general meeting: if they do not proceed to cause a meeting to be held within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition being so deposited, the requisitioners or any other five members may themselves call a meeting.

Proceedings at General Meetings.

10. Fourteen days' notice at the least, specifying the place, the day and the hour of meeting, and in case of special business the general nature of the business, shall be given to the members in manner hereinafter mentioned, or in such other manner (if any) as may be prescribed by the company in general meeting; but the non-receipt of such a notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any general meeting.

11. All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an extraordinary meeting, and all that is transacted at an ordinary meeting, with the exception of the consideration of the accounts, balance-sheets and the ordinary report of the directors and auditors, the election of directors and other officers in the place of those retiring by rotation, and the fixing of a remuneration of the auditors.

12. No business shall be transacted at any meeting except the declaration of a dividend, unless a quorum of members is present at the commencement of the business. The quorum shall be ascertained as follows (that is to say):—if the members of the company at the time of the meeting do not exceed ten, a quorum shall be five; if they exceed ten, there shall be added to the above quorum one for every five additional members with this limitation, that no quorum shall in any case exceed ten.

13. If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum of members is not present, the meeting, if called on the requisition of the members, shall be dissolved; in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place; and if at each adjourned meeting a quorum of members is not present, it shall be adjourned *ad hoc*.

14. The chairman (if any) of the directors shall preside as chairman at every general meeting of the company.

15. If there is no such chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present at the time of holding the same, the members present shall choose some one of their number to be chairman of that meeting.

16. The chairman may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

17. At any general meeting, unless a poll is demanded by at least three members, a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the company, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.

18. If a poll is demanded in manner aforesaid, the same shall be taken in such manner as the chairman directs, and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

Vote of Members.

19. Every member shall have one vote and no more.

20. If any member is a female or infirm, he may vote by his committee or other legal guardian.

21. No member shall be entitled to vote at any meeting unless all moneys due from him to the company have been paid.

22. On a poll vote may be given either personally or by proxy: Provided that no company shall vote by proxy as long as a resolution of its directors in accordance with the provision of section 81 of the Indian Companies Act, 1925, is in force. A proxy shall be appointed in writing under the hand of the appointor, or, if such appointor is a corporation, under its common seal.

23. (1) No proxy shall act as a proxy unless he is a member, or unless he is appointed to act at the meeting as proxy for a corporation.

(2) The instrument appointing him shall be deposited at the registered office of the company not less than forty-eight hours before the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote.

24. Any instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form:—

Company, limited,

I, _____, of _____, being a Member of the
Company, Limited, hereby appoint _____
as my proxy, to vote for me and on my behalf at the (ordinary or extraordinary,
or the one may be) general meeting of the company to be held on the _____ day of _____
and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed this _____ day of _____

Director

25. The number of the directors and the names of the first directors shall be determined by the subscribers of the memorandum of association.

26. Until directors are appointed, the subscribers of the memorandum of association shall, for all the purposes of the Indian Companies Act, 1925, be deemed to be directors.

Power of Directors.

27. The business of the company shall be managed by the directors, who may exercise all such powers of the company as are not by the Indian Companies Act, 1925, or by any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force, or by three articles, required to be executed by the company in general meeting, but no resolution made by the company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if that resolution had not been made.

Election of Directors.

28. The directors shall be elected annually by the company in general meeting.

Business of Company.

(Here insert rules made as to the business of the company to be conducted.)

Seal.

29. Auditors shall be appointed and their duties regulated in accordance with sections 145 and 146 of the Indian Companies Act, 1925, or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force, and for this purpose the said sections shall have effect as if the word "members" were substituted for "shareholders," and as if "first general meeting" were substituted for "statutory meeting."

Notice.

30. A notice may be given by the company to any member either personally, or by sending it by post to him to his registered address.

31. Where a notice is sent by post, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, prepaying and posting a letter containing the notice and, unless the contrary is proved, to have been effected at the time at which the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers.

- "1. A.B. of _____
- "2. C.D. of _____
- "3. E.F. of _____
- "4. G.H. of _____
- "5. I.J. of _____
- "6. K.L. of _____
- "7. M.N. of _____

Dated the _____ day of _____ 19____

Witness to the above signatures,

X. Y. of _____

FORM C.

(See sections 7 and 102.)

MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE, AND HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL.

Memorandum of Association.

1st.—The name of the company is "The Survey Range Hotel Company, Limited."

2nd.—The registered office of the company will be situate in the province of Bengal.

3rd.—The objects for which the company is established or to be established are "the facilitating travelling in the Survey Range, by providing hotels and conveyances by sea and by land for the accommodation of travellers, and the doing of such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."

4th.—The liability of the members is limited.

5th.—Every member of the company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up while he is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the company, contracted before he ceases to be a member, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding up the same and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding fifty rupees.

6th.—The share capital of the company shall consist of five hundred thousand rupees, divided into five thousand shares of one hundred rupees each.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a company, in pursuance of the memorandum of association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the company set opposite our respective names.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers.										Number of shares taken by each Subscriber.
"1. A. B. of	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20
"2. C. D. of	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	25
"3. E. F. of	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30
"4. G. H. of	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	40
"5. I. J. of	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	15
"6. K. L. of	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5
"7. M. N. of	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10
Total shares taken										125

Signed this day of 19 .

Witness to the above signatures.

X. Y., of

Articles of Association in conformity preceding Memorandum of Association.

1. The share capital of the company is five hundred thousand rupees, divided into five thousand shares of one hundred rupees each.

2. The directors may, with the sanction of the company in general meeting, reduce the amount of shares in the company.

3. The directors may, with the sanction of the company in general meeting, cancel any shares belonging to the company.

4. All the articles of Table A of the Indian Companies Act, 1912, shall be deemed to be incorporated with these articles and to apply to the company.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers.

"1. A. B. of	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	member.
"2. C. D. of	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20
"3. E. F. of	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	25
"4. G. H. of	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30
"5. I. J. of	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	40
"6. K. L. of	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	15
"7. M. N. of	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5

Signed this day of 19 .

Witness to the above signatures.

X. Y., of

Total amount (if any) agreed to be considered as paid on shares which have been issued as fully paid up otherwise than by cash	Rs.
Total amount (if any) agreed to be considered as paid on shares which have been issued as partly paid up to the extent of .. per share	Rs.
Total amount of calls unpaid	Rs.
Total amount (if any) paid by way of commission in respect of shares or discounts or allowed by way of discount since date of last account	Rs.
Total amount (if any) paid on shares forfeited	Rs.
Total amount of shares and stock for which share-warrants are outstanding	Rs.
Total amount of share-warrants issued and surrendered, respectively since date of last account	Rs.
Number of shares or amounts of stock comprised in each share-warrant	Rs.
Total amount of debt due from the company in respect of all mortgages and charges which are required to be registered with the registrar under this Act	Rs.

* State the aggregate number of shares forfeited.

List of Persons holding shares in the Company Limited, on the day of 18, and of persons who have held shares therein at any time since the date of the last return, showing their names and addresses and an account of the shares so held.

Persons in register holding matching shares.	Names, addresses and other returns.				Amount of shares.				FOURTH.
	Names in full.	Residential address.	Address.	Occupation or trade.	* Number of shares held by each person at date of return.	Number of shares held by each person at date of return.	Day of the month of the year when the shares were first taken up.	Number of shares held by each person at date of return.	

* State the aggregate number of shares forfeited (if any).

† The aggregate number of shares held, subject to the shares in numbers, may be stated, and the return may be added as thereto, so as to make one total agree with that stated in the statement as having been taken up.

‡ When the shares are of different classes, these returns may be subdivided so that the number of each class held is ascertained as if the shares separately.

§ The date of acquisition of each transfer should be given as well as the date when the shares were first taken up, and the date of the transfer of the shares to the person who has taken up the shares.

Names and addresses of the persons who are the Directors of the Company Limited, on the day of 18.

Names.	Addresses.

Names and addresses of the persons who are the managers of the Company Limited, on the day of 18.

Names.	Addresses.

Not a Banking company must add a list of all trade places of business.

I, do hereby certify that the above list and statement truly and correctly state the facts as they stood on the day of 18.

(Signature)

(State whether director, manager or secretary.)

FORM F

(See section 263.)

Location.

Balance-sheet at 31

19

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.	No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS.	No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
Capital—		Fixed Capital Expenditure	
Authorized Capital .. shares of Rs.		(Showing nothing as far as possible between expenditure paid and paid, but, including, land, building, railway, shipping, plant, machinery, furniture, development of property, patents, trade marks and designs, accounts paid out of capital during construction, etc., and all other payments over the original cost and the total depreciation written off under each head.)	
Issued Capital .. shares of Rs.		Provision for Expenses	
Amount called up to Rs. per share.		Contracted or Estimated	
Reserve		(Showing nothing as far as possible for underwriting or placing shares or debentures or other written off.)	
Any Reserve Fund		Unpaid Share Capital	
Any other Fund created out of profits		Loans	
Any Reserve for Insurance Fund ..		Loans	
Provision for Share and Debenture		Loans	
Loans or Mortgages on Mortgages		Loans	
Loans		Loans	
(Showing the nature of security.)		(Showing the nature of security.)	
Debt—		Reserve Debentures	
Amount on Mortgages, Debentures or other Secured Loans.		Other Loans	
Provision for Dividends		(Showing nothing as far as possible between those retained and paid or proposed to be paid, but, including, all other payments over the original cost and the total depreciation written off under each head.)	
Liabilities		Reserve Debentures	
For Capital		Other Loans	
Expenses		(Showing nothing as far as possible between those retained and paid or proposed to be paid, but, including, all other payments over the original cost and the total depreciation written off under each head.)	
Amortization		Reserve Debentures	
Other Finance		Other Loans	
Reserve for Dividends and Insurance		(Showing nothing as far as possible between those retained and paid or proposed to be paid, but, including, all other payments over the original cost and the total depreciation written off under each head.)	
(For the portion for which value has not yet been ascertained, e.g., in the case of the following classes of Corporation—Shareholders, Preference Shareholders, Debenture, etc., including Shareholders, etc.)		Reserve Debentures	
Profit and Loss		Other Loans	
Balance at per portion Balance Sheet.		(Showing nothing as far as possible between those retained and paid or proposed to be paid, but, including, all other payments over the original cost and the total depreciation written off under each head.)	
Balance brought forward		Reserve Debentures	
Profit and Loss		Other Loans	
(If the profit and loss is not given, it is not to be included in a Profit and Loss account and should be shown in the Balance Sheet.)		(Showing nothing as far as possible between those retained and paid or proposed to be paid, but, including, all other payments over the original cost and the total depreciation written off under each head.)	
Contingent Liabilities—		Reserve Debentures	
Gains against the Company not acknowledged as debts.		Other Loans	
Money due within the liability of the company.		(Showing nothing as far as possible between those retained and paid or proposed to be paid, but, including, all other payments over the original cost and the total depreciation written off under each head.)	
Amount of Contingent Liabilities		Reserve Debentures	
		Other Loans	

FORM G

(See section 127.)

FORM OF STATEMENT TO BE FORWARDED BY BANKERS AND LOANBROKERS COMPANIES AND DEPOSITORS,
PAYMENT, OR FUTURE PAYMENT.

* The share capital of the company is Rs. divided into shares of pach.
 The number of shares issued is Calls to the amount of Rs. per share have
 been made, value which the sum of Rs. has been received.
 The liabilities of the company on the thirty-first day of December (or thirtieth of June)

were—

Debts owing to sundry persons by the company :

Under deposit, Rs.

On mortgages or bonds, Rs.

On notes, bills or bonds, Rs.

On other securities, Rs.

On unsecured liabilities, Rs.

The assets of the company on that day were :

Government securities (stating them), Rs.

Bills of exchange, bonds and promissory notes, Rs.

Cash at the Bankers, Rs.

Other securities, Rs.

* If the company has no capital divided into shares, the portion of the statement relating to capital and shares must be omitted.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(See section 121.)

ENACTMENTS REFERRED.

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject or description.	Extent of repeal.
1852	VI	The Indian Companies Act, 1852	So much as has not been repealed.
1857	VI	The Indian Companies Act (Amendment) Act, 1857	The whole.
1871	XII	The Amending Act, 1871	So much of the Second Schedule as relates to the Indian Companies Act, 1852.
1881	XII	The Indian Companies (Reconstruction of Association) Act, 1881	The whole.
1899	IX	The Indian Companies Act, 1899	The second portion in section 2 relating to the Indian Companies Act, 1871.
1900	IV	The Indian Companies (Branch Companies) Act, 1900	The whole.
1910	IV	The Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1910	The whole.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Published by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,

As. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1901 (No. 31 & 35 Vol. I, p. 87, 93 and 95 Vol. I, p. 14 and 9 Edw. VII, p. 4)

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Tuesday, the 13th February 1912.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fawcett Wilson, G.C.S.I., M.A., M.C.S.,
Vice-President, presiding.

and 13 Members, of whom 51 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The President: "Members who have to take the oath will please come up to the table in the order named by the Secretary."

The following Additional Members made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, M.A.
The Hon'ble Raja Ramendra Nath Sanyal.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Ardescoff, M.A.
The Hon'ble Major J. C. Robinson, I.M.S.
The Hon'ble Raja Keshopal Singh, M.A., M.C.S., of Kotla.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Richard F. S. Parnell asked:—

"With reference to the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Harcourt Butler on the 14th March 1911, during the discussion on the Hon'ble Mr. Northcote's Resolution relating to the Department of Archaeology, to the effect that the Government of India were about to forward to the Secretary of State proposals for the creation of an Imperial Research Institute, will the Government be pleased to state:—

- whether any, and if so what, progress has been made with the scheme for the creation and establishment of such an Institute?
- and whether it is a fact that such an Institute located in some rented locality in Delhi will cost a large sum in the country?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Harcourt Butler replied:—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to paragraph 14 of the Government of India (Education) Resolution No. 301 C.D., dated the 21st February 1912."

The Hon'ble Mr. GAWANDEE CHAKRARTY asked:—

"Will the Government of India be pleased to state whether they propose to publish the official correspondence which passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State relating to the suspension of sales of certified copies and reduction of uncerified copies?"

The Hon'ble Mr. GILMAN replied:—

"The Government do not propose to publish the correspondence referred to, which is of a confidential nature."

The Hon'ble Mr. GAWANDEE CHAKRARTY asked:—

"Is Government aware that Indian trade is greatly hampered on account of the present opinion policy, and that a large amount of Indian money has been locked up in opium warehouses in Chinese ports?"

"Will Government be pleased to state if it will advance the stock as the money market by lending money in Rupees or other surplus funds to Rupee or Indian Government securities?"

The Hon'ble Mr. GILMAN replied:—

"The answer to my Hon'ble friend is in the negative."

The Hon'ble Mahaswami MARUDAN CHAKRAVARTY asked:—

"Will the Government be pleased to state what scheme, if any, is in contemplation to give some right of representation to the Indian population of the Province of Delhi in the Legislative Council of the Governor General?"

The Hon'ble Mr. RICHMOND CHAMBERLAIN replied:—

"In the Imperial Legislative Council, as at present constituted, having regard to the numerous membership, jurisdiction and the claims of the other parts of the country, it is impossible to elect any sort of an electorate to be created at Delhi. While the Council sits at Delhi, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is an ex-officio member, and he is in a position to advise upon any questions of particular interest to his charge."

The Hon'ble Mr. PERUMAL SWAMY SIVAKUMAR asked:—

"Will Government be pleased to say whether they propose to publish the correspondence, if any, that has taken place between the Government of India and His Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the subject of the Madras University?"

"The only dispatch been received from the Secretary of State on the subject of the Madras University subsequently to the letter addressed by the Hon'ble Member for Madras to the President of the Madras University Constitution Committee in August 1912?"

The Hon'ble Mr. HANCOCK BURTON replied:—

"The Government of India do not propose to publish the correspondence alluded to and are unable to make any statement on the matter which is still under discussion."

The Hon'ble Mr. PERUMAL SWAMY SIVAKUMAR asked:—

"Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) the total expenditure from State resources,
- (b) the total number of students, and
- (c) the number of Madras students,

with reference to—

- (a) Government Arts Colleges,
- (b) Non-Madras Grant-in-aid Arts Colleges, and
- (c) Rank of the Madras Grant-in-aid Arts Colleges?"

The Hon'ble Mr. HANCOCK BURTON replied:—

"The information as regards Government Arts Colleges is—

- (a) Rs. 11,84,367; (b) 4,374; (c) 3,932. These figures are for the year 1910-11.

"Reliable information cannot be given regarding non-Madras and Madras grant-in-aid colleges, the great majority of such colleges being non-Madras and open to Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians of other communities alike. It was however reported in 1910 that the Mahomedan Anglo-Christian College, Aligarh, received the smallest of grants aggregating Rs. 25,000 a year while the President of Madras received his maximum salary. This was exclusive of a further fund amounting to Rs. 7,700 for the college itself, out of capital grants. Grants have likewise been made for an Islamic College at Pondicherry. Local Governments will shortly be addressed on the subject of Mahomedan education."

THE INDIAN EXTRADITION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. PERUMAL SWAMY SIVAKUMAR moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Extradition Act, 1903, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"Hon'ble Members will have seen that the Select Committee have proposed a few small additions to the amendment of the law which the Bill was intended to effect, and I will presently explain those proposed additions to the Council; but before doing so, as many members of the Council were not at Madras when the Bill was introduced, I should like to say a few words about the genesis of this Bill. The Bill, as it was introduced, was merely intended to remove a doubt as to the legality of the proceedings of a Presidency Magistrate acting under section 7 of the Act. The Presidency Magistrate had not been specifically mentioned in this section, but it was followed then, since a Presidency town is a district under section 7, sub-section 4, of the Criminal Procedure Code, the term 'the District Magistrate of a district,' and in this Act, would include the Presidency Magistrate. Recently, however, a case arose in Madras in which the Advocate General of that Presidency expressed his opinion that the point was open to some doubt, and although Presidency Magistrates have all these years acted on the belief that they had jurisdiction under section 7 of the Act, it was considered advisable to remove, by specific enactment, any doubt in the subject that may exist, or might hereafter arise. The amendment was thus a purely formal one. It was not intended to introduce any new provision, but merely to legalize the practice already followed. It was therefore an act of courtesy to the Government of India to find that their hon'ble little amendment was apparently creating opposition in Bombay."

"The Government are quite anxious to admit that there is the slightest ground for any apprehension as to the working of this section as amended. During the triennium 1909-11 there were over 1,000 warrants issued by District Magistrates and executed by Magistrates in British India. Twenty-two of these warrants were executed by the Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, and since the Act came into force, no less than 115 warrants of this kind have been executed in Presidency towns. No case of hardship or of improper use of such warrants has ever come to light. All the Local Governments, the Agents to the Governor General and Secretaries are unanimous on this point."

"The Hon'ble Presidency Magistrate at Bombay has received three powers from time to time without apparently the good offices of Bombay being actually aware of the fact seems to me to be charged completely all fear of the terrible consequences which the Bombay people seem, to imagine would follow the passing of this little amendment. Yet, we are astonished, when new legislation is under consideration, to hear all sorts of dire prophecies as to what will ensue, and it is difficult and perhaps impossible to discount alleged hardships, or rather anticipated hardships that will occur under any law before the law has come into force; but general experience is that, if difficulties arise in carrying out an Act, those difficulties refer generally not to matters which were foreseen, but to matters which were not foreseen. In this case, however, we have many years' experience before us to show that these apprehensions have not occurred and do not occur, and the presumption therefore that they will not occur is fairly a very strong one."

"I will turn now to the amendments specifically recommended by the Select Committee which have been suggested by the Government. They are not designed to introduce anything new into the Act. They merely make specifically in the law a procedure which could at any time have been followed by the Magistrate under the Act as it stands. Under the existing section 10 the Government of India or the Local Governments have the power to stop proceedings and to cancel any warrant issued by a

Political Agent. It has therefore always been open to a Magistrate who executes a Political Agent's warrant to refuse any case that presents special features to the Local Government if he considered that this course was advisable. Clearly a Magistrate who sent up a case under that section would only do so either if there was something on the face of the warrant which indicated a mistake or irregularity, or if when the accused person was brought before him, before being made over to the authority issuing the warrant, he made some representation which led the Magistrate to think that the case was of an exceptional nature, and that it should be brought to the notice of the Local Government. Every second person who was arrested in this way would, to the ordinary sense, have been brought before the Magistrate before any case was made over, and it was always open to him, and he always had the chance, to make any statement that he pleased. The only thing about the case was that it was certainly brought on three points, and it left the procedure to be taken, as suggested as the ordinary kind of procedure which a Magistrate would adopt and the ordinary method by which a case would be brought to the notice of the Local Government for action under section 11 if it thought fit; but we have thought it advisable, as apprehensions exist, to include specifically that procedure in the Act, and I hope that it will silence all the suspicions of our Bombay friends. Further than that the Government is not prepared to go.

"I should like to remind Hon'ble Members, however, that the procedure regarding the issue of warrants by Political Agents is governed by rules framed under section 11 of the Act. I do not propose to take up the time of the Council now in explaining those rules, but if any Hon'ble Member should still, by any chance, have any hesitations regarding the procedure that will be followed in giving effect to section 7 of the Act, I feel sure that the Hon'ble Mr. Henry Riddell will be only too ready to explain to Hon'ble Members what very simple safeguards these rules contain against any arbitrary and unreasonable procedure under the Act, or any long issue of warrants without due procedure."

"I should also state that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. PUNJABHI CHANDRANATH BHANOO:—"Sir, we are in the minority with reference to the Bill now before the Council, the Hon'ble the Law Member and the Hon'ble Foreign Secretary that the Bill now before the Council contains provisions which, though not meeting the arguments put forward by the Bombay Government, are demonstrative of the earnest desire of Government to minimize the absence of abuse of the large powers given to Frontier States under the Bill. Judging from the spirit shown by Government, the hope is not unreasonable that any such abuse in future will never again be provoked. A more equitable amendment of the Extradition law. Government are perhaps justified in refusing a reference to take seriously admitted apprehensions of injustice into account; and when State manifestations appear to reveal the existence of the application of the Extradition Act to the Presidency towns, we should accept the change for the time being, and be thankful for the compromise made. Our sympathies on the present occasion will give point to our future appeal to Government for a thorough overhauling of the whole law on production of any proof of injustice under the intended Act."

"Sir, the Bill has emerged from the Select Committee with improvements acceptable and important enough to secure for it the support of the Council. Hon'ble Members will be pleased to note that sub-section (3) of clause 3 and clause 1 of the Bill effect a material change in the preliminary procedure. They are intended to be safeguards. Whether their practical effect will be such is another matter, but they are inserted in the Bill by way of compromise. Government is already convinced of the necessity of change, and that is a point gained. I wish most emphatically to state what have been made in Select Committee, but as the peculiar situation I have had to be content with what I could get."

"I have further been assured by Select Committee that Government will, by rule, require the words 'or otherwise' to rule 4 of the rules framed under the Extradition Act of 1903, and under it obligatory upon the Political Agent to notify himself that there is a *prima facie* case after a regular judicial enquiry, although it would certainly have been better if provision to that effect had been made in the Bill itself. Thus it is a substantial concession to public opinion for which we are indebted to the Hon'ble Member in charge, the Hon'ble Law Member and the Hon'ble Foreign Secretary."

"On the other hand, after all the safeguards inserted in Select Committee with, in my humble opinion, provide but little protection. In the first place, accused persons, or a rule, be made to make statements at the critical stage of proceedings, and that for the best and soundest of reasons. The fact that such statements may be used in subsequent trials outside British India will very largely govern them. For people will in the result avoid themselves of the opportunity of exhibiting arguments before extradition to enable the British Magistrate to make the Local Government for their release. In the next place, it is too much to hope that the British Magistrate will be induced to go up to Government on behalf of an accused person merely on an examination of the facts as stated by the prosecution; and the statement recorded by him under clause 3, sub-section (2) of the Bill. I have little hope, clause 1 will be avoided successfully by the accused in any large measure. All the same, as pointed out above, we must watch developments and allow that to clear the reality of the facts contained by the Bombay Government. I accordingly support the motion that the Bill be amended be passed."

The Hon'ble Mr. MUNI RAM HATWARI:—"Sir, with your permission, I should like to offer a few remarks on the Bill under consideration. It was introduced into the Council nearly with the intention of removing doubts as to the legality of certain methods of procedure under the Extradition Act in Presidency towns, and in fact the principle which the Bill commends has been followed in practice without any question in at least two Presidency towns. It has also worked fairly and regularly throughout the rest of British India. When it was referred to Select Committee it was suggested by certain members on the ground that it might operate adversely in the Presidency towns of Bombay, and although the Committee were unable to see why residents in Presidency towns should be treated with any special privileges, yet, in deference to the wishes of the opponents of the Bill, amendments have been introduced which provide simple safeguards in the case of any accused arrested under a warrant under the Act. Personally I hesitated for some time before I signed the Report, because I was of opinion that the safeguards were not necessary, and that the amendments made in the Bill might cause delay, expense and inconvenience, but as I was willing to meet the wishes of the rest of the Committee as far as possible I finally decided that it was not necessary for me to record a minute of dissent. I desire to say, however, that in my opinion the apprehensions of the Hon'ble Member appear to be groundless, and this Council has on evidence before it to justify them in

supposing that the provisions of the Bill will be improperly used, now, as I have said before, in these my remarks, my remarks in Presidency towns should receive different treatment from other Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor. The Legislature made clear that the law at present has not in any way proved inapplicable to those elected by it, and that it has been of use in providing an expeditious procedure for the introduction of measures. The rules framed by the Foreign Department effectively prevent any abuse of the motion, and the fact that measures are moved by Indian Agents is in itself a guarantee that they will only be moved after careful investigation into the facts. It is not correct to say that Political Agents have no judicial authority. They are officials who have great experience in affairs of justice and law, and their knowledge of all that goes on in the Native States in which they are appointed. In these circumstances, in my opinion, they might safely be entrusted with the duty of issuing warrants and are more competent judges as to whether a case is one in which extradition should be granted than many magistrates in British India. In these circumstances, my own view was, as I have stated before, that the Bill should have been passed as introduced, but with the amendments now inserted it is certainly not open to the objection raised to it. I therefore desire to support the motion now before the Council.

"Now, Sir, supposing, should measures were ordered to go to Bombay which is very very far away. First, one has to go by train, then one has to go by sea—and the expense of sending a lawyer or native witnesses to Bombay is to some other Presidency towns not great and have to be borne by some State. It will be very inconvenient for the case who is there, because he will be in the lock-up, and also for those witnesses, supposing it was at a time when they had to leave their crops or go to court. If at such a time they were sent on some thousands of miles away, they would simply be annoyed. And that is again one of the reasons why it will be exceedingly awkward if these measures are made to go to some other Presidency towns. So I hope that the motion before the Council will be passed."

The Hon'ble Mr. JAMES :—"Sir, I have listened to the speech of the Hon'ble Member in charge of this Bill with very great attention. I am sorry to say that I was not present when this Bill was introduced at Delhi, and also that I was not present when the Bill was referred to Select Committees; therefore, I do not know the stages through which the Bill has gone, and my position is somewhat difficult. That position is made still more difficult by the remark that fell from the Hon'ble the Home Member that this Government had agreed to certain amendments in Select Committees and that feeling that they were not prepared to go, as when later I had heard that the Council had this morning, if I may say so, accepted the amendments, I still remain, Sir, to put my name before this Council, and I personally appeal to the Government and the Hon'ble Member in charge of this Bill. I should hope that after what I shall presently say to the Council, he will please consider those points which I want very earnestly to bring to his attention. No doubt, Sir, this Bill, as it was introduced, was certainly not liked in Bombay and the people of Bombay felt that they possessed a privilege which certainly rendered the position of Presidency towns."

"The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill said that when the old Bill was passed into law in 1863, it was intended to apply to the whole of British India, but by some kind of slip which was in Bombay thought to be presided over the Presidency towns did not come under the provision of this Bill. The advantage was, that that it was intended to be in any Presidency town and if any Foreign State or British State wished to extradite a man from any Presidency town, then a prime force came had to be made out before the Presidency Magistrate. That was an advantage which I can understand and my own way, will please believe he is taken away under arrest by virtue of the warrant from a Foreign State, and before he is handed over to be tried by the judiciary of a Foreign State. And here I may point out that with my very great respect for the Native States, there are Native States and Native States; there are judicious and judicious. Therefore, Sir, it was a very great advantage to the Presidency towns. Now it is said, 'But it applies to the dominion, and why should a British subject in a Presidency town have better advantages than other subjects of the British Empire in dominion in British India?' In the my argument, Sir, that because British subjects in the Native States under certain disadvantages, therefore you must bring those disadvantages into the Presidency towns that are allowing under to such disadvantages? That is an argument that does not appeal to me. But, says the Hon'ble the Member of the Council, why should the people in Presidency towns enjoy better advantages than people in other Presidency towns. My answer would be that they are just that right in the distance, but that it is no reason why you should put people in the Presidency towns under a similar disadvantage. That is hardly an argument. The question really is this. It may be that owing to certain exigencies, owing to certain reasons, the Government may desire to introduce this measure, but it seems to me that on principle, and on principle alone, the effect of this measure will be, so far as the Presidency towns are concerned, to withdraw the remedy that we have had hitherto, namely, that before a man is taken away to be tried by any foreign judiciary a prime force must be made out before a competent, fully qualified and efficient judiciary in any of the Presidency towns. That privilege is going to be taken away from us. Therefore I suggest to say that I do not feel inclined with this measure. But as I said before I am somewhat late in bringing this point before today. Therefore, not being inclined with the Bill as it stands, I would appeal to Government and the Member in charge to either the Bill as it is or to take away any possible advantage given to us before the Bill was introduced. As the Hon'ble Member pointed out, under section 10 of the Extradition Act, Government—either the Government of India or the Local Government—had the power to say the proceedings and control the warrant. That section 10 did not provide the methods or the kind of inquiry which should be made before the Government took that step. Under that section 10 it seems to me that the Government had ample power to deal with this case, but as the Hon'ble the Home Member has pointed out, that power would have also been assumed by the Presidency Magistrate in this way: he could have made such inquiry himself as he may have thought proper and before 10 being quite silent on the point, he could have drawn the attention of Government to the particular case. Under that state of things, it seems to me, Sir, that the Magistrate had much greater powers than the powers given to the Magistrate today; because by the amendment moving to A the only power that you are giving to the Magistrate is to record a statement of the accused, if any is made by him, and nothing more—whereas, if I understood the Hon'ble the Home Member correctly, under section 10 there was an implied power, an implied authority given to the Magistrate to make such inquiries as to his record proper and to report to Government. It

seems to me therefore, Sir, that if that is the correct interpretation of section 14—about which I personally am very doubtful—then by this amendment which is apparently made with a view to remove the position you are setting down the functions and the powers of the Magistrate only, and setting it down and endorsing it so that he should do anything more than record the statement of the accused person.

"Now Sir, if you are reducing the functions of the Magistrate only to one point, that is to recording the statement of the accused and doing nothing more, I ask, Sir, how is the Magistrate to be in a position to decide whether those statements are to be reported to Government or not. Will the statement of the accused go to the material for the Magistrate to make up his mind? Now Sir, what would happen in that. First of all the inquiry will be made in a Native House that wishes the accused person established. That inquiry will consist of asking the accused person what does he say? I will say by the Police Agent himself. The deposition will be set down without having gone through the test of cross-examination and I will take for example that you have half a dozen men who will go and swear on oath before the Police Agent personally and swear to this effect that A has committed a certain offence, namely, criminal breach of trust. The Police Agent has nothing else before him except the deposition of half a dozen men on oath. The charges are framed in one or two cases to say that the Police Agent will be bound to issue a warrant, because you have the sworn testimony of half a dozen men before you, nothing is doubtful, nothing to test it. And therefore in ordinary cases the affidavits are handed to one the Police Agent will issue a warrant. That warrant now I take it for the purpose of my example goes to the Magistrate for execution. That accused person, I am willing him to be arrested in Burley and placed before the Presiding Magistrate, he is arrested after a warrant and placed before the Presiding Magistrate to be dealt with under section 7 of the Act. When he is placed before the Magistrate under section 7, namely that section which is before the Council, the Magistrate will then record the statement of the accused person and that statement, Sir, I venture to say is 999 times out of 1,000 would be that he is not guilty, that the charge is a false one. Now the Magistrate is doubtful whether those cases ought to be reported to Government or not? Is he to say as the mere fact that the accused person is taken the responsibility upon himself to report the case to the Government for enquiry? Therefore, Sir, it seems to me that you are not only removing the powers of the Magistrate which are vested in him under the old Act but I say that you are restricting the powers of the Magistrate in such a way that it will be impossible for him to make up his mind whether a particular case should be reported to Government or not. You must give him something more than the mere fact that the accused person, so as to enable him to be reported to Government or not. For this reason, I am not at all satisfied. As regards the amendment, namely, that the Magistrate shall record the statement of the accused person, I say I have it not, I would rather be without it. If you wish to give a proper statement, if you really wish to have a proper statement then I say give the Magistrate further powers to record not only the statement of the accused person but such evidence as he may wish to produce. In that case the Magistrate will not only have the statement of the accused person which, remember, is not on oath which, moreover is always discredited and remember Sir, that the accused person is so interested that his statement is always discredited. The accused person is not likely to make a statement and say 'I am guilty.' The accused person in such case will say that the Police Agent is wrong, that the District are maliciously proceeding against me, that the charge is a false one.

"Therefore I say give the accused person an opportunity if he likes to call such evidence as he may be allowed to corroborate his statement. This will give the Magistrate some material and also provide an opportunity for the accused to argue before the Magistrate those cases that are to be reported to Government for further enquiry. Therefore I would appeal to the Hon'ble Member and I would suggest the amendment of the clause. It would run as follows:—

"(A) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 7, sub-section (2) or in section 8, when an accused person arrived in accordance with the provisions of section 7 is produced before the District Magistrate or that Presiding Magistrate, as the case may be, after the statement (if any) of such accused person has been recorded, and after taking such evidence as may be tendered on behalf of the accused, such Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, before proceeding further, report the case to the Local Government and, pending the receipt of orders on such report, may detain such accused person in custody or release him on his executing a bond with sufficient sureties for his attendance when required."

"I say that the adoption of this would not do any harm to anybody.

"That is my suggestion, Sir, and I hope it will be considered and approved by the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Behar V. R. Panwar:—"Sir, I desire to associate myself with every word that has fallen from my Hon'ble friend Mr. Panchsheel Chaudhary Esq., and in my own words tribute to the Hon'ble the House Member and his official and non-official colleagues on the Select Committee for the sympathetic consideration given by them to the various objections raised in connection with this Bill but far-reaching measure."

"As Hon'ble Member know the introduction of this Bill was due to the necessity of placing it beyond doubt that a warrant issued by the Police Agent under section 7 be executed in a Presidency town against British Indian subject or a Native House subject resident there. It seemed almost during the time of persons who having been accustomed to the protection of a highly-developed judicial system probably on account of some better experience of the present Native rule and referred to by the Hon'ble the House Member felt some apprehensions that the present might be abused and they might be subjected to trial under systems in various stages of development and by probably less independent and more honest tribunals. The provision made in the rules framed under section 22 of the existing law whereby any gross abuse of the Police Agent's process may be prevented by his refusing to grant it unless he has previously satisfied himself that there was a good faith case, and felt to be inadequate. It must be admitted that these apprehensions were not wholly unfounded."

"It will serve no useful purpose to consider at present whether the complaints frequently heard of the impotence of law and of the proceedings existing now in the more remote parts of the British Empire in the districts displayed not only by Government officers in Native States being on judicial standing, but even by those with long training are well founded and whether the deficiencies are due to the provisions embodied in the terms of an entirely prolonged connection with a State—which is unfortunately sometimes the reason of the small regard entertained for judicial work by means of the

categories of facts. Political Agents are seldom if ever officers of less than 10 years' Civil service; they have had all the training of Colonial officers; they have gone through the same tests, and in most cases they have had very wide judicial experience. They are in regard to three States in which they are accredited, Resident Judges, in all matters relating to the judiciary and other personnel of Government in those States.

* Then, as the Vice-Minister has said, there are States and States, Indian States and Sadoonies; but he has quite forgotten the fact that Political Agents and Secretaries to Political Agents are in the other. In States where Sadoonies are strong, the Political Agents are in a position to exercise considerable powers. In the other, the Secretary is a State, the States the Political Agents; has extensive powers. Each balances the other and each maintains a constant and in some way external to the State, each as it respects to the Secretaries Agents.

"I now come to the rules under the Act, which I regret to say have not received the attention or the mention which they deserve from the Hon'ble Members who have been discussing the Bill. These rules, I need hardly say—under section 21 of the Act—have the force of the Act, and these rules are full of very strong safeguards. I will just allude briefly to one or two of the principal safeguards and I will bring under article 4.

4. The Federal Agent shall, in all cases, before issuing a warrant under section 7 of this act, satisfy himself, by preliminary inquiry or otherwise, that there is a *prima facie* case against the named person.¹

² Now these words or otherwise have been adversely divided, and as part of this arrangement that we are now making in connection with this bill, the words 'or otherwise' will be stricken.

² *Id.* at 11. The National Judicial Council, which issued a warrant under section 101, did not have to decide whether the warrant shall provide for the delivery of the accused patient.

(g) to the Political Agent or to a Postul office subordinate to the Political Agent with a view to having the Political Agent, or

(2) to an authority of the State with a view to his trial by the State Courts;

¹¹ Merry men are bound under (c) by the following: Agnes Linan'Y, but if he decide that the case is not to be heard by the State Courts, such decision on his part is further safeguarded by what follows: —

(3) Before coming to a decision, the Federal Agent shall raise the following matters relevant:

(c) The nature of the offense charged;

of the delay and trouble involved in bringing the accused person before himself:

(ii) the judicial qualifications of the Courts of the State;

(16) whether the accused person is a British subject or not; and if he is, British (other than European British) subject, whether the Courts of the State, either by custom or by enactment, try such British subjects surrendered to them.¹

That is a very important provision. Served States do not by British subjects, either by custom or recognition, and those are therefore tried by the Political Agent.

¹ 'If' whether the Courts of the State have by custom or by legislation power to inflict the punishment which may be inflicted under the Indian Penal Code for an offence similar to that with which the accused person is charged.'

* These five States which have no power to inflict the sentences which may be inflicted under sentence under which the sentence is asked for. These agree the Political Agent must try the case

- Then we come to another very important safeguard which has not been given the mention it deserves.

3. In the case of an accused person who is to be tried in the Court of the State, the Petitioner ought to satisfy himself that the accused involved a fair trial—I have seen no reference by the Hon. Members to this—and that the prosecution involved no invasion of his liberties or his person; and if he is not satisfied, he shall demand the restoration of the prisoner to his custody, pending the order of the Government Council in Council.¹

And there is yet another safeguard which means another in the rules and that is that in each case the Federal Agent shall consider whether he ought not to certify the case as not suitable for trial in British India.

-Thus it will be seen that the Political Agent has the option of trying each case himself, or allowing it to be tried by the State's Judiciary under these safeguards I have mentioned, or a combination of the two, or to be tried in British India.

²¹ I think you will all admit that there are very strong safeguards, and, at the risk of repetition, I reiterate the fact that although this Act has been in force for just under two years, we have not had one case in which an owner, once made aware of complaint of any disease under this Act,

"The Hon'ble Mr. Jyoti is kind enough to state his appreciation of what has been done so far in the second week in this amazing Bill—but he says the future working of the Bill should be carefully watched. There has been no more than 144 cases of women arrested without any protest in the first two days, and in not one of these 144 cases has there been any case of unexplained increase recorded of abuse, and I feel confident that however slowly the Hon'ble Members may watch the working of this Bill, there is not likely to be any greater sense of unhelpful apathy in working in the future than there has been of that of the Extension Act in the past."

[illegible]

agents of legislation, and so power to control their actions, it may be necessary that the evidence be submitted to the public, and should be brought before the Legislature who is to grant the extension; but where, as in the case of Native States in India, the rules and regulations under which extensions are to be obtained are within the control and power of the Government and a British officer is specially accredited to see that all due proceedings are observed, then it is no more necessary for the Presiding Magistrate to take evidence in the same which comes from a Political Agent, than it would be if he were merely executing a warrant which had issued from any District Magistrate or any other Magistrate in India. It appears to me, Sir, that there has been a good deal of being late in submission with this case. To begin with, the statement of Bombay has been given before their submission of any representation, and Mr. French quite confirms the point in his speech that this procedure has already been in force at this time; that some time in time several persons have been arrested in Bombay and have been handed over to the authorities mentioned in the warrant; that no noteworthy consequences have arisen, and no complaint has ever been made, and that none of those hardships upon which so much stress is laid have ever occurred. The Presiding Magistrate here regularly executed warrants issued under this section when they occurred then.

"Once when this Bill was put forward, it was published and again its representation was made. It was only at the eleventh hour that the *Vishakha* Timesman came post-haste to inform us that it was coming great amendments. From that time to this no movement was received, until a few days ago, and even then no memorial was sent to us in support of the Bill, which has now come under these proceedings. In the present instance, Mr. French has forwarded a representation, but again he has given no notice of any specific amendment; and under these circumstances, I must maintain the position that the amendments which the Government have agreed to are the amendments that they are willing to concede. To do otherwise would be to destroy the whole procedure of the Bill and to run in complete conflict with the principles on which that procedure is based.

"Under these circumstances, Sir, I have nothing further to say except to ask that the motion be put."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Revenue Chamberlain:—"It seems to me hardly necessary to make any more remarks upon these amendments. They have been sufficiently discussed, and, as far as I have been able to gather the opinion of the Council, there is no serious opposition to them. The Hon'ble Mr. Pundarik, who, upon Select Committee, put forward strongly the opinion of the members of Bombay, has expressed his satisfaction that the additions made to the Bill will remove all such cause of his apprehensions. The Hon'ble Mr. Henry McWilliam has explained to the Council what special provisions are made for the protection of Political Agents, and those members who have spoken, with the exception of the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah, who had merely some suggestions to make, all appear to me to be in favour of the Bill. In these circumstances, I will merely state that the Bill is moved the *Ratnam* was not, I think, as amended, be passed."

The Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah:—"Sir, I quite agree with the Hon'ble the Home Member that I have not given the motion that is usually given under the rules. But the simple reason why I have not done so is quite clear. There is no existing cause of an amendment which is seriously in the hands of Government to accept it or not to accept it, and under the rules also I am entitled to move an amendment at any time, provided my member has my authority at all times, and I shall point out that rule No. 17, with your permission. Therefore, really it is entirely a question as to the Government to consider whether it is an amendment which ought or ought not to be accepted in the interests of justice."

"Under the rule in which I have just drawn the attention of Council, I think it is rule 25, when a Bill is taken into consideration by the Council, any Member may propose any amendment in such Bill."

The President:—"I am not challenging the Hon'ble Member's statement with regard to the rules and I think it is unnecessary for him to read the rules. It is absolutely open to him to move an amendment, and it is open to anybody to oppose the amendment. It is for me to state the rule."

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harnay:—"I am a Member object to his moving the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah:—"Well, Sir, this is rather a surprise to me. However, I am not going to dwell on my rights; but I appeal to Government and I do maintain it with much in spite of what the Hon'ble the Home Member has said—that that is the rule; if you give a special power to the Magistrate and my Member, you certainly deliver him from any other power. He has no power but power and no cause. Wherever under section 11 as it stands no special power is given; therefore he has got general power. Once you have a special giving special power to the Magistrate he cannot go beyond that. The clause runs in this way, 'as the case may be and the statement of all say of such several persons has been received with Magistrate say, if he thinks fit, etc., etc.'"

"Therefore he will have as power to do anything more except to record the statement of the Magistrate. All I suggest is that, that my amendment should be accepted by Government as a suggestion."

The Hon'ble Mr. William Young:—"I rise to a point of order. The Hon'ble Member is moving an amendment. Another Member has objected to it, and unless the rules are suspended, he is not entitled to move the amendment."

The President:—"I do not understand that the Hon'ble Member is moving an amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah:—"I was not, Sir, at present. I am only pointing out the suggestion for suspension. With regard to the objection of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harnay and the point of order made by the Hon'ble Mr. William Young, I entirely agree that the ruling stands in this way. If you do, to exercise your power in any way that is proper; but I do not ask or invite the ruling except that I have made."

The Hon'ble Mr. Revenue Chamberlain:—"Sir, I must take exception to any amendment being moved without due notice. As I believe stated, there has been ample opportunity for any person interested in this measure to move any amendments they liked and to give due notice of them. It is therefore necessary for me to dissent the suggestion that the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah has made. But

viewing the matter merely as a suggestion and not as an amendment, I would like to point out that the power of the Magistrate to make a reference to the Local Government minister as it was, and the rule effect of this amendment is that it gives an accused person, if he so desires, the option of making a statement. Some Hon'ble Members have suggested that it is very likely that an accused person would prefer to commit everything he has to say to his counsel, if he has one, and that an accused person would not make any representation on his own behalf before the Magistrate who was prosecuting the witness, the law should specifically provide that such an opportunity should be given, and, as I have explained already, this added nothing to what a Magistrate would already do when an accused person was brought before him, but it did specifically include this provision in the law. I ask therefore that the motion that the Bill be passed should now be put."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. STAMP: AM: I have moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law constituting the office of Official Trustee be taken into consideration. He said:—

"When writing for leave to introduce the Bill, I drew attention to its main principles and at the time of its introduction I placed before the Council some of the more important criticisms that this measure has received. Since then it has been carefully considered in the Select Committee which has made some alterations but out of such a character as to require explanation. The material alterations have been fully explained in the report of the Committee, which was presented at the last sitting of the Council and now, I have no doubt, been discussed by Hon'ble Members. The Committee may congratulate itself on its efforts, as I find that its proposals suggesting any amendments of the Bill contained by that Committee are referred to the hon. of Hon'ble member. I do not, therefore, propose to enter into the details of the changes made by the Committee, and will not

"Clause 1 has been added to clearly set forth the jurisdiction of the High Court as a Presidency Court over the whole of the Presidency for the purposes of the Bill. Under clause 1 (a), we have made it possible for the Official Trustee to accept a trust for a religious purpose under such conditions as may be provided by any rules made under the Act. Similarly, under sub-clause e, he may administer the estate of a deceased person if expressly appointed sole executor of, and sole trustee under, the will of such a person. Clause 11 has been inserted by the insertion of a sub-clause excluding a claim proven on the High Court to remove existing trustees and appoint the Official Trustee in their place. We have in this regard made no change in the existing law, but have added a provision that the Trustee and Receiver of Taxes Act of 1907 and the Trusts Act of 1908 remain unaffected by the Bill. There are some other changes which need not be pointed out, but of course I could say more, like to draw attention to a few alterations that are made to the Bill and the rest that deals with the effect and duties of Administrators General. Hon'ble Members are aware that the Select Committee Report of the other Bill is also to be taken up for consideration today. It will, perhaps be regretted if I mention some of these changes that are common to both the measures. As the preparation of the necessary relevant schedule for this may take some time, the date of the commencement of both the Acts is left to be notified by the Government. The power of Auditor to examine witnesses, the interpretation of the cost of audit, the amendment of clause 18 so as to restrict it to the Presidency of Bengal and the savings of the provisions of the Indian Registration Act of 1908 are some of the common features.

"The motion, Sir, is a motion that deals with a Bill that is not likely to receive that amount of criticism that has been heaped upon the measure that the Council has just passed. Therefore in all modesty I put forward these alterations. I have placed before the Council a measure that will be of the utmost use to India and secure an amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. STAMP: AM: I have moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. STAMP: AM: I have moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the office and duties of Administrator General be taken into consideration. He said:—

"The history of this Bill is very much the same as of the one that has just been passed, and to which it bears a striking family resemblance. The Report of the Select Committee explains the various alterations that have been effected. Some only of these I propose to notice at present. The duty of the Administrator General is to apply for license of administrators for the estate of persons other than deceased persons under clause 9 has been made subject to any rules framed by Government.

"This is a useful provision as there may well be cases in which applications to the Court would serve an useful purpose. These cases will be provided for under the rules. Under clause 10 as amended the retention of the estate of a person subject to the Act is to be made on the date on which its administration is handed over to the Administrator General. In clause 20, provision has been made for payment and tenure of administration granted by the Old Supreme Court to the Commissioner, Magistrate, or other officer of that kind are not administered by the Administrator General in the Presidency of Bengal. Clause 21 has been amended so as to bring in into greater accord with the existing law, and a further provision has been made for the appointment of the Official Trustee to be under an amendment in writing. A sub-clause to clause 21 has been borrowed from clause 18 of the Official Trustee Bill, and makes the imports of provision that the acts of the agent of the Administrator General in the books of a company shall not constitute notice of a trust. In clause 24, a useful and important change has been effected by reserving Deposits in Government Savings Banks, as such as are governed by the provisions of the Provincial Funds Act of 1907 from the retention of the value of the assets for the grant of certificates under that section. Another important change falls under clause 25 where authority is given to the Administrator General to

like to take this opportunity to offer my sincere congratulations to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Education Department and to the Government of India on the Resolution. It is a declaration of educational policy which is regarded as easily the most important that has been made in the course of the last 50 years. Of course education is a subject that touches such an enormous sphere, and on such a subject no one can expect absolute unanimity of opinion, and I am sure the Hon'ble Member himself will not be surprised if he finds that some parts of the policy which he has recommended encounter serious criticism, and even opposition, in the country. Some of us may also consider that his policy, even where it is free from all defects, is not adequate. But whatever our views may be on these points, I am sure all will be agreed in recognizing the high purposes, the clear and comprehensive grasp and the enthusiasm for education which are displayed in this Resolution. And I go further and say that, if this policy is adequately financed and if it is carried out in the right spirit, by which I mean in a purely educational spirit only, without regarding it as a political consideration or political line—and this is a matter which does not rest with the Hon'ble Member alone, it is a matter which runs very much more largely with Local Governments, and in the last resort with the various officers through whom Local Governments have to work—If, I say, these two conditions are fulfilled, namely, if the policy is adequately financed, and if it is carried out in the right spirit, I have no doubt it will have far-reaching results, and this Resolution will come to be regarded as the third great landmark in the educational history of our country, the significance of 1854 being the first and the Educational Commission's Report of 1882 being the second. It is a curious coincidence that these pronouncements should have come after an interval of 50 years in each case. The Education Commission's Report was submitted about 20 years after 1834, and this comes 50 years after 1832.

"So, this is a new Council. It is a new Council not only in name, but very largely in reality, for I find that of three members who sat in the last Council, only one or none have come back to this Council. I think therefore that I may be permitted to refer very briefly to the important discussions on the subject of primary education that took place in the last Council in the three consecutive years from 1910 to 1912. The first discussion took place when a Resolution suggesting that elementary education should be made compulsory and free or rather that a beginning should be made in that direction, was submitted to the judgment of this Council in the year 1910. I will remember the argument with which some of the opponents that were then advanced were met by the official members in charge of Education. There was an opposite Member for Education, Mr. and Hon'ble Member, who had been with Police and Jail and various other departments in the miscellaneous charge of the Home Member. And I will remember the struggle with which the Home Member at that time, Mr. Harvey Adams, engaged some of the proposals which were then submitted in the course of the discussion. That was the first discussion that took place on the subject in the last Council. The second discussion took place when a private Bill was introduced in 1911, embodying the principal proposals that were brought forward in the year 1910.

"The Bill was allowed to be introduced by the Hon'ble Member in charge of Education. By that time the Education Department had come into existence and the present Member was then in the Council as the Minister of Government responsible for education. He allowed the Bill to be introduced. He was in no hurry to say that he refused it to Local Governments and to local bodies for their opinion. During the whole of 1911, there was a continuous discussion in the country on the principles of that Bill. And the Bill came up again before the Council last year, 1912, for its final passage, namely, the reference to Select Committees. By that time, however, the Hon'ble Member had made up his mind to oppose the Bill and of course at his instance the Bill was thrown out. But it was not all lost for lost, because we had from the Hon'ble Member on the occasion a declaration, which in many respects was a striking declaration coming from a Member of Government. It amounted to the Government for the first time in the history of education in this country to a policy which obviously would lead to free and compulsory education for the country. This is what the Hon'ble Member said at that time—

"I say at once, My Lord, that I am really sorry to find myself in opposition to the Hon'ble Mr. Dalhousie and those who support his motion. We are all really working for the same object. I should rejoice as far as I can to see a condition of things in India in which elementary universal education could be free and compulsory. The Government of India are deeply concerned to bring about such a condition of things. We are conscious of the necessity of breaking down this barrier in the country."

and he closed his speech with a statement which evoked great enthusiasm among many non-official members of the Council. He said—

"Though my views may differ as to when, we are all united as to the end—the Government of India, the Local Governments, the Departments of Public Instruction and enlightened public opinion are magnanymous as to the end in view. We are determined, resolutely determined, to combat ignorance through the length and breadth of this ancient land up and down, and to do this, and though the struggle may be long and arduous, I do believe, My Lord, with all my heart I do believe, we shall prevail."

"After this we actually expected that an early opportunity would be taken to publish the definite proposals which the Government had in their mind when the Member in charge of Education made that statement. Nothing further was however heard in the matter till the Indian Budget came up for discussion before the House of Commons, when a further stage was reached and once again education was given to us as to what those proposals were, and that was in the speech of Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India. Mr. Montagu outlined the main part of the programme of the Hon'ble Member against the Bill which had been thrown out. I will not trouble the Council with that, but he also outlined the view expressed by Mr. Montagu that that education was bound to be free and compulsory in this country as it had been free and compulsory elsewhere, only, he said, the time for that is not yet. This is what he said:—

"Universal and free education in India must come as it has come in all other countries, but the time is not yet, and I am confident that the Government of India have a policy dictated for the present by the same hope and aims as the hope and aims of Mr. Dalhousie. We have no attitude of hostility towards the principles which inspire his Bill. We are not now working for the same end, the breaking down of illiteracy in India."